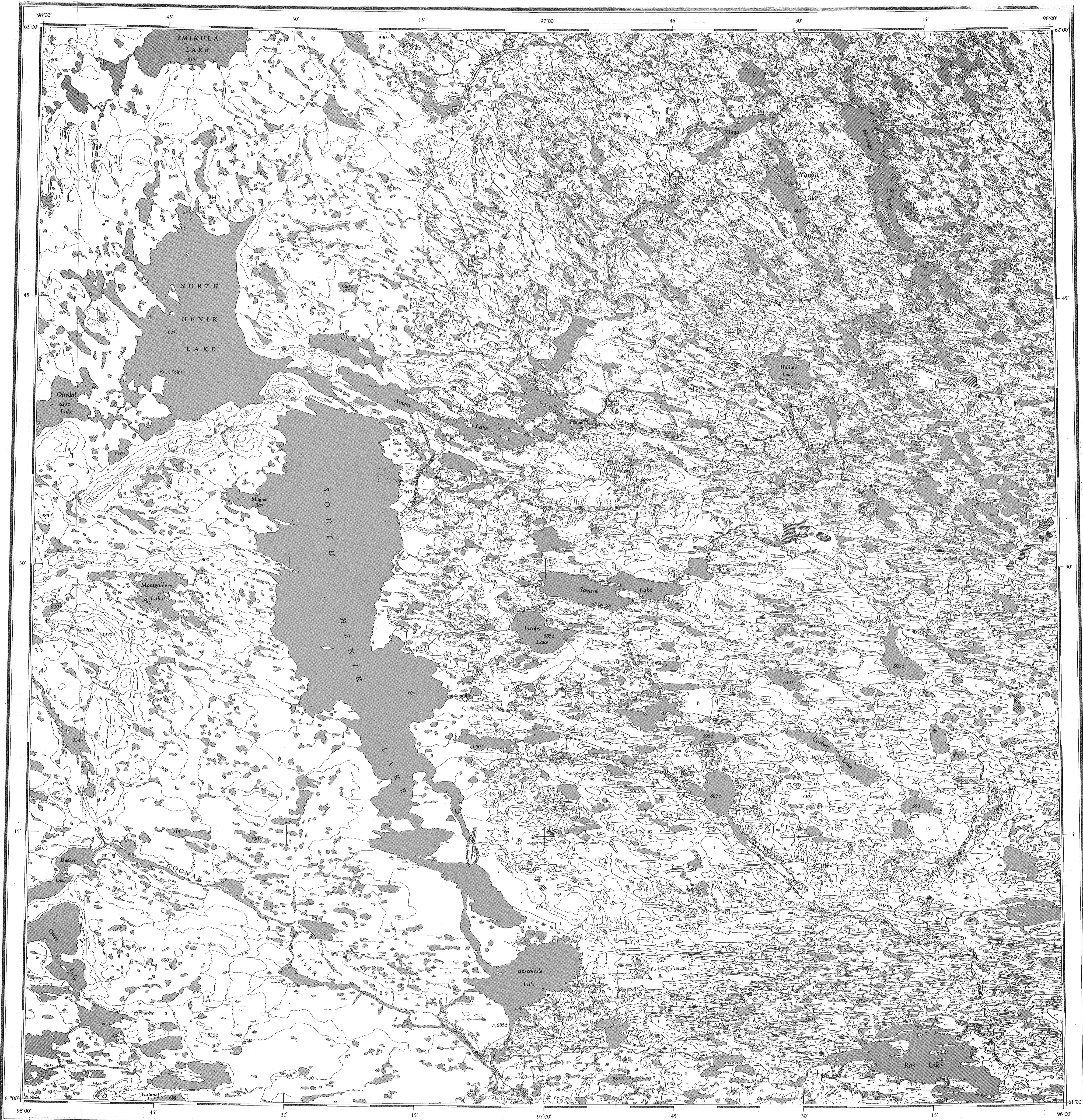


Genetic Category	Material	Terrain Unit	Description
7	Alluvium	7	Alluvium fluvial silt, sand, and gravel deposited in channels and on flood plains.
		7m	Alluvium organic-rich lake sediments and nearshore lacustrine deposits, undifferentiated. Mapped where lake level permanently lowered or where permanently 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 7n, depending on length of subaerial exposure. Vegetation usually grasses and sedges.
		7n	Undifferentiated alluvium and sand or silt washed by waves from valley sides or slopes during isotonic emergence from sea. Unit occurs only below 350 ± 10 feet a.s.l. Surface generally covered with 40 cm to 2+ m of fibrous peat on which grasses, sedges and mosses grow. Maximum active-layer thickness averages 15 to 50 cm. Characteristically has tundra polygons with vertical ice wedges, numerous thaw ponds, beaded drainage.
6	Wave reworked glacial and marine sediments	6	Alluvium and seawash gravel, undifferentiated. Occurs only above 350 ± 10 feet a.s.l. Surface features similar to 7n.
		6a	Coastal Plain Sediments: reworked glacial and marine offshore sediments below 20 m (60 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 marine boulders sand, and gravel.	5	Nearshore sediments: Generally well-sorted (poorly graded) sand, gravel, cobbles, or boulders deposited as beaches, bars, spits, ice-protected ridges, etc., at or near Tyrrell Sea shorelines. Textures 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.
		5a	Marine clayey silt, silty sand deposited in offshore environment 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 negligible size are mostly interest. Positive differentiation from till can only be done by detailed ground checking. Surface vegetation dominantly shrubs in turf circles around mudboils.
4	Offshore marine clayey silt	4	Marine clayey silt or silty sand with prominent striped pattern (see description under 4a).
		4a	Wave-reworked marine clayey silt or silty sand occurring mainly on coastal plain (6). Thought to be a thin, sheet-sand deposit formed by migrating (left lapping) shorelines and disrupted into mottled pattern by periglacial processes or by gullies in the tidal zone.
		4m	Marine clayey silt or silty sand with mottled appearance; dark mottles are shrub-mud-boil-covered, 2-10 m-diameter, 0.5 m-high bumps surrounded by grass-sedge (light-colored) vegetation thought to be areas of high ice-content in marine sediment.
		4n	Minor moraines
3	Till and/or gravel occurring in ridges or hummocks minor moraines.	3	Ribbed moraine: minor moraine 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 mudboils and/or frost cracks.
		3A	Minor till moraine: Hummocks or transverse ridges formed near the ice front or under ice. They are found associated with 3 and 3B, but 3 and 3A rarely found together. Their dimensions and forms are similar to 3A but some may be ridges separating subparallel meltwater channels which are apparently constructional features. Surfaces are characterized by mudboils surrounded by shrub vegetation.
		3B	Disintegration moraine: Till and sand-gravel, undifferentiated, occurring in short ridges and hummocks similar in scale to 3, 3A, 3B. Thought to be deposited in holes and crevasses in stagnant glacier ice (mapped only near Roseblake Lake 630).
2	Ice-contact sand and/or gravel	2	Ice contact stratified drift: Glacial 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 mounds representing slow-down in ice retreat with detrital 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 tunnel mouth into sea. Probably much 7m mapped adjacent to eskers should be 2m, but differentiation is difficult without stratigraphic sections. 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 subaqueous meltwater streams exiting esker tunnel mouth and flowing in depressions between esker ridge and valley sides. Deposit is terraced and hummocky with terraced sides. Typically sparsely vegetated; flanks eskers above marine limit.
		1a	Till: sandy silty till with 41 to 25% clay-sized particles. Till has liquid limits of 8 to 18%, plasticity index of 41 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 Kamik area to Eskime Point the northeast and southwest edges of this ribbon-shaped strip pass approximately through Hippolyte and Turquetil Lakes, respectively. Surface is vegetated by shrubs, moss and grass growing in elevated peaty rings around 1 to 2 metre mudboils. Under lies 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 directly downslope; 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.
		R1, R1X	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 kames.

- Symbols**
- Drumlin or fluting
  - Linear feature related to ice flow, but obscured by solifluction processes water-laid deposits, wave reworking, or trees
  - Ridged minor moraine 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 3A, 3B, or 3C
  - DeGeer moraine, straight, 5m 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 (5) in places projected beneath water surfaces where known or inferred.
  - Meltwater channels; steep-sided channels usually cut in bedrock.
  - Trench of nearshore marine ridges originating as beaches, bars, megaripples, ice-shored ridges, etc.
  - Areas of pack ice shove that forms ridges.
  - Turbid lacustrine 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, highures point of shore.
  - Fingo-like features (PLFs) on coastal plain.
  - Prominent escarpment largely underlain by unconsolidated sediments.



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