CANADA

EDITION 1 46 P/4

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Map-area 46 P/4 has rocks of the basement complex in its southern half overlain by the Penrhyn Group to the north. Both successions are cut by major faults that extend beyond the area. The broad expanse of basement complex was mapped only in reconnaissance fashion to outline foliation trends and assess lithologic variation. No mappable units were discovered. Like elsewhere in the fold belt, an intimate and undifferentiable mixture of granodioritic gneiss (Āggdn) and foliated and massive plutons (Āg) characterize the complex.

A nearly complete representation of lithologies of the Penrhyn Group is present. The basal sequence of orthoquartzite (APq) and minor rusty paragneiss (APn) lies on the basement complex across the central part of the area, along the southeastern border and in the northwest corner. The overlying carbonate unit (APc) is thickest in the northwest and thins toward the southern boundary of the Group. This unit passes upwards into paragneiss (APn) which contains numerous interbeds of marble and calcium-silicate gneiss (APcs). In the vicinity of Quartzite Lake these interbeds pass northwestward into a thick massive marble unit. Whether such a transition is a facies change or a result of extensive tight folding and disruption of beds is not known. In the northeastern part of the area, what is believed to be the same marble unit passes into a broad expanse of shallow-dipping calcium-silicate gneiss with interbedded marble. Above this variable unit is paragneiss containing a folded sheet of granitoid gneiss (Āggdn). The paragneiss passes upward into massive well bedded quartz-biotite psammite and minor schist (APqb) across an arbitrary contact. Metamorphic grade appears to be uniform throughout the area except in the uppermost psammite unit where in one locality garnet with possible andalucite was noted.

Major structures in the area are two extensive sheets of gneiss of the basement complex. The gneissic sheet northeast of Quartzite Lake extends into map-area 46 P/3 and lies within the upper half of the Penrhyn Group. No clear evidence of its mode of emplacement was observed. Not being mantled by the basal sequence of the Group, it does not appear to be a core of a large recumbent fold, nor is there any evidence of thrust faulting of either its upper or lower contact. It may be a highly deformed granitic sill that intruded the Group but if so it has been reconstituted by deformation and metamorphism to exactly resemble gneiss of the basement complex. It presumably has undergone D_2 folding with the Penrhyn Group. The gneissic sheet southwest of Quartzite Lake is more probably the core of a recumbent D_2 fold modified by thrust faulting as it is partially mantled by orthoquartzite and along its southern margin is apparently faulted against the main mass of the complex. A possible extension of this structure is found to the west in map-area 46 O/1. A recumbent synformal structure possibly complimentary to this D_2 fold is exposed in the southeastern part of the area and is illustrated on the cross-section accompanying map-sheet 46 P/3. A thin, tectonically attenuated succession of orthoquartzite, paragneiss, marble and a small unit possibly of acid volcanic rock (APva) is exposed in the core.

A series of upright and southerly overturned folds formed during D_3 and D_4 have had major influence on the areal distribution of units in this area, and deformed the gneissic sheets and D_2 folds described above. Variation in plunge of these structures (easterly in the northeast, westerly in the south and southeast) is presumed to have been caused by folding during D_5 but the form of these folds is uncertain. A small domal structure of orthoquartzite cored by gneiss, at the middle of the west border of the area, is likely part of a D_2 fold brought up by interference between D_4 folding and this late transverse warping. D_6 faulting along north-northwesterly trends produced little detectable offset but very prominent geographic lineaments.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Foxe Fold Belt extends in an east-northeast direction from southern Melville Peninsula to central Baffin Island. It is composed of granitoid gneissic rocks of Archaean age (2500 Ma and older) overlain by meta-sedimentary rocks of Early Proterozoic age (approximately 2500 to 1700 Ma) of the Penrhyn and Piling Groups. These have undergone 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) and foliated granitic rocks (Āg) with relatively minor amounts of amphibolite (Ām) and paragneiss (Ān) and other meta-sedimentary rocks (Āq, Ānb). The gneissic and plutonic rocks are largely of quartz monzonitic to granodioritic composition; leucocratic and mafic varieties of gneiss are also 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. Plutonic rocks emplaced during at least three episodes of igneous activity can be differentiated locally but cannot easily be mapped regionally because they are compositionally similar to one another and to the gneiss which appears to be both host and parent to them. Deformed amphibolitic bodies, presumed to be dykes, are often observed within the complex and sometimes at the contact with the Penrhyn Group. With few exceptions they have not been observed within the Group and are presumed to pre-date it. Meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks not demonstrably part of the Penrhyn Group have in some places been assigned to the basement complex but their affinity is uncertain given the evident intricacies of stratigraphy and structure. Some lithologic similarity to rocks of the Prince Albert Group in northern Melville Peninsula exists but such correlation is tenuous at best.

The Penrhyn Group consists of paragneiss (APn APnc) and marble (APc) with some quartz-biotite psammite (APqb, APqm, APp) and calcium-silicate gneiss (APcs) and minor quartzite (APq), garnet, biotite and sillimanite schists (APnb), and meta-volcanic rocks (APm, APvb, APva). 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 meta-regolith and minor amphibolite, marble and quartzo-feldspathic grit. This sequence is overlain by a predominantly calcareous unit of marble, calc-silicate gneiss and interbedded quartz-biotite-feldspar paragneiss. The calcareous unit is followed by a thick unit of paragneissic rocks with a thin bed of schistose paragneiss at its base, 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-muscovite psammite and greywacke. The top of this unit has not been observed. The relationship of present to 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 beds lying upon a variety of rock types in the complex. The uppermost unit of the Penrhyn Group may be separated from the rest of the Group by an unconformity. Contrasts in intensity of metamorphism and deformation and unexplained structural discordance support such an interpretation but rapid transitions or faulting remain viable alternate explanations.

Metamorphism of the Penrhyn Group produced two lithologic suites. Most of the Group is in uppermost amphibolite facies and contains 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. Rocks of the uppermost unit of the Group are in greenschist facies and contain chlorite-muscovite-quartz in pelitic units. Porphyroblasts of a mineral tentatively identified as andalucite are common in meta-psammitic units and tremolite occurs sporadically in calcareous rocks.

Polyphase structures indicating numerous episodes of deformation of the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group exist throughout the fold belt but unequivocal sequential relationships among them are rare. The earliest deformational phase (D_1) is inferred to have affected the basement complex prior to deposition of the Penrhyn Group. Little is known of this phase. The second phase (D_2), the earliest observed in the Penrhyn Group, is believed to have formed attenuated isoclinal folds and ubiquitous foliation (S_2). In all but a few outcrops S_2 is parallel to bedding (S_0). Meagre evidence suggests that the trend of D_2 structures may have been northerly. The effects of D_2 on the Penrhyn Group remain problematical, but may be responsible for some of the observed discontinuity of units described above.

The third and fourth phases (D_3 and D_4) produced prominent meso-and megascopic folds that impose an east-northeast structural grain in the Foxe Fold Belt. D_3 folds are tight to nearly isoclinal and usually recumbent. Axial plane foliation (S_3) is nearly parallel to limbs (S_0) and hence to S_2 rendering separation of phases D_2 and D_3 very difficult. D_4 folds are coaxial, or nearly so, with D_3 but are more open and generally upright or slightly overturned. Mesoscopic D_4 folds can often be observed to have deformed earlier structures.

North to northeasterly trending broad transverse flexures (D_5) alter the plunges of pre-existing folds. Few mesoscopic structures associated with this phase were observed. Steeply dipping fractures and faults, many with northerly and northwesterly trends are evidence of the last phase of deformation (D_6). Most fault displacements appear to be left-lateral and east-side-up.

Metamorphism is believed to have accompanied all phases of deformation except D_5 and D_6. It possibly reached its zenith during D_3 but mineral recrystallization outlasted much of the penetrative deformation.

Massive and foliated plutonic rocks (Ag), chiefly of hornblende and biotite granodiorite quartz monzonite and granite intrude the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group. Resembling granitoid rocks of the complex, separation of these is based largely on field relationships. Foliated plutonic rocks, except where observed to have intruded the Penrhyn Group, are assigned to the complex (Āg). Where intrusive into the Group they (Ag) are considered to be pre- or syntectonic with the main phases of deformation. In some localities intimate mixing with and partial melting of paragneiss has created rock mappable only as migmatite (Ang) although large screens and zenoliths can be distinguished in places. Common local formation of pegmatite and leucocratic granitic rock (Ag) is believed 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 with some events occurring possibly as long as 3000 Ma ago (R.K. Wanless, personal communication, 1976). Deformation of the basement 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, 1966) were emplaced into the fold belt late in the orogenic history. Following extensive uplift and erosion, diabase dykes (Hd) presumed to be part of the Mackenzie dyke swarm of circa 1000 Ma age (Fahrig, 1970) cut rocks of the fold belt. These are spatially associated with faults and fractures formed during D_6 tectonism. Subsequent uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of Ordovician carbonate rocks, remnants of which lie north and south of the fold belt.

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Fahrig, W.F. 1970. Diabase Dyke Swarms; in Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report Number one, pp. 131 - 134.

Heywood, W.W. 1967. Geological Notes Northeastern District of Keewatin and Southern Melville Peninsula, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories (Parts of 46, 47, 56, 57); Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 66-40.

Jackson, G.D. and Taylor, F.C. 1972. Correlation of Major Aphebian Rock Units in the Northern Canadian Shield; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, volume 9, pp. 1650 - 1669.

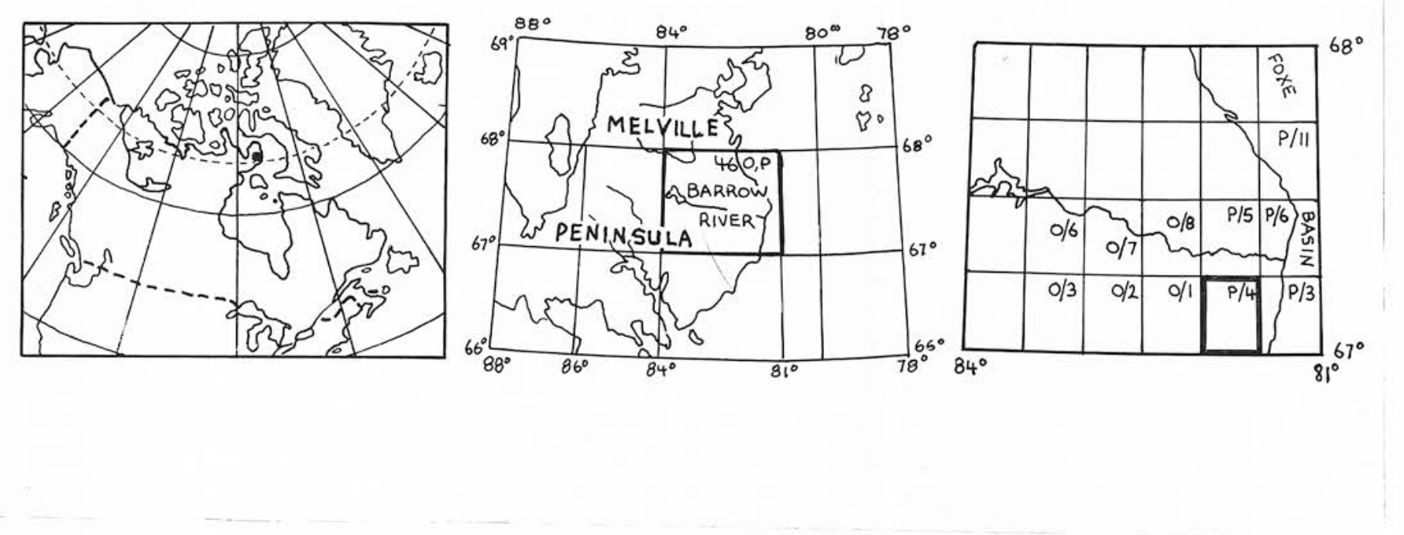
Geological mapping by: J. E. Reesor

Cross-sections by: A. V. Okulitch

Descriptive notes by: A. V. Okulitch

Draughting by: A. V. Okulitch

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



LEGEND

LATE(?) PROTEROZOIC
HADRYNIAN

Unit	Description
Hd	Brown weathering, dark green to black, fine to medium grained pyroxene diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

Unit	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.
Ang	Migmatite composed of units APn and Ag in lit-par-lit, zenolithic and texturally transitional variations. Minor zenoliths of unit APc.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY PROTEROZOIC
APHEBIAN
PENRHYN GROUP

Unit	Description
APva	White and light green weathering, light grey, massive, layered aphanitic siliceous rock (acid volcanic rock ?).
APvb	Green to dark green actinolitic greenstone (Basic to intermediate volcanic rock?).
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.

POSSIBLE UNCONFORMITY

Unit	Description
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 APnb, APnc, APc and APcs.
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.
APnb	Brown and rusty weathering, schistose, biotite-garnet-sillimanite paragneiss.
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, grey-green diopside-chlorite rock (meta-regolith ?). Biotite-garnet-sillimanite schist and amphibolite.

PROBABLE UNCONFORMITY

ARCHAEAN

Unit	Description
Āg	Orange and buff weathering, grey and pink, medium to coarse grained foliated granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite and leucocratic varieties; minor quartz diorite, diorite and syenite. Includes rocks of units Aq and Āggdn.
Āggdn	Orange, grey and tan, medium to coarse grained, layered and foliated, biotite and hornblende granodioritic, quartz monzonitic and leucocratic gneiss. Includes rocks of units Ag, Āg, and small bodies of Ām.
Ām	Dark green foliated amphibolite, meta-gabbro and hornblende-plagioclase gneiss.
Āub	Dark green, coarse grained, serpentinized pyroxene-bearing ultramafic rock.
Ān	Quartz-biotite-feldspar paragneiss, some with hornblende; migmatite with unit Āg
Ānb	Rusty weathering, schistose biotite paragneiss,
Āq	White, medium to coarse grained, massive orthoquartzite.

Symbol	Description
——— – – – –	Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
…………	Boundary of areas extensively drift-covered.

PLANAR STRUCTURES

- Bedding and compositional layering (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Foliation, schistosity, gneissic layering, cleavage and axial planes (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown); earliest or only observed.
- Foliation, cleavage and axial planes (inclined, vertical); associated with folds of later phases observed to have deformed bedding or early foliation.
- Foliation, cleavage and axial planes (inclined, vertical); associated with folds observed to have deformed bedding, early foliation and/or pre-existing structures.
- Cleavage and axial planes (inclined, vertical); associated with gentle folds observed to have deformed earlier structures and believed to have formed late in the tectonic history.
- Structural form line (on cross-sections).

LINEAR STRUCTURES

- Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by bedding-foliation intersection, mineral growth, rodding and mullion; earliest or only observed.
- Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by bedding-foliation and foliation-foliation intersection, mineral growth, rodding and mullion and fold axes associated with folds observed to have deformed bedding or early foliation.
- Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by bedding-foliation and foliation-foliation intersection, mineral growth and fold axes associated with folds observed to have deformed bedding, early foliation and/or pre-existing structures.
- Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by cleavage-bedding and cleavage-foliation intersection and fold axes associated with gentle folds believed to have formed late in the tectonic history.

FAULTS

- High angle fault (defined, approximate); arrows indicate apparent relative movement
- Low angle fault (defined, approximate); teeth in direction of dip.

FOLDS

Symbol	Fold	Note
3 →	Antiform (defined, approximate) upright	Arrow indicates plunge of fold; number indicates postulated affinity with deformational phase.
2 →	Recumbent or overturned	
4 →	Synform (defined, approximate) upright	
1 →	Recumbent or overturned	

Symbol	Description
?	A high degree of uncertainty or interpretation in the position or the nature of the symbol used is indicated.
A A′	Position of ends of cross-section.

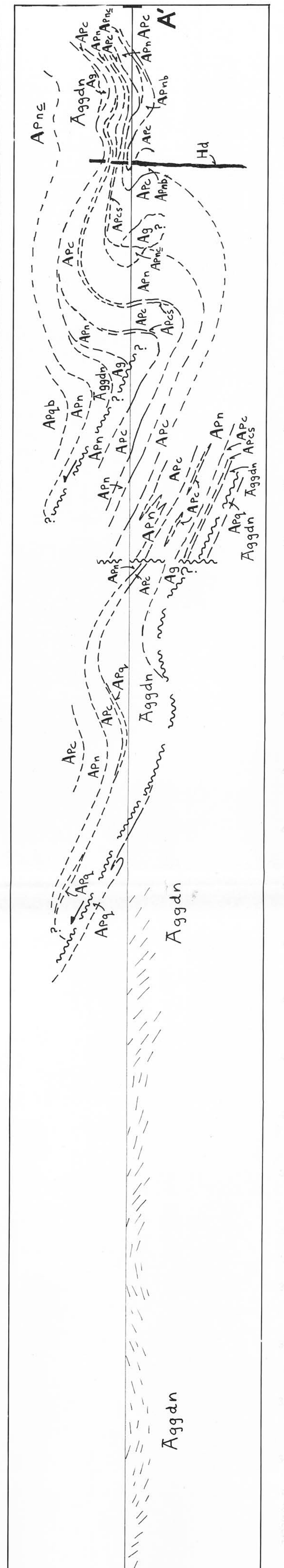
METAMORPHIC MINERALS

A andalucite	C cordierite	G garnet	P phlogopite	Sc scapolite	T tremolite
Ac actinolite	Ch chlorite	M muscovite	S sillimanite	St staurolite	

STRUCTURAL NOTE

Description of structures is facilitated by separation into six phases using criteria such as fold style and orientation and sequential relationships among folds, foliation and lineation. Such separation does not imply presence of discrete events, particularly in the case of phases D_2, D_3 and D_4 which may well be partly or wholly synchronous in some areas. No bounds on the time spans represented by the phases are implied as only the broadest limitations can be placed on the beginnings and ends of orogenic events. Large folds on the map are given numbers corresponding to the phase postulated to be responsible for them. Mesoscopic structures are assigned a position in the tectonic hierarchy based on interpretation of local field relationships only in the unit within which they were observed. This position cannot be directly related to deformational phases which formed the large folds. For these preliminary maps, no attempt has been made to integrate all mesoscopic features into a megascopic structural synthesis.

Cross-sections portray the inferred form of structures and show apparent dips (in the section) of lithologic contacts and foliation. Vertical proportions are not to scale. The horizontal reference line represents an approximate mean elevation along the line of section and is usually within 200 m. of sea level. Structures appearing on cross-sections are highly interpretative. Some features, particularly faults, will often not appear on the map as they were not observed in the field.



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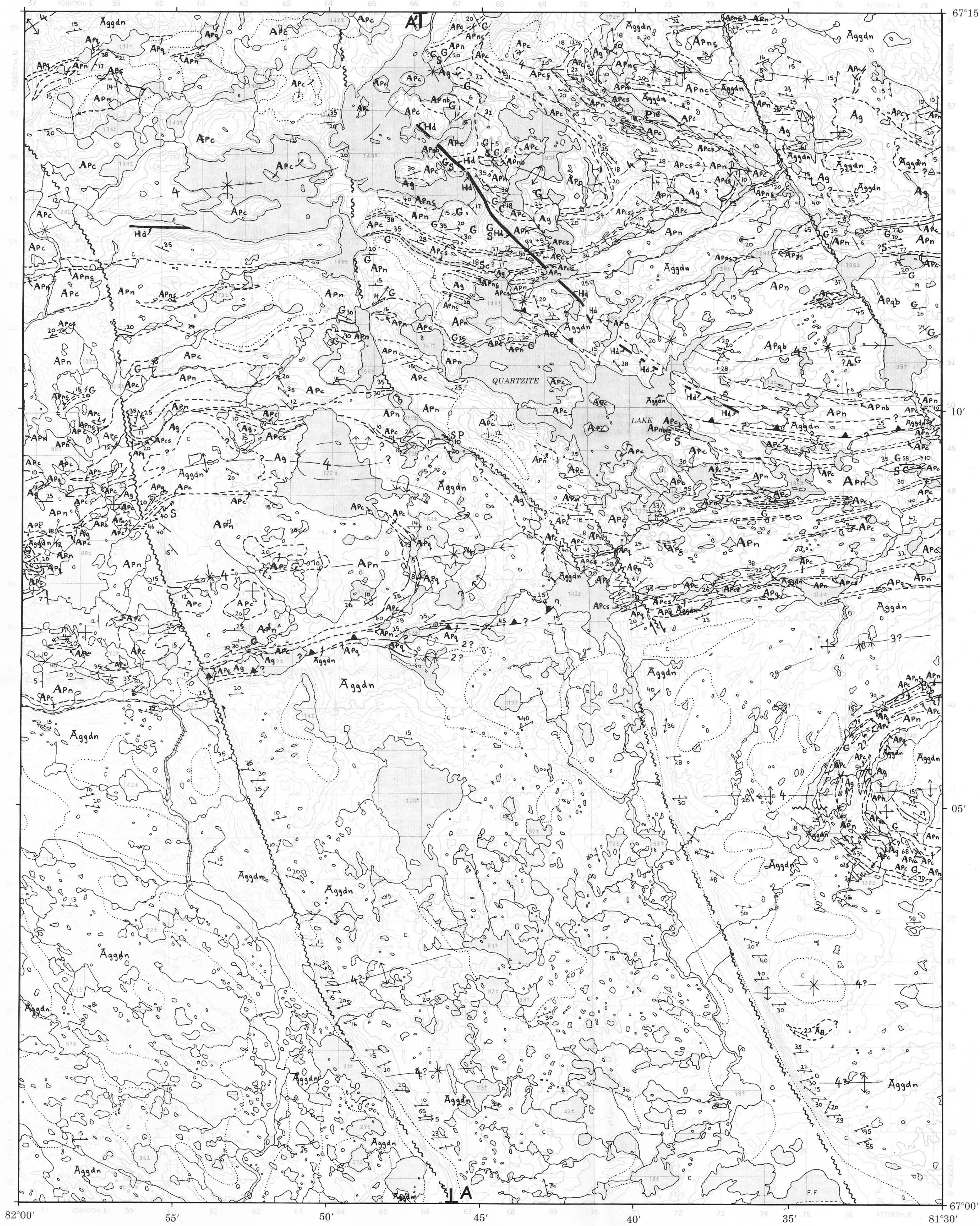
OTTAWA



QUARTZITE LAKE

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

PRODUCED BY SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, OTTAWA, 1974.

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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.

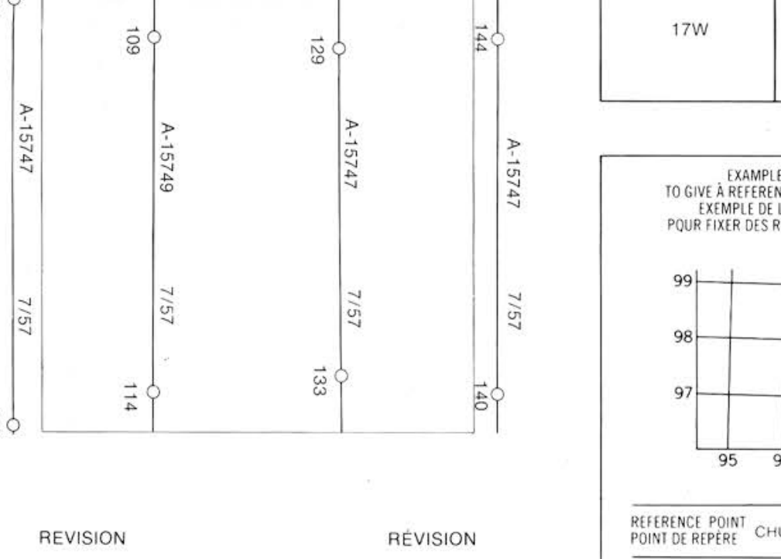
Military users, refer to this map as: Référence de la carte pour usage militaire:			
	SERIES	A 701	SÉRIE
	MAP	46 P/4	CARTE
	EDITION	1 MCE	ÉDITION

LEGEND - LÉGENDE

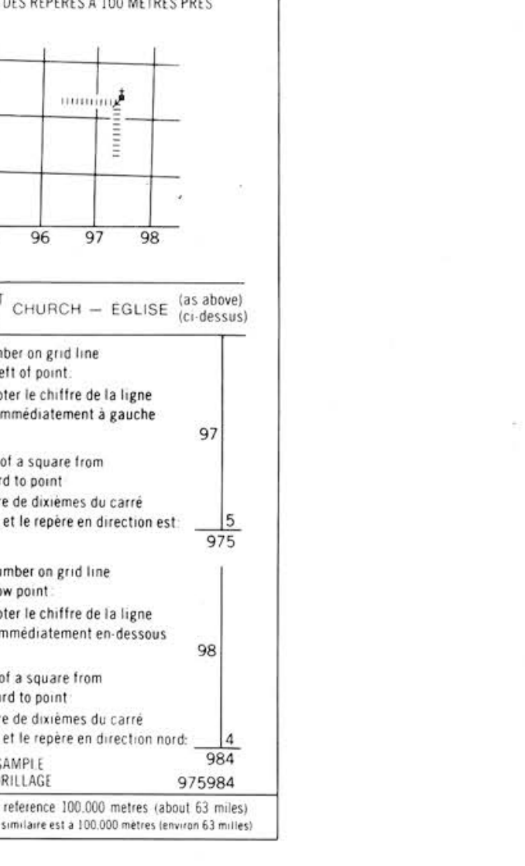
ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES	ROUTES ET OUVRAGES CONNEXES	
HARD SURFACE, ALL WEATHER	SURFACE PAVÉE, TOUTES SAISONS	(12)
LOOSE SURFACE	GRAVIER	
CART TRACK, WINTER ROAD OR ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION	CHEMIN DE TERRE, D'HIVER OU ROUTE EN CONSTRUCTION	
TRAIL, CUT LINE, PORTAGE	SENTIER, PERCÉE, PORTAGE	
BUILT-UP 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	▪P
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 -UNSURVEYED	CANTON, PAROISSE - ARPENTÉE - 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	
ESKER	ESKER	› › › ›
PINGO	PINGO	
SAND, SAND DUNES	SABLE, DUNES	SAND
PALSA BOG	PALSE	PB
WOODED AREA	RÉGION BOISÉE	W
CLEARED AREA	RÉGION DÉBOISÉE	C

PHOTOGRAPHY PHOTOGRAPHIE

COMPILATION RESTITUTION



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



REVISION

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

46-O/8	46 P/5	46 P/6
46-O/1	46 P/4	46 P/3
46 J/16	46-I/13	46-I/14

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

46 P/4
EDITION 1