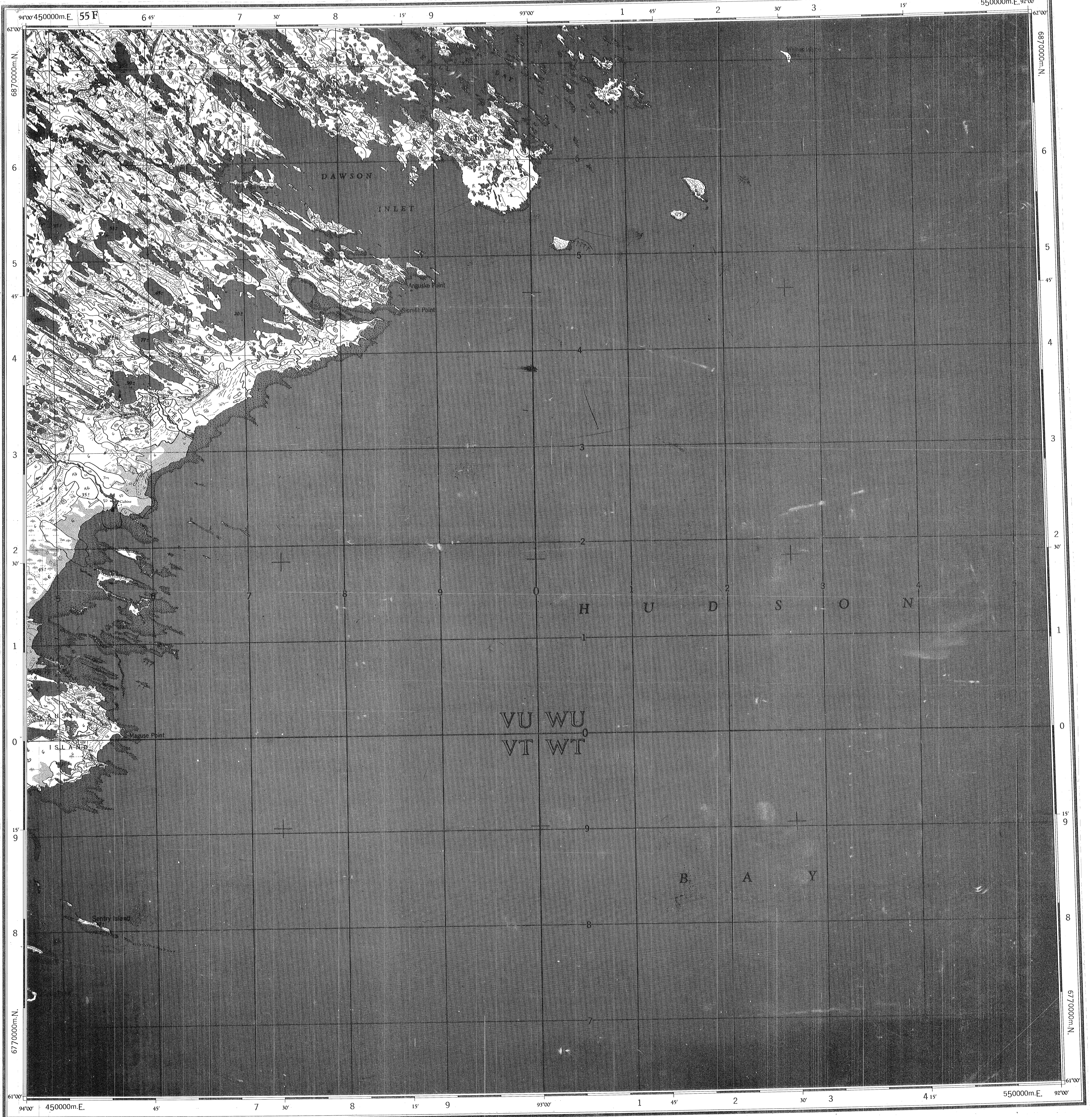




GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGY

Genetic Category	Material	Terrain Unit	Description
7	Alluvium	7	Alluvium: fluvial silt, sand, and gravel deposited in channels and on flood plains.
		7m	Alluvium organic-rich lake sediments and nearshore lacustrine deposits, undifferentiated. Mapped where lake level permanently lowered or where permanently drained lake basins identified many areas mapped as 7m may include significant amounts of this unit. May or may not have periglacial features similar to 7m, depending on length of subaerial exposure. Vegetation usually grasses and sedges.
		7a	Undifferentiated alluvium and sand or silt washed by waves from valley sides or slopes during isotatic emergence from sea. Unit occurs only below 350 ± 10 feet a.s.l. Surface generally covered with 40 cm to 24 m of fibrous peat on which grasses, sedges and mosses grow. Maximum active-layer thickness averages 13 to 30 cm. Characteristically has nodules, polygons with vertical ice wedges, numerous flow ponds, beaded drainage.
6	Wave reworked glacial and marine sediments	6	Coastal Plain Sediments: reworked glacial and marine offshore sediments below 20 m (66 feet) a.s.l. Dense cover of shallow ponds includes areas of all other map units that are so reworked or so small that they are undifferentiated: surface vegetation and periglacial features variable.
		5	Nearshore sediments: Generally well-sorted (poorly graded) sand, gravel, cobbles, or boulders deposited as beaches, bars, spits, ice-pushed ridges, etc., at or near Tyrrell Sea shorelines. Features are variable and unpredictable except by ground checking of individual deposits. Surfaces are sparsely vegetated with orthogonal frost cracks.
		5D	Marine deltas: sand, pebbly sand and gravel built by non-glacial streams into Tyrrell Sea or modern Hudson Bay. Raised or older surfaces characterized by sparse vegetation and polygonal frost cracks.
		4	Offshore marine clayey silt
3	Till and/or gravel occurring in ridges or hummocks minor moraines.	3	Minor moraines: Ribbed moraine: minor moraines with hummocky to ribbed appearance thought to represent sheet moraines of till deposited one on the back of another. Two to four metres-high ridges are asymmetric with steep faces consistently down-ice. Surfaces have little vegetation, generally heavy cover of large boulders, and rare mudholes and/or frost cracks.
		3A	Minor till moraines: Hummocks or transverse ridges formed near the ice front or under ice. They are found associated with 3 and 3b, but 3 and 3A are rarely found together. Their dimensions and forms are similar to 3 but some may be ridges separating subparallel meltwater channels while others are apparently constructional features. Surfaces are characterized by mudholes surrounded by shrub vegetation.
		3B	Disintegration moraine: Till and sand-gravel, undifferentiated, occurring in sheet ridges and hummocks similar in scale to 3A. Thought to be deposited in holes and crevasses in stagnant glacier ice (mapped only near Roseblade Lake 65H).
		2	Ice-contact stratified drift: Glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposited near ice margins in, over, or around ice. Most common example is esker ridge which may be beaded or interrupted at irregular intervals by major ridges representing slow-down in ice retreat with detritic or submarine fan deposition in sea. Surface is very sparsely vegetated with lichens and grasses and is cut by orthogonal frost cracks where linear, tundra polygons were not.
		2m	Marine esker pad sediments: Silt, sand and fine gravel deposited in depressions between esker ridges and adjacent valley sides. Represents distal fine sediment debouching from esker tunnel mouth into sea. Probably much 7 m mapped adjacent to eskers should be 2 m, but differentiation is difficult without stratigraphic sections. Surface vegetation is sedge-grass, caribou moss growing on thin fibrous peats surface is characterized by flow ponds and tundra polygons.
		2a	Esker pad outwash: sand and gravel deposited by subaerial meltwater streams exiting esker tunnel mouth and flowing in depressions between esker ridge and valley sides. Deposit is terraced and hummocky with kettle lakes. Typically sparsely vegetated; flanks eskers above marine limit.
1	Till	1	Till: sandy silty till with 41 to 29% clay-sized particles. Till has liquid limits of 8 to 18%, plasticity index of 41 to 38%. High natural moisture contents make it liable to liquefy under loading or periods of increased moisture heavy rains, early thaw season. Till is non-calcareous, grey over most of area but a strip of red, clay-rich till trends southward from the northeast corner of the Kamik about to Eskine Point; the northeast and southwest edges of this ribbon-shaped strip pass approximately through Hapogoyuk and Turguwell Lakes, respectively. Surface is vegetated by shrubs, moss and grass growing in elevated peaty rings around 1 to 2 m-diameter mudholes. Under lakes till is characterized by cobble-covered, 2 metre-wide ribs separated by boulder-filled, 2 metre-wide troughs, trending down slope to water depths of about 2 m.
		1a	Striped Till: Till with pronounced striped patterns dark and light stripes are due to vegetation differences on ground; each stripe tends to run directly down-slope; average width of the stripes is 10 to 20 metres. The prominence of the striped pattern is thought to be related directly to the amount of movement (stability) associated with the active layer. The clay-rich red till has very prominent stripes; stripes are also prominent where fine-grained marine sediment is thought to be mixed with till.
R	Bedrock	R	Bedrock: Indicates areas where bedrock outcrops comprise more than 50% of the surface. Vegetation is very sparse and surface may be glacially rounded or covered by felsoneer.
		R1/RX	Bedrock: Indicates that outcrop makes up 20 to 80% of the surface or that bedrock is mantled with an average of less than 1 metre of unconsolidated sediment, the probable nature of which is indicated by the symbol to the right of the "R" symbol.
Symbols			
Dramlin or fluting			
Linear feature related to ice flow, but obscured by solifluction processes water-laid deposits, wave reworking, or trees.			
Ribbed minor moraines with ridges perpendicular to ice-flow direction (3), roughly parallel to ice front (3A), or roughly parallel to ice front or crevasse patterns in stagnant ice (3B).			
Hummocky minor moraine - can be 3, 3A, or 3B			
DeGeer moraines, straight, 52m high end-moraine ridges built parallel to an ice front related to actively flowing ice.			
Esker ridge, may be confused with or obscured by nearshore marine features (5) in places projected beneath water surfaces where known or inferred.			
Meltwater channels; steep-sided channels usually cut in bedrock.			
Trends of nearshore marine ridges originating as beaches, bars, megaripples, ice-shoed ridges, etc.			
Areas of pack ice shore that forms ridges.			
Turbid lobes lakes containing continual load of suspended sediment during ice-free periods; these occur almost exclusively below marine limit and indicate instability or alteration of the active layer due to wave washing or solifluction processes.			
Permanently drained lake basin			
Isolated outcrop too small to show at map scale.			
Limit of marine submergence, hachures point offshore.			
Pingo-like features (PLP's) on coastal plain.			
Prominent escarpment largely underlain by unconsolidated sediments.			



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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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