

- LEGEND**
- QUATERNARY**
 Qu Stream, deltaic, glacial and marine beach sediments
- CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN**
 P Sandstone, dolomite, limestone, conglomerate; generally flat lying to very gently dipping
- HADRYNIAN AND? OLDER**
 Hs Diabase dyke
- NEOHELIKIAN**
 BELT SUPERGROUP
 NUNATSIQ GROUP
 Nss STATA THOMA SOUND FORMATION: siltstone, sandstone, minor dolomite; generally flat lying to very gently dipping
- ARCHAEN AND/OR APHANIAN**
 mu Crystalline basement, undifferentiated
 or Orthopyroxene tonalite, minor orthopyroxene granite and gneissoid; dark grey or greyish green, weathering brown or red; massive to crumbly gneiss; commonly plagioclase porphyroblasts and veined by granite and pegmatite; other mafic minerals are orthopyroxene, biotite, hornblende and chloropyroxene; with abundant granite and pegmatite veins, schlieren, sheets and layers
 gm Pyroxene and amphibole, commonly with orthopyroxene, orthopyroxene and biotite; includes metagreywacke
 pm Garnetiferous, pegmatitic, white granite
 qz Siliciclastic-bearing quartzite, locally heliopic and garnetiferous; minor diverse metasediments
 mb Marble and calc-silicate rocks with one or more of diopside, forsterite, wollastonite and humite group minerals; minor diverse metasediments
 lg Biotite-orthopyroxene tonalite gneiss, commonly veined by granite and pegmatite; generally greenish, also grey; mafic minerals commonly include orthopyroxene and hornblende; subordinate biotite-orthopyroxene granite gneiss; dyke with abundant granite and pegmatite veins, schlieren, sheets and layers
 gn Orthopyroxene-bearing gneiss of granitic to tonalitic composition and of sedimentary and gneiss origin; commonly veined by granite or even migmatitic; locally particularly west of Cape Hardy only crudely gneissic; mafic minerals commonly include biotite and subordinate orthopyroxene, garnet and hornblende; locally includes rocks of units ms, gnu; with abundant granite and pegmatite veins, schlieren, sheets and layers; retrogressed, with pseudomorphs after pyroxene, secondary amphibole and chlorite, and microcline and/or incipient microcline, and commonly with abundant granitic veins, schlieren, sheets and layers
 mg Biotite-orthopyroxene quartzofeldspathic gneiss of granitic to tonalitic composition, associated with diverse gneisses of metasedimentary aspect, commonly with garnet, cordierite, sillimanite and biotite, and other mafic and psammitic metasediments; locally cut by abundant granitic veins
 ms Metasedimentary rocks, commonly veined by granite or even migmatitic; mainly garnet + biotite + sillimanite + cordierite gneiss, subordinate pyroxenite, quartzite, pyroxene-bearing quartzofeldspathic gneiss and meta-ultramafite

NOTE: relative ages of Archaean and/or Aphanian map units are uncertain

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
 Geotectonic schistosity (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown) - - - - -
 Geotectonic schistosity general trend - - - - -
 Fault (defined, solid circles indicates downthrow side) - - - - -

Proterozoic geology of Devon Island by T. Frisch, 1976, 1983, 1985, with local observations by J. Knapik (1973) and R.L. Chisholm (1978); geology of Coburg Island by W.C. Morgan, 1977; geology of Neohelikian and Palaeozoic rocks (except on Philips Island) unpublished after R. Thompson and G. May (1983)

Compilation and interpretation by T. Frisch, 1982

Geological cartography by M. Hutton, Geological Survey of Canada

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

Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada with no attempt made to modify base contours or glacial areas from maps published at the same scale by the Survey and Mapping Branch in 1987

Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

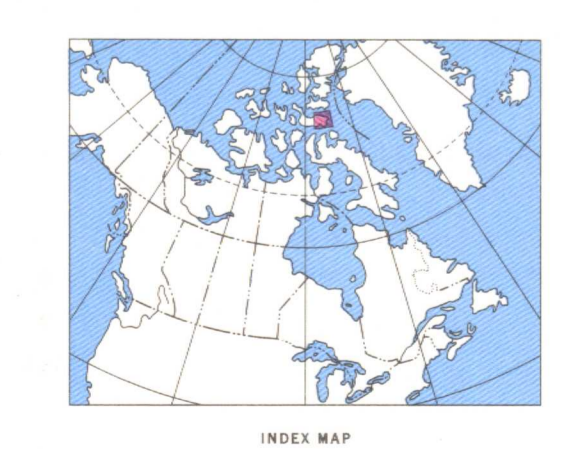
The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area. Approximate magnetic declination 1983, 22° W (decreasing 5.1° annually)

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

- References**
- Chisholm, R.L.
 1978: A structural reconnaissance of eastern Devon Island. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 537
- Knapik, J.
 1973: Gneissic facies rocks on northeastern Devon Island, Arctic Archipelago. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 73-B
- Thompson, R. and May, G.
 1983: Sedimentary rocks of Devon Island. Canadian Arctic Exchange

Recommended citation:
 Frisch, T.
 1984: Geology, Devon Ice Cap, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1574A, scale 1:250 000

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MAP 1574A
 GEOLOGY
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 DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
 Scale 1:250 000
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 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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