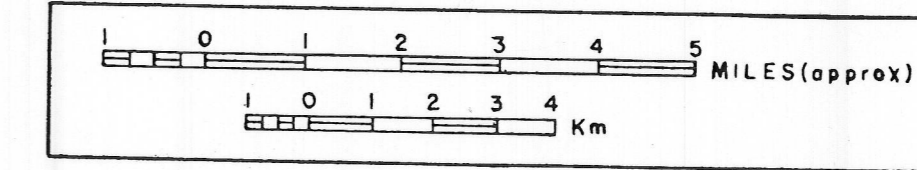


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

MAP 1

by J.A. Netterville, A. S. Dyke, R.D. Thomas
 1976



UNCONTROLLED PHOTOMOSAIC BASE

EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

DOMINANT TEXTURE

- r - rock rubble
- g - gravel
- s - sand
- f - silt and fine sand
- t - clay to fine sand
- i - till

RELIEF CLASS

- 1 - less than 2 metres
- 2 - 2 to 20 metres
- 3 - 20 to 50 metres
- 4 - greater than 50 metres

Glacial striae (ice direction known, not known)

Drumlin, drumlinoid, fluting (ice direction indicated, not indicated)

Crag - and - tail (ice movement in direction of arrow)

Moraine ridge

Esker (direction of flow assumed, uncertain)

Meltwater channel (large, small)

Abandoned beach ridge

Escarpment

Retrogressive thaw-flow slide

Ice wedge polygons (areas known to contain ice wedges)

Rock glacier

BEDROCK TYPE

(superscript)

- g - granitic
- c - carbonate
- s - sandstone
- sh - shale
- cg - conglomerate
- ES - Eureka Sound Formation

SLOPE CLASS

(numeric superscript)

- 1 - less than 5 degrees
- 2 - 5 to 15 degrees
- 3 - 15 to 35 degrees
- 4 - greater than 35 degrees

COMPOSITE UNITS

- / first of units covers more than 80% of total unit area
- first of units covers 60 - 80% of total unit area
- = units are of roughly equal proportions

Notes: units which comprise less than 5% of the total area of another unit are not mapped

ORIGIN

- M - moraine
- I - ice-contact outwash
- F - proglacial outwash
- m - marine
- D - detritic
- A - alluvial (inactive)
- a - alluvial (active)
- B - bedrock
- W - weathered product

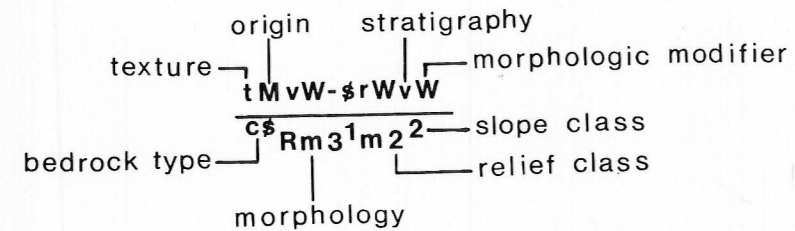
STRATIGRAPHY

Venue units (less than 1.5 metres thick) are indicated by the lower case letter 'v' after the generic symbol. A horizontal line separates the venue unit symbols from the symbols representing the underlying unit.

MORPHOLOGY

- p - plain
- m - rolling
- h - hummocky
- r - ridged
- t - terraced
- k - kettled
- f - fan

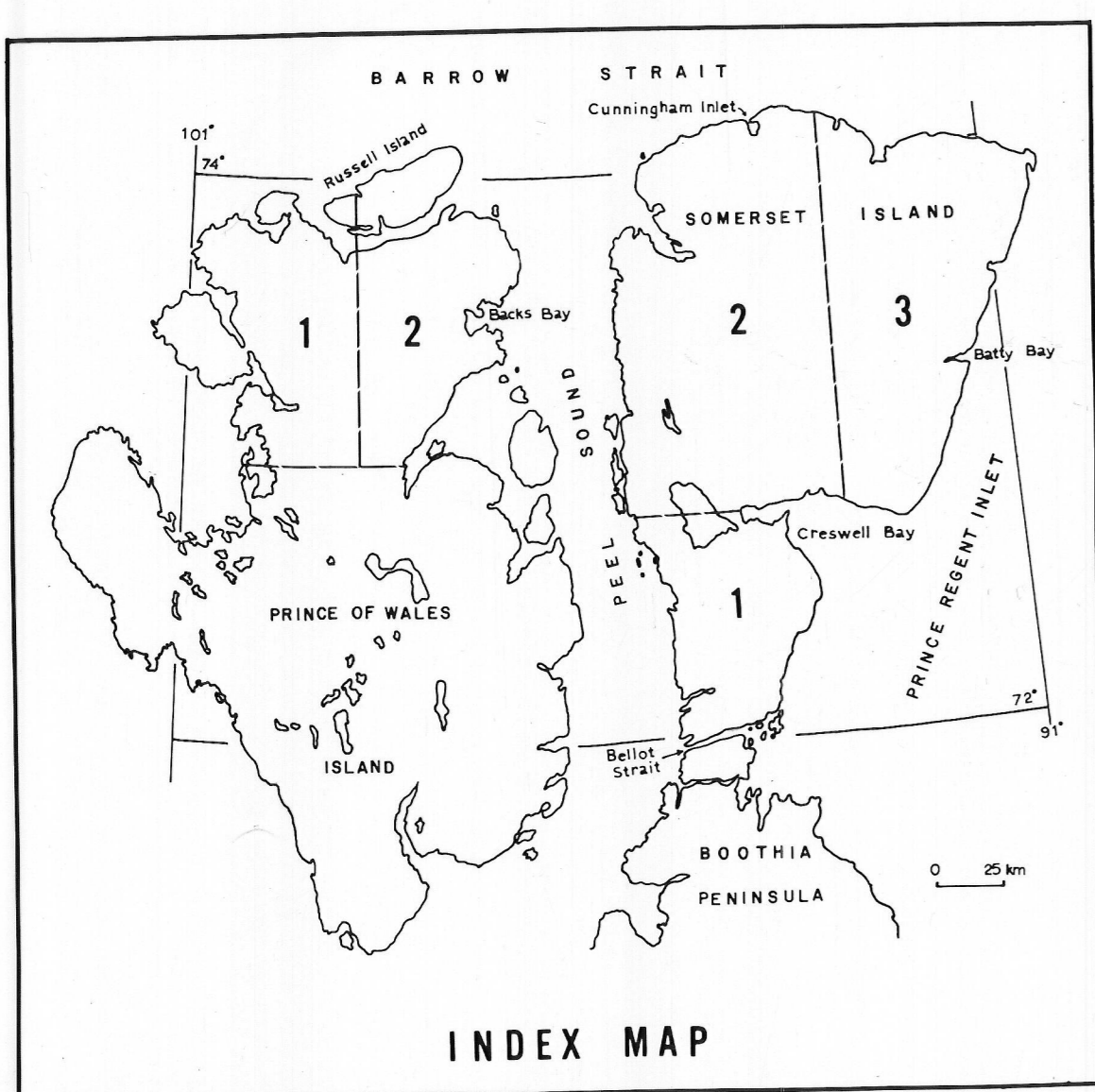
EXAMPLE



MORPHOLOGIC MODIFIER

- D - dissected
- W - washed

Describes an area which consists of gently rolling carbonate and shale bedrock with macroscopic relief of 20 - 50 m and slopes commonly less than 5°. Superimposed on this gently rolling landscape occur lower bedrock hills (relief 5-20 m) with steeper slopes of 5 - 15°. About 60 - 80% of the area is covered by a veneer (less than 1.5 m) of silt; the remainder (20 - 40% of the area) is covered by a veneer of silty rubble produced by weathering of the bedrock. The entire area was once below water. This has to some extent modified the original materials through sorting and/or redeposition.



INDEX MAP

Refer to extended legend for additional information

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