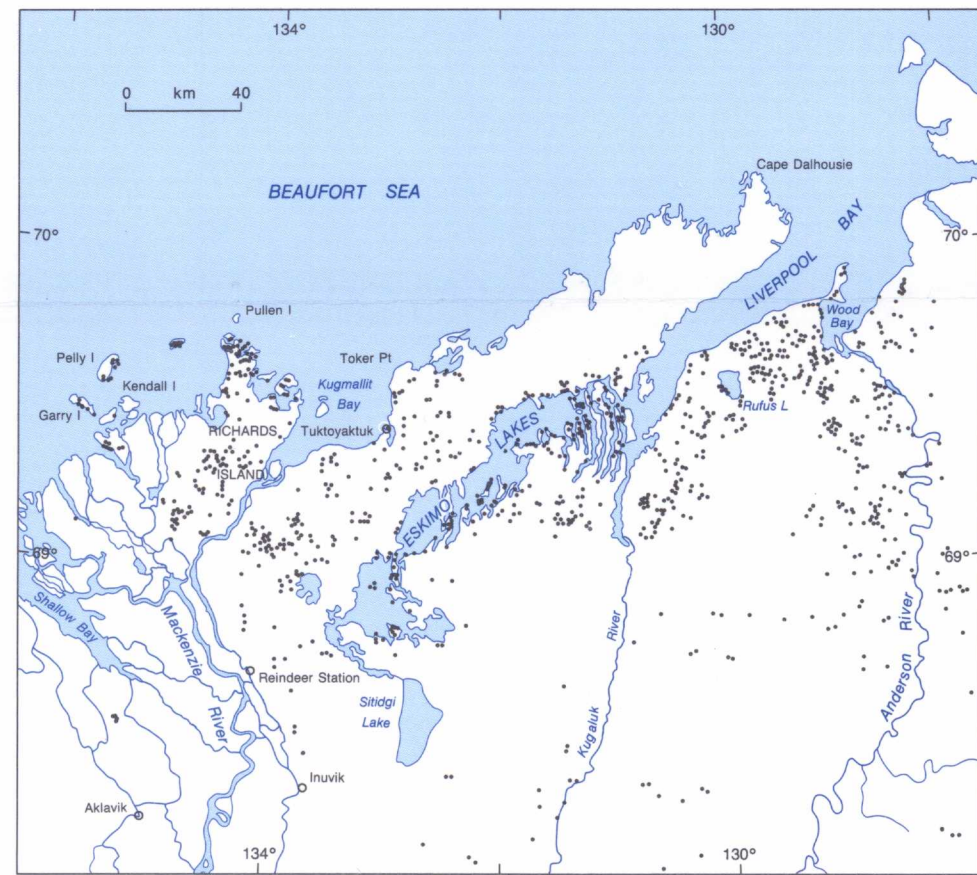
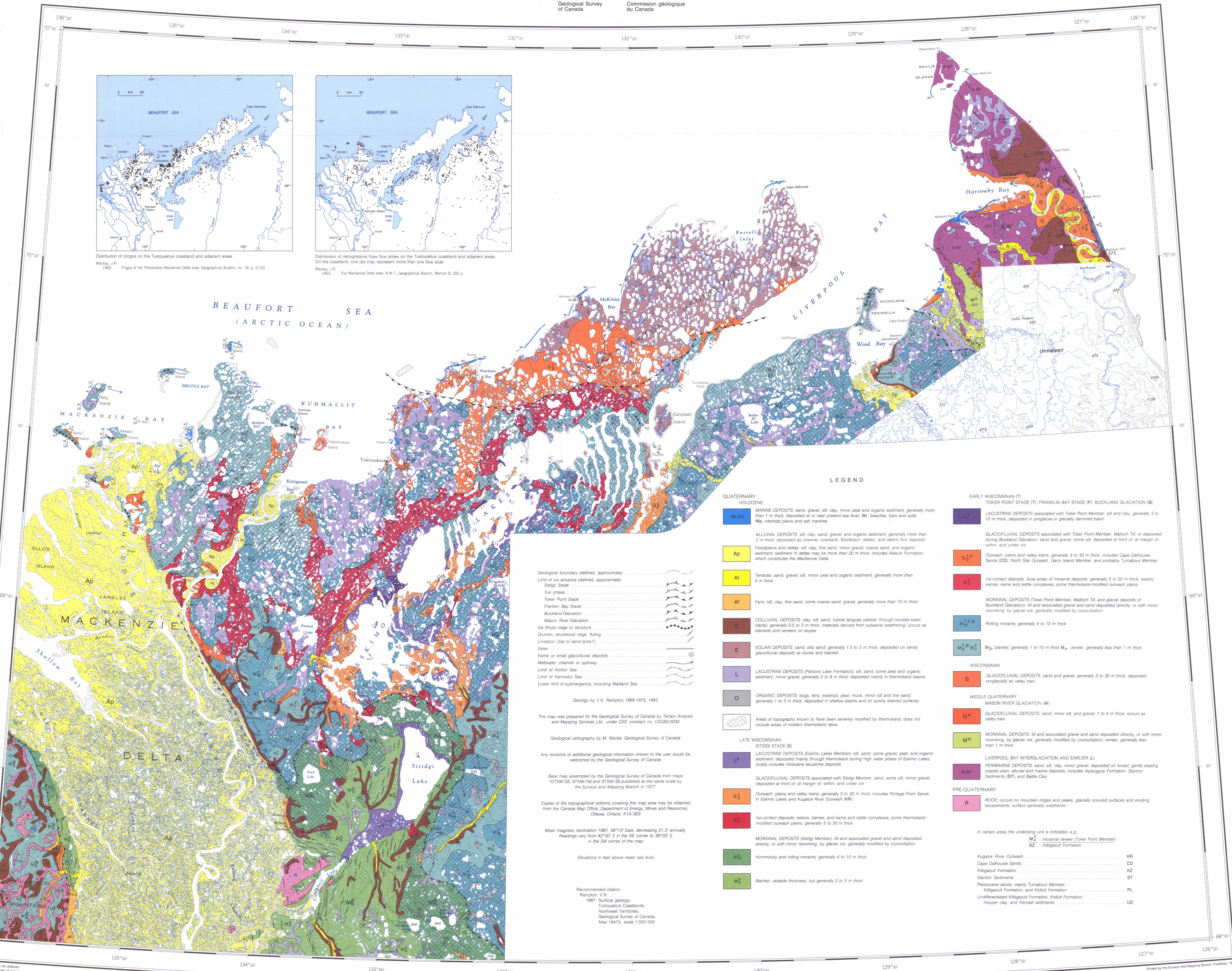


Distribution of pingos on the Tuktoyaktuk coastland and adjacent areas.
Mackay, J.R. 1962. Pingos of the Pleistocene Mackenzie Delta area. Geographical Bulletin, no. 18, p. 21-63.



Distribution of retrogressive thaw flow slides on the Tuktoyaktuk coastland and adjacent areas.
On the coastland, one dot may represent more than one flow slide.
Mackay, J.R. 1963. The Mackenzie Delta area, N.W.T., Geographical Branch, Memor. 8, 202 p.



LEGEND

- QUATERNARY HOLOCENE**
- W₁W₂** MARINE DEPOSITS: sand, gravel, silt, clay, minor peat and organic sediment; generally more than 1 m thick; deposited at or near present sea level. W₁, beaches, bars and spits; W₂, intertidal plains and salt marshes
 - Ap** ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: silt, clay, sand, gravel, and organic sediment; generally more than 2 m thick; deposited as channel, overbank, floodbasin, deltaic, and debris flow deposits
 - At** Floodplains and deltas: silt, clay, fine sand, minor gravel, coarse sand, and organic sediment; sediment in deltas may be more than 20 m thick; includes Alakvik Formation, which constitutes the Mackenzie Delta
 - At** Terraces: sand, gravel, silt, minor peat and organic sediment; generally more than 5 m thick
 - At** Fans: silt, clay, fine sand, some coarse sand, gravel; generally more than 10 m thick
 - C** COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: clay, silt, sand, rubble (angular pebble- through boulder-sized clasts); generally 0.5 to 3 m thick; materials derived from subaerial weathering; occurs as blankets and veneers on slopes
 - E** EOLIAN DEPOSITS: sand, silty sand; generally 1.5 to 3 m thick; deposited on sandy glaciofluvial deposits as dunes and blankets
 - L** LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS (Parsons Lake Formation): silt, sand, some peat and organic sediment; minor gravel; generally 2 to 8 m thick; deposited mainly in thermokarst basins
 - O** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: bogs, fens, swamps; peat, muck, minor silt and fine sand; generally 1 to 3 m thick; deposited in shallow basins and on poorly drained surfaces
- Areas of topography known to have been severely modified by thermokarst; does not include areas of modern thermokarst lakes
- LATE WISCONSINAN SITIDGI STAGE (SI)**
- L_S** LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS (Eskimo Lakes Member): silt, sand, some gravel, peat, and organic sediment; deposited mainly through thermokarst during high water phase of Eskimo Lakes; locally includes Holocene lacustrine deposits
 - G_S** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS associated with Sitidgi Member: sand, some silt, minor gravel; deposited at front of, at margin of, within, and under ice
 - G_S** Outwash plains and valley trains; generally 3 to 20 m thick; includes Portage Point Sands in Eskimo Lakes and Kugukuk River Outwash (KR)
 - G_S** Ice contact deposits: eskers, kames, and kame and kettle complexes, some thermokarst-modified outwash plains; generally 5 to 30 m thick
 - M_S** MORAINAL DEPOSITS (Sitidgi Member): silt and associated gravel and sand deposited directly, or with minor reworking, by glacier ice; generally modified by cryoturbation
 - M_S** Hummocky and rolling moraine; generally 4 to 10 m thick
 - M_S** Blanket; variable thickness, but generally 2 to 5 m thick
- EARLY WISCONSINAN (T) TOKER POINT STAGE (T), FRANKLIN BAY STAGE (F), BUCKLAND GLACIATION (B)**
- L_T** LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS associated with Toker Point Member: silt and clay; generally 3 to 10 m thick; deposited in proglacial or glacially dammed basins
 - G_TF** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS associated with Toker Point Member, Malloch Till, or deposited during Buckland Glaciation: sand and gravel; some silt; deposited at front of, at margin of, within, and under ice
 - G_TF** Outwash plains and valley trains; generally 3 to 30 m thick; includes Cape Dalhousie Sands (CD), North Star Outwash, Garry Island Member, and probably Turnabout Member
 - G_T** Ice contact deposits; local areas of moraine deposits; generally 5 to 20 m thick; eskers, kames, kame and kettle complexes, some thermokarst-modified outwash plains
 - M_T** MORAINAL DEPOSITS (Toker Point Member, Malloch Till, and glacial deposits of Buckland Glaciation): silt and associated gravel and sand deposited directly, or with minor reworking, by glacier ice; generally modified by cryoturbation
 - M_TF_B** Rolling moraine; generally 4 to 12 m thick
 - M_T_B** M_T blanket, generally 1 to 10 m thick; M_T veneer, generally less than 1 m thick
- WISCONSINAN**
- G** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel; generally 3 to 30 m thick; deposited proglacially as valley train
- MIDDLE QUATERNARY MASON RIVER GLACIATION (M)**
- G_M** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand, minor silt, and gravel; 1 to 4 m thick; occurs as valley train
 - M_M** MORAINAL DEPOSITS: silt and associated gravel and sand deposited directly, or with minor reworking, by glacier ice; generally modified by cryoturbation; veneer, generally less than 1 m thick
- LIVERPOOL BAY INTERGLACIATION AND EARLIER (L)**
- A.W.** PERIMARINE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, clay, minor gravel; deposited on broad, gently sloping coastal plains: alluvial and marine deposits; includes Iksiguyuk Formation, Stanton Sediments (ST), and Baillie Clay
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R** ROCK: occurs on mountain ridges and peaks, glacially scoured surfaces and eroding escarpments; surface generally weathered
- In certain areas the underlying unit is indicated, e.g.,
- M_J** moraine veneer (Toker Point Member)
 - KZ** Kittigazut Formation
- Kugukuk River Outwash KR
Cape Dalhousie Sands CD
Kittigazut Formation KZ
Stanton Sediments ST
Pleistocene sands; mainly Turnabout Member, Kittigazut Formation, and Kitkut Formation PL
Undifferentiated Kittigazut Formation, Kitkut Formation, Hooper clay, and Kendall sediments UD

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
Limit of ice advance (defined, approximate)
Stidgi Stage
Tuk phase
Toker Point Stage
Franklin Bay Stage
Buckland Glaciation
Mason River Glaciation
Ice thrust ridge or structure
Drumlin, drumminoid ridge, fluting
Lineation (bar or sand dune?)
Esker
Kame or small glaciofluvial deposits
Meltwater channel or spillway
Limit of Horton Sea
Limit of Harrouby Sea
Lower limit of submergence, including Matland Sea

Geology by V.N. Rampton, 1969-1973, 1983

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Geological cartography by M. Wecke, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

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Mean magnetic declination 1987, 39°13' East, decreasing 21.3' annually. Readings vary from 42°30' E in the NE corner to 36°02' E in the SW corner of the map

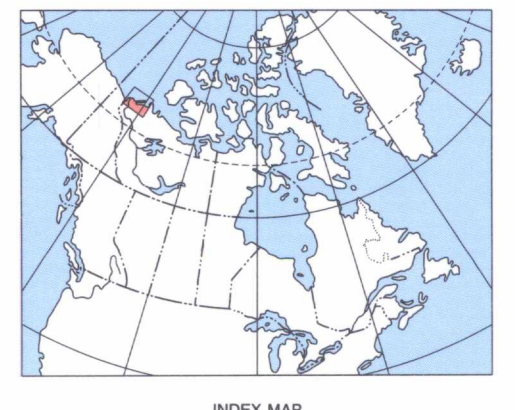
Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Recommended citation:
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1987. Surficial geology, Tuktoyaktuk Coastlands, Northwest Territories, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1647A, scale 1:500 000

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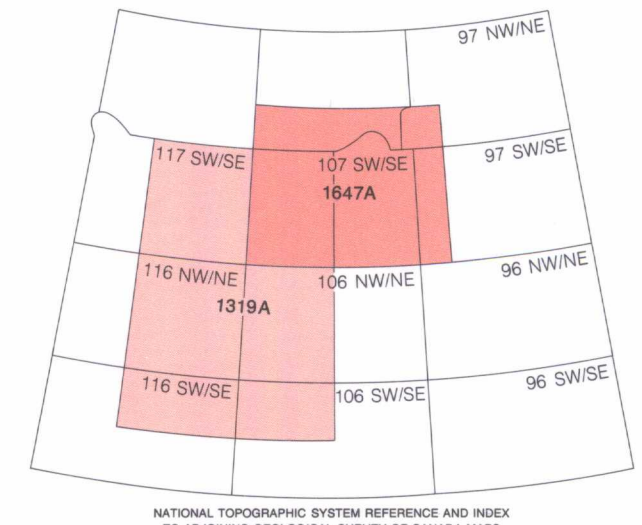
MAP 1647A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
TUKTOYAKTUK COASTLANDS
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:500 000 - Échelle 1/500 000

Kilometres 0 10 20 30 40 Kilomètres

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