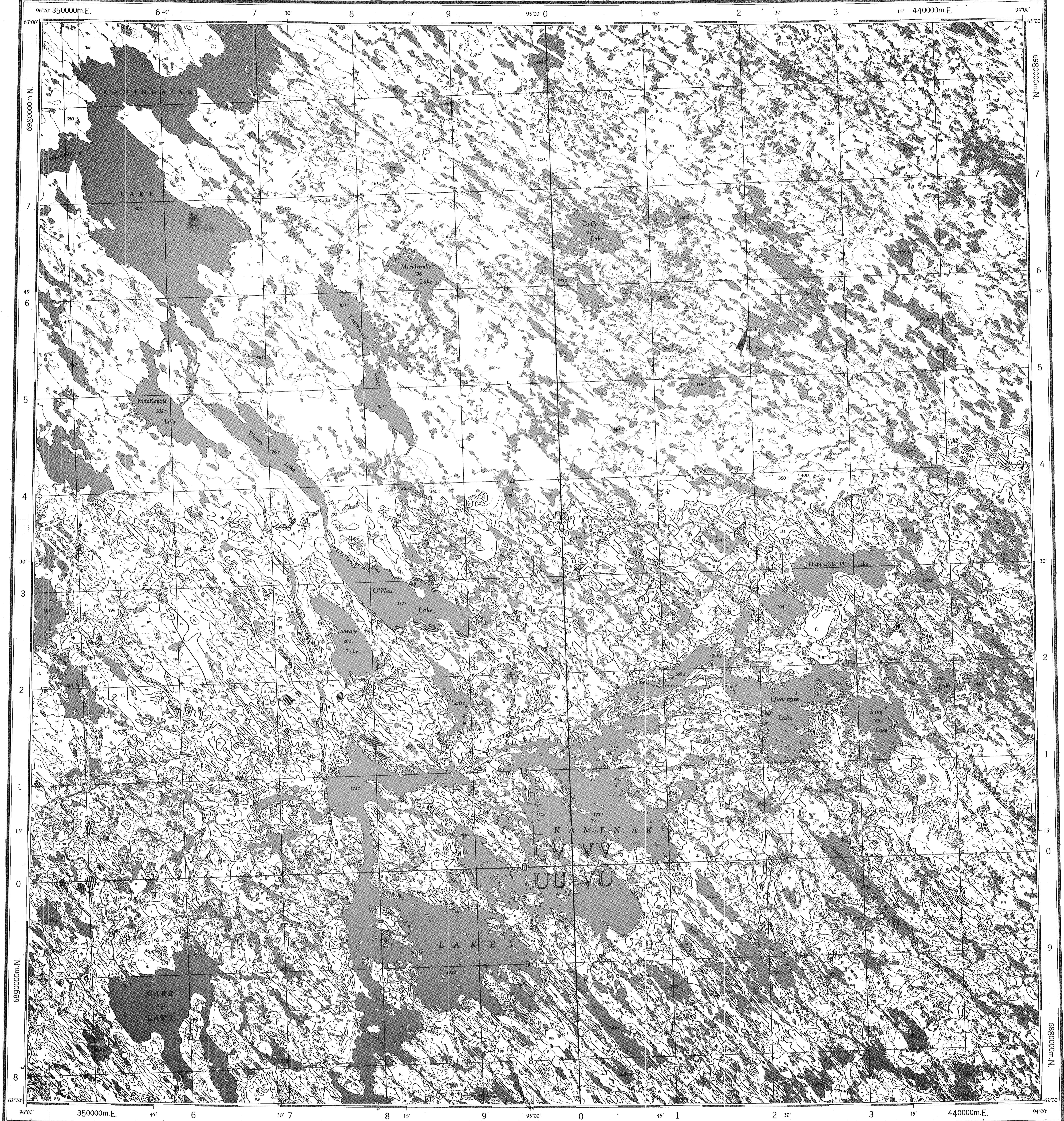


Genetic Category	Material	Terrain Unit	Description
7	Aluvium	7	Aluvium: fluvial silt, sand, and gravel deposited in channels and on flood plains.
		7m	Aluvium organic-rich lake sediments and nearshore lacustrine deposits, undifferentiated. Mapped where lake level permanently lowered or where permanently 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.
		7o	Undifferentiated aluvium and sand or silt washed by waves from valley sides or slopes during isostatic emergence from sea. Unit occurs only below 550 ± 10 feet a.s.l. Surface generally covered with 40 cm to 24 m of fluvial peat on which grasses, sedges and mosses grow. Maximum active-layer thickness averages 15 to 30 cm. Characteristically has tundra polygons with vertical ice wedges; numerous thaw ponds, beaded drainage.
6	Wave reworked glacial and marine sediments	6	Coastal Plain Sediments: reworked glacial and marine of shore sediments below 20 m (60 feet) a.s.l. These cover of shallow ponds include on most all other map units that are so reworked or so small that they are undifferentiated surface vegetation and periglacial features variable.
		6s	Nearshore sediments: Generally well-sorted (poorly graded) sand, gravel, cobbles, or boulders deposited in beach ridges, bars, ice-pushed ridges, etc., at or near Tyrrell Sea shorelines. Features are variable and are not mappable except by ground checking of individual deposits. Surfaces are sparsely vegetated with orthogonal frost cracks.
4	Offshore marine clayey silt	4	Marine deltaic 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.
		4s	Marine clayey silt, silty sand deposited in offshore environments may occur anywhere below 350 ± 10 feet but distribution is patchy above 200 feet a.s.l. although observed at numerous places on the ground units of mappable size are mostly inferred. Positive differentiation from till can only be done by detailed ground checking. Surface vegetation dominantly areas in turf circles around mounds.
3	Till and/or gravel occurring in ridges or hummocks, minor moraines.	3	Minor moraines: Ribbed moraines: minor moraines with hummocky to ribbed appearance thought to represent sheet plates of till deposited one on the back of another. Two to four metre-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 3A, 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 sedge vegetation.
2	Ice-contact sand and/or	2	Ice contact stratified drift: Glacial fluvial sand and gravel deposited near ice margins in, over, or around ice. Most common example is esker which may be beaded or interrupted at irregular intervals by major ridges representing slow-down in ice retreat with debris or subaqueous 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 turned mouth into sea. Probably much 7m mapped adjacent to eskers should be 2m, but differentiation is difficult without stratigraphic section. Surface vegetation is sedge-grass, caribou moss growing on thin fibrous peat surface is characterized by thaw ponds and tundra polygons.
1	Till	1	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 terrile lakes. Typically sparsely vegetated; flanks eskers above marine limit.
		1s	Till: sandy silty till with cl to 25% clay-sized particles. Till has liquid limits of 8 to 18%, plasticity index of cl to 8%. 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 southeastward from the northeast corner of the Kaminsk sheet to a strip of red, clay-rich till trends southeastward from the northeast and southwest edges of this ribbon-shaped strip pass approximately through Haptovik and Turquetil Lakes, respectively. Surface is vegetated by sedge, moss and grass growing in elevated peaty rings around 1 to 2 metre diameter mounds. 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.
R	Bedrock	R	Striped Till: Till with pronounced striped pattern; dark and light stripes are due to vegetation differences on ground; such stripe tends to 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 striped stripes are also prominent where fine-grained marine sediment is thought to be mixed with till.
		R1, R/X	Bedrock: Indicates areas where bedrock outcrops comprise more than 80% of the surface. Vegetation is very sparse and surface may be glacially rounded or covered by talus.

- Symbols**
- Drainage or fluting
 - Linear feature related to ice flow, but obscured by solifluction processes water-laid deposits, wave reworking, or trees.
 - Ridged minor moraines with ridges perpendicular to ice-flow direction (D), 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
 - Decker moraines, straight, 2m high end-moraine ridges built parallel to an ice front related to actively flowing ice.
 - Esker ridges, may be confused with or obscured by nearshore marine features (3) 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-shoved ridges, etc.
 - Areas of pack ice shove that forms ridges.
 - Turbid lakes: 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 (PLF's) on coastal plain.
 - Prominent escarpment largely underlain by unconsolidated sediments.



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 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
 OF
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NTS 55 L

