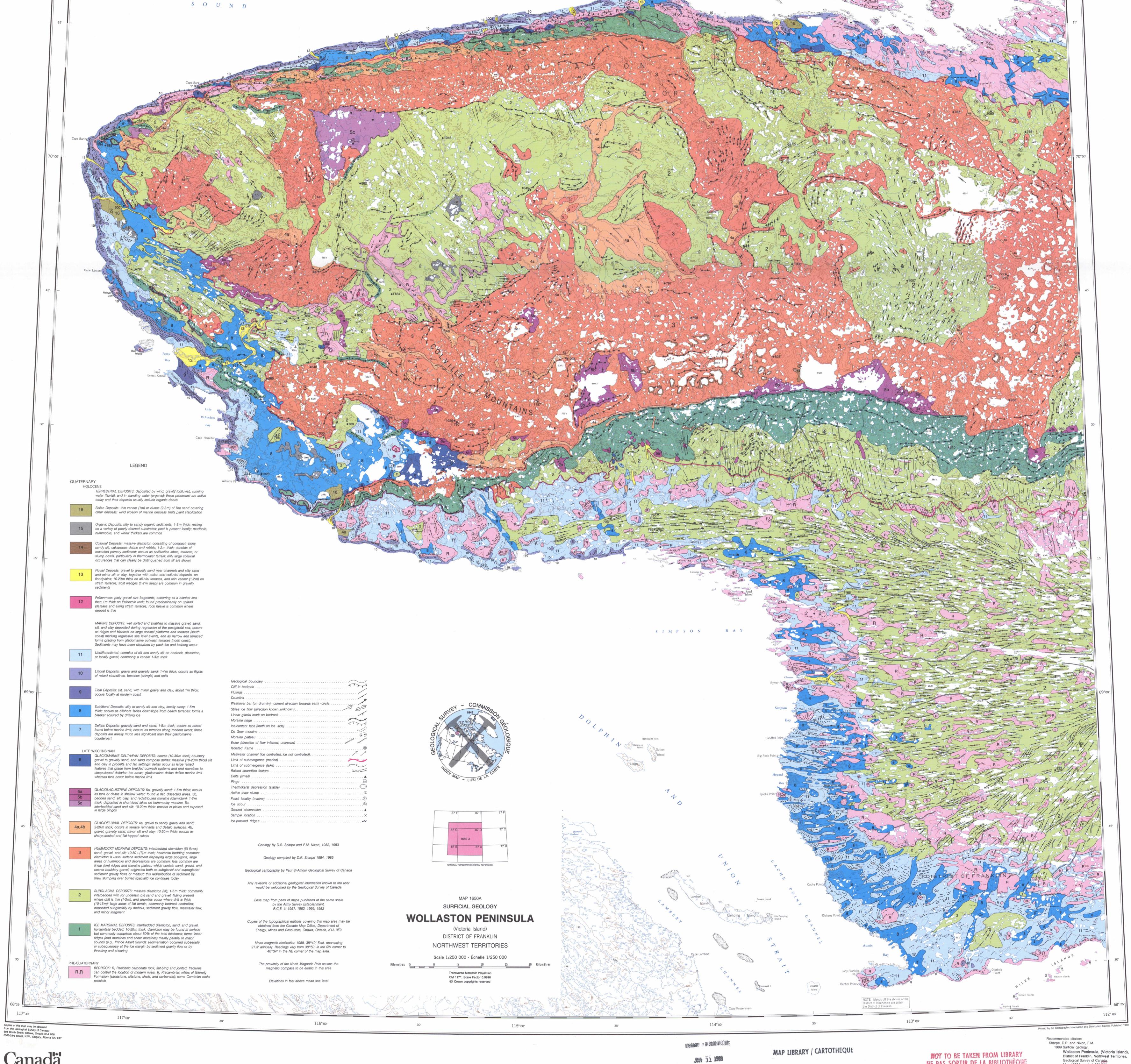
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada Geological Survey of Canada Commission géologique du Canada 116°00' 114° 00′ 115°00′ P R I N C E A L B E R T S O U N D**LEGEND** QUATERNARY TERRESTRIAL DEPOSITS: deposited by wind, gravity (colluvial), running water (fluvial), and in standing water (organic); these processes are active today and their deposits usually include organic debris Eolian Deposits: thin veneer (1m) or dunes (2-3m) of fine sand covering other deposits; wind erosion of marine deposits limits plant stabilization Organic Deposits: silty to sandy organic sediments; 1-3 m thick; resting on a variety of poorly drained substrates; peat is present locally; mudboils, ummocks, and willow thickets are common Colluvial Deposits: massive diamicton consisting of compact, stony, sandy silt, calcareous debris and rubble; 1-2m thick; consists of reworked primary sediment; occurs as solifluction lobes, terraces, or slump bowls, particularly in thermokarst terrain; only large colluvial occurences that can clearly be distinguished from till are shown Fluvial Deposits: gravel to gravelly sand near channels and silty sand and minor silt or clay, together with eolian and colluvial deposits, on floodplains; 10-20 m thick on alluvial terraces, and thin veneer (1-2 m) on strath terraces; frost wedges (1-2m deep) are common in gravelly Felsenmeer: platy gravel size fragments, occurring as a blanket less than 1m thick on Paleozoic rock; found predominantly on upland plateaus and along strath terraces; rock heave is common where MARINE DEPOSITS: well sorted and stratified to massive gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited during regression of the postglacial sea; occurs S I M P S O N B A Y as ridges and blankets on large coastal platforms and terraces (south coast) marking regressive sea level events, and as narrow and terraced forms grading from glaciomarine outwash terraces (north coast). Sediments may have been disturbed by pack ice and iceberg scour Undifferentiated: complex of silt and sandy silt on bedrock, diamicton, or locally gravel; commonly a veneer 1-3m thick Littoral Deposits: gravel and gravelly sand; 1-4 m thick; occurs as flights of raised strandlines, beaches (shingle) and spits Geological boundary . Cliff in bedrock . idal Deposits: silt, sand, with minor gravel and clay, about 1m thick; ccurs locally at modern coast Drumlins . . Washover bar (on drumlin) - current direction towards semi - circle. . Sublittoral Deposits: silty to sandy silt and clay, locally stony; 1-5 m Striae ice flow (direction known, unknown)... thick; occurs as offshore facies downslope from beach terraces; forms a Linear glacial mark on bedrock . . lanket scoured by drifting ice Moraine ridge Deltaic Deposits: gravelly sand and sand; 1-5m thick; occurs as raised forms below marine limit; occurs as terraces along modern rivers; these Ice-contact face (teeth on ice side) . . . De Geer moraine . deposits are areally much less significant than their glaciomarine Moraine plateau . Esker (direction of flow inferred; unknown) . Isolated Kame ... LATE WISCONSINAN Meltwater channel (ice controlled, ice not controlled). . GLACIOMARINE DELTA/FAN DEPOSITS: coarse (10-30 m thick) bouldery gravel to gravelly sand, and sand compose deltas; massive (10-20m thick) silt and clay in prodelta and fan settings; deltas occur as large raised Limit of submergence (marine) . Limit of submergence (lake) . features that grade from braided outwash systems and end moraines to Raised strandline feature . . steep-sloped delta/fan toe areas; glaciomarine deltas define marine limit whereas fans occur below marine limit Delta (small) . . Thermokarst depression (stable) GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: 5a, gravelly sand; 1-5 m thick; occurs as fans or deltas in shallow water; found in flat, dissected areas. 5b, Active thaw slump . bedded sand, silt, clay, and redistributed moraine (diamicton); 1-2m thick; deposited in short-lived lakes on hummocky moraine. 5c, Fossil locality (marine) nterbedded sand and silt; 10-20m thick; present in plains and exposed Ground observation . Sample location . Ice pressed ridges . GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: 4a, gravel to sandy gravel and sand; 2-20 m thick; occurs in terrace remnants and deltaic surfaces. 4b, gravel, gravelly sand, minor silt and clay; 10-20 m thick; occurs as sharp-crested and flat-topped eskers Geology by D.R. Sharpe and F.M. Nixon, 1982, 1983 HUMMOCKY MORAINE DEPOSITS: interbedded diamicton (till flows), sand, gravel, and silt; 10-50+(?)m thick; horizontal bedding common; diamicton is usual surface sediment displaying large polygons; large Geology compiled by D.R. Sharpe 1984, 1985 areas of hummocks and depressions are common; less common are linear (rim) ridges and moraine plateau which contain sand, gravel, and coarse bouldery gravel; originates both as subglacial and supraglacial Geological cartography by Paul St-Amour Geological Survey of Canada sediment gravity flows or meltout; this redistribution of sediment by thaw slumping over buried (glacial?) ice continues today Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada SUBGLACIAL DEPOSITS: massive diamicton (till); 1-5m thick; commonly interbedded with (or underlain by) sand and gravel; fluting present MAP 1650A Base map from parts of maps published at the same scale by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E. in 1957, 1962, 1966, 1982 where drift is thin (1-2m), and drumlins occur where drift is thick (10-15 m); large areas of flat terrain, commonly bedrock controlled; SURFICIAL GEOLOGY deposited subglacially by meltout, sediment gravity flow, meltwater flow, **WOLLASTON PENINSULA** 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 ICE MARGINAL DEPOSITS: interbedded diamicton, sand, and gravel, (Victoria Island) horizontally bedded; 10-50m thick; diamicton may be found at surface but commonly comprises about 50% of the total thickness; forms linear DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN ridges (end moraines and shear moraines) mainly parallel to major



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Wollaston Peninsula, (Victoria Island), District of Franklin, Northwest Territories, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1650A, scale 1:250 000