## GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Foxe and Committee Fold Belts extend in an east-northeast direction from southern Melville Peninsula to central Baffin Island. They are composed of granitoid gneissic rocks engulfing metamorphosed sediments and volcanic rocks all of Archaean age, overlain by metasedimentary rocks of Early Proterozoic age of the Penrhyn and Piling Groups. These fold belts suffered polyphase deformation and metamorphism mostly during the Hudsonian Orogeny. Generation and emplacement of plutonic rocks preceded, accompanied and followed deformation. Diabase dykes of presumed Late Proterozoic age cut older rocks.

The Archaean rocks form a basement complex predominantly of granitoid gneiss (Āggdn), layered quartzo-feldspathic gneiss (Āgn) and foliated grantic rocks ($Āg_1$, $Āg_2$ and $Āg_3$), within which are relatively minor amounts of amphibolite (Ām) and metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Prince Albert Group. The gneissic and plutonic rocks are largely quartz monzonitic to granodioritic in composition; leucocratic and mafic ($Āg_3$) varieties are common but do not constitute a large volume of the complex. Gneissic layering and mineral foliation formed of biotite and hornblende are ubiquitous but not always clearly visible. Metavolcanic ($ĀAm_1$, ĀAb, ĀAva, ĀAub) and metasedimentary (ĀAn, ĀAnm, ĀAif, ĀAq) rocks occuring as discontinuous zones and lenses within the basement complex of the Foxe Fold Belt are correlated with the Prince Albert Group of the northwesterly adjacent Committee Fold Belt on the basis of considerable lithologic similarity. The stratigraphy of that part of the group within the Foxe Fold Belt is unknown but it has been described by Campbell (1974) and Schau (1975a) within the Committee Fold Belt. A lensoid sill of anorthositic gabbro (ĀAb) and layered amphibolite ($ĀAm_1$), as well as possibly related amphibolitic dykes ($ĀAm_2$) may intrude or be genetically related to the group.

Amongst the gneissic rocks of the complex are presumed to be some that form the basement to the Prince Albert Group but unconformable relations, if present are masked by deformation and plutonic activity. Some gneissic units, particularly parts of unit Āgn, may be derived from the Prince Albert Group or some still older metasedimentary succession by migmatitic processes. Granitoid gneiss units of probable plutonic origin ($Āg_1$, $Āg_2$, $Āg_3$) may be older and younger than the Prince Albert Group. In the Committee Fold Belt, porphyritic granite resembling that of unit $Āg_2$ has intruded the group (Schau, 1975a). Elsewhere, age relations are commonly equivocal. More detailed studies of the basement complex have been made by Frisch (1974, 1975) and Schau (1975a, 1975b).

The Penrhyn Group consists of paragneiss (Apn, Apnc) and marble (Apc) with some quartz-mica psammite (Apqb, Apqm) and calcium-silicate gneiss (Apcs). Minor orthoquartzite (Apq), amphibolite (Apm), pelite (App) and very minor iron formation (Apif) are also present. Complete understanding of the stratigraphic succession is lacking as most units are discontinuous and lensoid and the possibility of the existence of facies changes, unconformities and cryptic early structures renders its delineation difficult. A general order to the units can be indicated nonetheless. A thin (50-100 m) basal sequence includes orthoquartzite, rusty sillimanite schist, a suspected metaregolith and minor amphibolite, dolomitic marble quartzo-feldspathic grit, rusty pyrite-magnetite iron formation and conglomerate with quartz and hematite clasts. This sequence is overlain by a predominantly calcareous unit of marble, calcium-silicate gneiss and some paragneissic interbeds. The calcareous unit is followed by a thick unit of paragneissic rocks and a unit of marble, calcium-silicate gneiss and biotite quartzite. At the highest observed structural and stratigraphic levels is a unit of quartz-biotite and/or muscovite psammite and metagreywacke. This unit is variable in gross lithology and variously interbedded and compositionally gradational with paragneiss (Apnqb), calcium-silicate gneiss and minor marble. The top of the Penrhyn Group has not been observed. The relationship between present and original thickness of the group is well disguised by the rival processes of thinning during deformation, repetition by folding and dilation by syntectonic plutonism.

The Penrhyn Group appears to lie unconformably on the basement complex. Tectonism has obliterated any angular discordance and unconformable relationships are inferred because of the clear lithologic contrast and the common presence of the thin orthoquartzite unit with rare feldspathic grit and hematite-clast conglomerate beds lying upon a variety of rock types in the complex.

Metamorphism in the Foxe Fold Belt produced the assemblages garnet-biotite-sillimanite and cordierite-sillimanite-garnet in paragneiss and, in marble, diopside-forsterite-calcite as well as scapolite and a humite group mineral. In pelitic and semi-pelitic rocks, the reactions:

$$\text{muscovite} + \text{quartz} \longrightarrow \text{sillimanite} + \text{K feldspar}$$
$$\text{andalucite} \longrightarrow \text{sillimanite}$$

can be delineated in restricted areas. Retrograde, or later low grade metamorphism is probable because of extensive alteration of high grade minerals.

Polyphase structures indicating numerous episodes of deformation of the basement complex, the Prince Albert Group and the Penrhyn Group exist throughout the two fold belts but unequivocal sequential relationships among them are rare. The earliest deformational phase is inferred to have affected the basement complex prior to deposition of the Penrhyn Group. Tectonic trends in the basement complex and the Prince Albert Group within the Foxe Fold Belt are for the most part conformable with those of the overlying Penrhyn Group and pre-Penrhyn structures are not readily distinguishable. Structures in the Committee Fold Belt have been described by Campbell (1973, 1974), Frisch (1974), Reesor, et al. (1975) and Schau (1973, 1974, 1975a, 1975b). Some deformation of the Prince Albert Group may have also preceded deposition of the Penrhyn Group.

A second phase of folding, the earliest observed in the Penrhyn Group, is believed to have formed attenuated isoclinal folds and ubiquitous foliation. In all but a few outcrops this foliation is parallel to bedding. Meagre evidence suggests that the trend of early Penrhyn structures may have been northerly. The effects of this folding episode on the Penrhyn Group remain problematical, but may have resulted in some of the observed discontinuity of units described above.

Later episodes of folding produced prominent meso- and megascopic folds that impose an east-northeast structural grain on the Foxe Fold Belt. Tight to nearly isoclinal recumbent structures are folded by later nearly coaxial, more open, upright to overturned folds. These later folds can often be observed to have deformed earlier structures.

In numerous places gneissic bodies of the basement complex can be seen to lie on and possibly within the Penrhyn Group. Such relationships suggest either the presence of large allochthonous nappes or smaller scale, locally overturned folds and thrust faults. The time of movement of the basement masses is uncertain but as they are folded about northeasterly trending axes, they are presumed to have been emplaced during the early deformation of the Penrhyn Group.

North to northeasterly trending broad transverse flexures alter the plunges of pre-existing folds. Few mesoscopic structures associated with this phase were observed. It may be related to syn- and post-tectonic plutonic intrusion. Steeply dipping fractures and faults, many with northerly and northwesterly trends are evidence of the last major phase of deformation. Most fault displacements appear to be left lateral and east-side-up. Minor evidence of east-west faulting that may have affected Late Proterozoic diabase dykes (Hld) has been observed.

Metamorphism is believed to have accompanied all phases of deformation up to the late northeasterly trending open folding. It possibly reached its zenith during the preceding northeasterly-trending isoclinal phase, but mineral recrystallization outlasted much of the penetrative deformation. Retrogressive metamorphism may have accompanied latest folding episodes or been post-tectonic. Contact metamorphic aureoles are likely present around post-tectonic granitic plutons (Ag).

Massive and foliated plutonic rocks ($Āg_1$, $Āg_2$, $Āg_3$, Ag), chiefly of hornblende and biotite granodiorite, quartz monzonite and granite intrude the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group. Foliated plutonic rocks, except where observed to have intruded the Penrhyn Group are assigned to the complex. Where intrusive into the group (Ag) they are considered to be pre- or syn-tectonic to the main phases of deformation. Common local generation of pegmatite and leucocratic granitic rock (Ag) is believed to be coeval with deformation also. Massive, often cross-cutting plutons (Ag) invaded the Penrhyn Group after cessation of deformation.

Available results of radiometric analyses indicate formation of the basement complex prior to 2500 Ma ago, with some events occurring possibly as long as 2900 Ma ago (R.K. Wanless, personal communication, 1976). Acid volcanic rocks of the Prince Albert Group on the west side of Melville Peninsula have yielded a preliminary date of about 2700 Ma (R.K. Wanless, personal communication, 1977). Deformation of the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group may have taken place 2134 Ma ago (Jackson and Taylor, 1972) and again during the Hudsonian Orogeny (circa 1700 Ma ago). Post-tectonic plutons (1600 Ma old, Heywood, 1967) were emplaced into the fold belt late in the orogenic history. Following extensive uplift and erosion, diabase dykes (Hld) presumed to be part of the Mackenzie dyke swarm of about 1000 Ma age (Fahrig, 1970), cut rocks of the fold belt. These are spacially associated with faults and fractures trending northwest. Subsequent uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of Silurian and Ordovician carbonate rocks (OSc), remnants of which lie north and south of the Committee and Foxe Fold Belts and bordering Foxe Basin.

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## DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Map-area 46 P/13 contains a small area of outcrop mainly of Penrhyn Group carbonate rocks bordered on the west by gneiss of the basement complex. Quaternary and recent alluvium fill the Jenness River valley and form the lowlands of Cape Jermain, built by long shore tidal currents. Foliated granodiorite ($Āg_1$) containing small scattered zenoliths of amphibolite appears to pass eastward gradationally through a migmatitic zone containing progressively more paragneiss. Assignment of the latter to either the basement complex (Āng) or the Penrhyn Group (Apn) is uncertain. Syntectonic intrusion of the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group could have taken place locally near their contact.

The lowermost unit of the Penrhyn Group is muscovite-garnet schist (part of unit Apnc). It is followed, in an easterly overturned succession, by biotite quartzite (Apqb) containing small marble lenses (Apc) and massive to faintly foliated, buff coloured dolomitic marble (Apc). The main mass of this thick unit, which contains beds of calcite-scapolite marble, calcium silicate gneiss (Apcs) and biotite quartzite (Apqb), lies south of the Jenness River. A unit of paragneiss (Apn) is exposed along the south-central edge of the area.

Complex polyphase structures can be observed within the carbonate succession. Two phases of isoclinal folds are followed by an episode of upright, northeasterly trending folding. Where this late phase is intense, earlier isoclinal fold axes are transposed into the northeast trend. A prominent scapolite mineral lineation parallels the late fold axes and is the subject of a detailed study by M. L. Hill, Department of Geology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. A folded isoclinal megascopic fold, cored by unit Apqb, trending chiefly northerly, is evident near the centre of the outcrop area. It is but one of several such structures in this area and in map-areas 46 P/12 and O/9.

## LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC
PALAEOZOIC
ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| OSc | Buff and light grey dolomite |

UNCONFORMITY

LATE(?) PROTEROZOIC
HADRYNIAN

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| Hld | Brown weathering, dark green to black, fine to medium grained pyroxene diabase. |

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY PROTEROZOIC
APHEBIAN AND YOUNGER(?)

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| Ag | Orange and buff weathering, white, tan and grey, massive and foliated, medium to coarse grained, biotite and hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite and leucocratic equivalents. Some porphyritic varieties. Pegmatite commonly containing quartz, feldspar, muscovite and biotite; rarely tourmaline. Pre-and post-tectonic plutons are not differentiated. Includes zenoliths of older units. |

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

APHEBIAN
PENRHYN GROUP

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| Apqm | Grey, fine to medium grained, thin to thick bedded, quartz-muscovite-feldspar psammite, some with andalucite(?) porphyroblasts; muscovite schist, meta-greywacke. |
| App | Black, fissile, very fine grained, "sooty" pelite. |
| Apqb | Grey, fine to medium grained, thin to thick bedded, quartz-biotite-feldspar psammite and meta-greywacke, some with garnet and rarely cordierite. Gradational contacts with unit Apn in some areas. |
| Apn | Brown, rusty and tan weathering, buff and grey, fine to medium grained, quartz-biotite-feldspar, quartz-feldspar-biotite-garnet-sillimanite and quartz-feldspar-biotite-graphite paragneiss and minor schist. Minor cordierite-bearing paragneiss. Includes some interbeds of units Apnc, Apc and Apcs. |
| Apnqb | Units Apqb and Apn; interbedded, gradational and undifferentiated. |
| Apcs | Grey and grey-green, medium to coarse grained thin bedded, calcium-silicate gneiss and marble-quartzite with quartz-calcite-plagioclase-diopside and accessory scapolite, actinolite, graphite, epidote and biotite. Commonly interbedded with and passing laterally into unit Apc. |
| Apc | White, grey and grey-blue, medium to coarse grained, massive and bedded marble with calcite-diopside-microcline-quartz and minor dolomite, scapolite, phlogopite, graphite, a humite group mineral and tremolite. Interbedded with and passing laterally into unit Apcs. Includes small beds of unit Apn. Pegmatite of unit Ag is ubiquitous. |
| Apnc | Rusty, fine to medium grained, graphitic paragneiss with pyrite and pyrrhotite. |
| Apm | A dark green, fine to medium grained, massive and foliated amphibolite; some biotite-garnet amphibolite. |
| Apq | White to grey-blue, medium to coarse grained, massive and faintly bedded, orthoquartzite with minor feldspar, white mica and phlogopite. Minor quartzo-feldspathic grit, conglomerate with hematite clasts, grey-green diopside-chlorite rock (metaregolith?). Biotite-garnet-sillimanite schist and amphibolite. |
| Apif | Rusty, massive pyrite, magnetite iron formation. |

UNCONFORMITY

ARCHAEAN

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| $Āg_1$ | Foliated, massive and porphyritic granite and granitoid gneiss. |
| $Āg_2$ | Foliated feldspar augen granite; minor granitoid gneiss. |
| $Āg_3$ | Foliated hornblende granodiorite and amphibolitic granitoid gneiss. |
| Āgn | Layered granodioritic gneiss; minor amphibolite. |
| Āng | Migmatite of units $Āg_1$, $Āg_2$ and/or Āgn. |
| Āggdn | Orange, grey and tan, medium to coarse grained, layered and foliated, biotite and hornblende granodioritic, quartz monzonitic and leucocratic gneiss. Includes rock of units Ag, $Āg_1$, $Āg_2$, Āgn, Āng and small bodies of Ām. |
| Ām | Dark green foliated amphibolite, meta-gabbro and hornblende-plagioclase gneiss. |

PRINCE ALBERT GROUP

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| $ĀAm_2$ | Foliated amphibolite dykes. |
| $ĀAm_1$ | Layered amphibolite. |
| ĀAb | Foliated and massive, dark grey, coarse grained anorthositic gabbro; minor amphibolite. |
| ĀAub | Foliated, serpentinized ultramafic rock. |
| ĀAn | Quartz-biotite-feldspar paragneiss, some hornblende-bearing. |
| ĀAnm | Muscovite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss. |
| ĀAif | Dark blue-grey layered oxide facies iron formation. |
| ĀAq | White, medium to coarse grained, massive orthoquartzite; muscovite- and rarely fuchsite-bearing. |
| ĀAva | Light grey, fine grained layered acid volcanic rocks. |

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| —— – – | Geological boundary (defined, approximate). |
| ············ | Boundary of areas extensively drift-covered. |
| –·–·–·– | Geological boundary gradational, poorly-exposed, imprecisely located or not observed. |

PLANAR STRUCTURES

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| + / / | Bedding and compositional layering (horizontal, inclined, vertical) |
| + / / / | Foliation, schistosity, gneissic layering and cleavage (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown); earliest or only observed. |
| / / | Axial planes (inclined, vertical) associated with folds deforming bedding and compositional layering. Earliest or only observed. |
| / / | Axial planes (inclined, vertical); associated with folds of later phases observed to have deformed bedding or early foliation. |

LINEAR STRUCTURES

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| ↗ ↙ | Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by fold axes, bedding foliation intersection (X), mineral growth or rodding (R), mullion (M), and boudin axes (B); earliest or only observed. |
| ↗ ↙ | Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by bedding-foliation and foliation-foliation intersection (X), mineral growth or rodding (R) and mullion (M) and fold axes associated with folds observed to have deformed bedding or early foliation. |

FAULTS

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| ⇄ v v | High angle fault (defined, approximate); arrows indicate apparent relative movement. |
| ▲— ▲ – | Low angle fault (defined, approximate); teeth in direction of dip. |

## NOTE ON DATA PRESENTATION

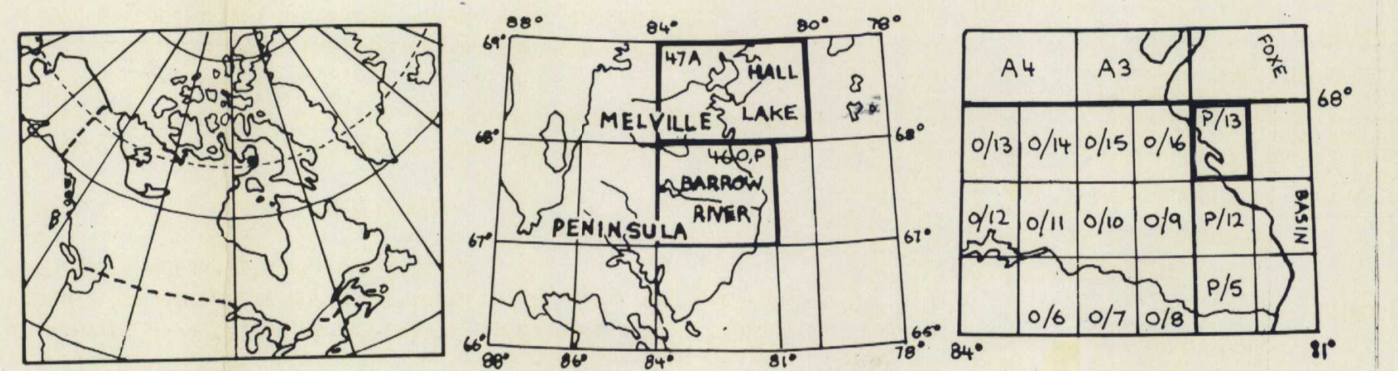
Lithologic and structural data shown is that obtained in the field augmented by only limited interpretation. No attempt has been made to extend lithologic units to construct an integrated stratigraphic and structural model. Lithologic units in the legend are not arranged in temporal order, as this is largely uncertain, except that basal units of the Penrhyn Group are listed below other parts of the group.. Description of mesoscopic structures is limited to morphology of common types. Mesoscopic structures are assigned a position (early or late) in the tectonic hierarchy based upon interpretation of local field relationships only. This position cannot be directly related to deformational phases which formed large folds or to mesoscopic structures in nearby areas. No attempt has been made to integrate mesoscopic features into a megascopic structural synthesis. Axial traces of megascopic features are not portrayed as those of early folds are largely interpretative and those of late folds can be deduced from attitudes of planar structures on the map.

Geological mapping by: **J.R.Henderson; M.L.Hill**

Geological cartography by: **J.R.Henderson**

Descriptive notes by: **J.R.Henderson; A.V. Okulitch**

Notice of any revisions or additional geological information known to users of these maps would be gratefully received by the authors.



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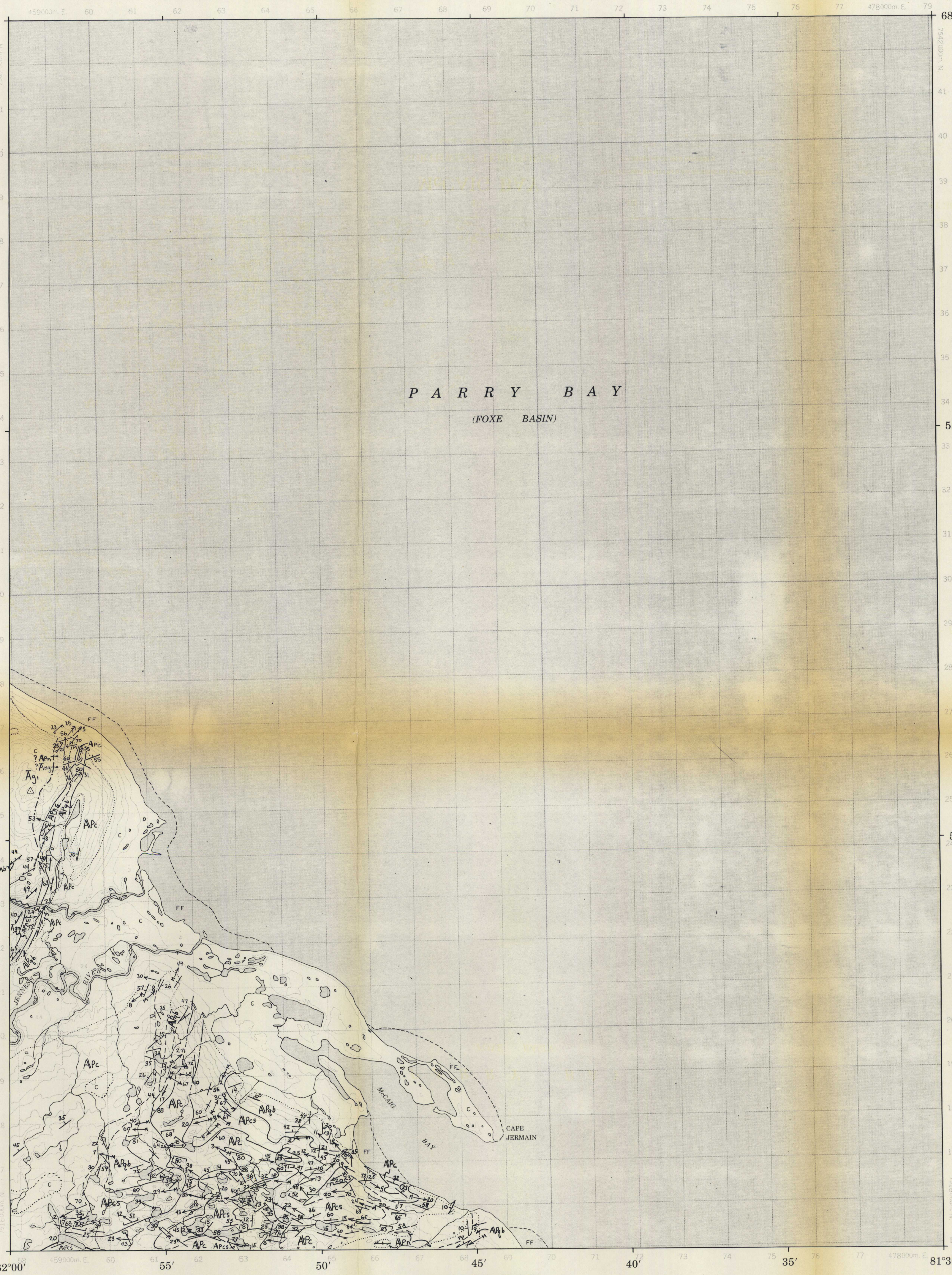
# CANADA

EDITION 1 46 P/13



# McCAIG BAY

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Milles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

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**ELEVATIONS IN METRES ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL**

**CONTOUR INTERVAL ..................... 10 METRES**

NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1927

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

**ÉLÉVATIONS EN MÈTRES AU-DESSUS DU NIVEAU MOYEN DE LA MER**

**ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES ............. 10 MÈTRES**

SYSTÈME DE RÉFÉRENCE GÉODÉSIQUE NORD-AMÉRICAIN 1927

PROJECTION TRANSVERSE DE MERCATOR

ÉTABLIE PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, OTTAWA, EN 1974.

CES CARTES SONT EN VENTE AU BUREAU DES CARTES DU CANADA, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, OTTAWA, OU CHEZ LE VENDEUR LE PLUS PRÈS.

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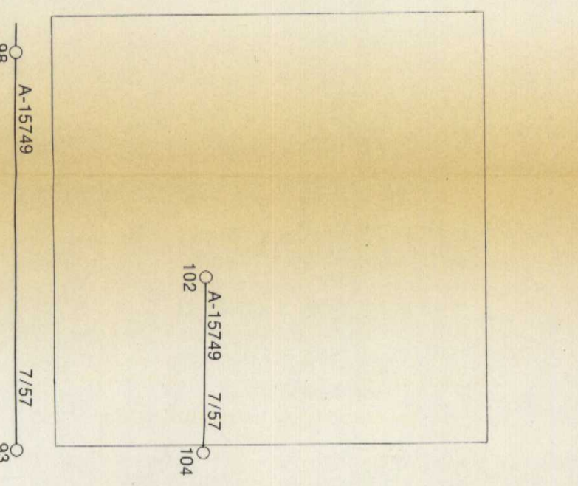
| Military users, refer to this map as: Référence de la carte pour usage militaire: | SERIES A701 SÉRIE<br>MAP 46 P/13 CARTE<br>EDITION 1 MCE ÉDITION |
|---|---|

## LEGEND - LÉGENDE

| ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES | ROUTES ET OUVRAGES CONNEXES |
|---|---|
| HARD SURFACE, ALL WEATHER | SURFACE PAVÉE, TOUTES SAISONS |
| LOOSE SURFACE | GRAVIER |
| CART TRACK, WINTER ROAD OR ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION | CHEMIN DE TERRE, D'HIVER OU ROUTE EN CONSTRUCTION |
| TRAIL, CUT LINE, PORTAGE | SENTIER, PERCÉE, PORTAGE |
| BUILT-UP AREA | AGGLOMÉRATION |
| RAILWAY, SIDING, STATION, STOP | CHEMIN DE FER, VOIE D'ÉVITEMENT, GARE, ARRÊT |
| BRIDGE | PONT |
| SEAPLANE BASE, ANCHORAGE | HYDROAÉROPORT, MOUILLAGE |
| **LANDMARK FEATURES** | **POINTS DE REPÈRE** |
| HOUSE, BARN | MAISON, GRANGE |
| CHURCH, SCHOOL | ÉGLISE, ÉCOLE |
| POST OFFICE | BUREAU DE POSTE |
| HISTORICAL SITE | LIEU HISTORIQUE |
| TOWERS: FIRE, RADIO | TOURS: FEU, RADIO |
| WELL: OIL, GAS | PUITS: PÉTROLE, GAZ |
| TANK: OIL, GASOLINE, WATER | RÉSERVOIR: PÉTROLE, ESSENCE, EAU |
| TELEPHONE LINE | LIGNE TÉLÉPHONIQUE |
| POWER TRANSMISSION LINE | LIGNE DE TRANSPORT D'ÉNERGIE |
| MINE | MINE |
| CUTTING, EMBANKMENT | DÉBLAI, REMBLAI |
| GRAVEL PIT | GRAVIÈRE (GP) |
| **BOUNDARIES AND SURVEY CONTROL** | **FRONTIÈRES ET POINTS DE RÉFÉRENCES** |
| INTERNATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, BOUNDARY MONUMENT | INTERNATIONALE, PROVINCIALE, BORNE FRONTIÈRE |
| COUNTY, DISTRICT | COMTÉ, DISTRICT |
| TOWNSHIP, PARISH-SURVEYED<br>-UNSURVEYED | CANTON, PAROISSE - ARPENTÉE<br>- NON ARPENTÉE (UNSURVEYED) |
| TOWNSHIP, DLS - SURVEYED, UNSURVEYED | TOWNSHIP, ATC-ARPENTÉE, NON ARPENTÉE |
| - SECTION CORNERS | -COINS DE SECTION |
| MUNICIPALITY | MUNICIPALITÉ |
| INDIAN RESERVE, PARK, ETC | RÉSERVE INDIENNE, PARC, ETC |
| HORIZONTAL SURVEY POINT | REPÈRE PLANIMÉTRIQUE |
| BENCH MARK WITH ELEVATION | REPÈRE DE NIVELLEMENT AVEC COTE (BM 965) |
| SPOT ELEVATION, PRECISE: LAND, WATER | POINT COTÉ, PRÉCIS: SUR TERRE, SUR L'EAU (.397 721) |
| **DRAINAGE AND RELATED FEATURES** | **DRAINAGE ET OUVRAGES CONNEXES** |
| STREAM, SHORELINE: INDEFINITE | COURS D'EAU, RIVE; IMPRÉCISE |
| DIRECTION OF FLOW | DIRECTION DU COURANT |
| LAKE, INTERMITTENT LAKE | LAC, LAC INTERMITTENT |
| INUNDATED LAND | TERRAIN INONDÉ |
| MARSH, SWAMP (WOODED) | MARAIS, MARÉCAGE (BOISÉ) |
| DRY RIVER BED WITH CHANNELS | LIT DE COURS D'EAU TARI AVEC CHENAUX |
| SAND: ABOVE, IN WATER | SABLE: AU DESSUS, DANS L'EAU |
| STRING BOG | MARÉCAGE EN ENFILADE (SB) |
| TUNDRA: PONDS, POLYGONS | TOUNDRA: ÉTANGS, SOLS POLYGONAUX (TP, PG) |
| RAPIDS, FALLS, RAPIDS | RAPIDES, CHUTES, RAPIDES |
| FORESHORE FLATS | ESTRANS (FF) |
| ROCK | ROCHE |
| DAM | BARRAGE (DAM) |
| WHARF | QUAI |
| DITCH | FOSSÉ |
| **RELIEF FEATURES** | **RELIEF** |
| CONTOURS | COURBES DE NIVEAU |
| APPROXIMATE CONTOURS | COURBES DE NIVEAU APPROXIMATIVES |
| DEPRESSION CONTOUR | COURBE DE CUVETTE |
| SPOT ELEVATION, APPROXIMATE: LAND, WATER | POINT COTÉ, APPROXIMATIF: SUR TERRE, SUR L'EAU (965 590) |
| ESKER | ESKER |
| PINGO | PINGO (125) |
| SAND, SAND DUNES | SABLE, DUNES (SAND) |
| PALSA BOG | PALSE (PB) |
| WOODED AREA | RÉGION BOISÉE (W) |
| CLEARED AREA | RÉGION DÉBOISÉE (C) |

PHOTOGRAPHY PHOTOGRAPHIE

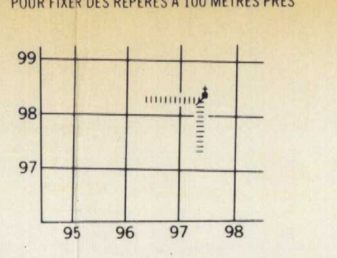
COMPILATION RESTITUTION



REVISION RÉVISION

| GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: DÉSIGNATION DE LA ZONE DU QUADRILLAGE: | 100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION IDENTIFICATION DU CARRÉ DE 100,000 M. |
|---|---|
| 17W | MF |

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
EXEMPLE DE LA MÉTHODE EMPLOYÉE POUR FIXER DES REPÈRES À 100 MÈTRES PRÈS



REFERENCE POINT / POINT DE REPÈRE: CHURCH — EGLISE (as above) (ci-dessus)

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. LONGITUDE EST: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère: 97
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point. Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est: 5
975

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point. LATITUDE NORD: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en-dessous du repère: 98
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point. Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord: 4
984

GRID REFERENCE SAMPLE / EXEMPLE DU QUADRILLAGE: 975984

Nearest similar grid reference 100,000 metres (about 63 miles)
La prochaine référence similaire est à 100,000 mètres (environ 63 milles)

**ONE THOUSAND METRE**
**UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID**
**ZONE 17**
**QUADRILLAGE DE MILLE MÈTRES**
**UNIVERSEL TRANSVERSE DE MERCATOR**

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 47 A/3 | 47 A/2 |  |
| 46-O/16 | **46 P/13** |  |
| 46-O/9 | 46 P/12 | 46 P/11 |

The 1975 MAGNETIC BEARING is 46°45' (831 mils) WEST of GRID NORTH.

ANNUAL CHANGE DECREASING 22.1'

GRID NORTH is 0°42' (12 mils) WEST of TRUE NORTH for centre of map.

Le REPÈRE MAGNÉTIQUE en 1975 est 46°45' (831 mils) OUEST du NORD DU QUADRILLAGE.

VARIATION ANNUELLE DÉCROISSANTE 22.1'

NORD DU QUADRILLAGE est 0°42' (12 mils) à l'ouest du NORD GÉOGRAPHIQUE au centre de la carte.

THE MAGNETIC COMPASS MAY BE ERRATIC IN THIS AREA

LA BOUSSOLE SERA PEUT-ÊTRE INSTABLE DANS CETTE RÉGION

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
ÉCHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ÉLÉVATIONS

Metres 30 20 10 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Mètres
Feet 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Pieds

46 P/13
EDITION 1

This map has been produced from a scanned version of the original map
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