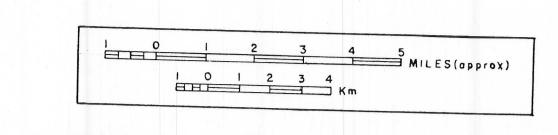


## SOMERSET ISLAND

#### MAP 1

# SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY



DOMINANT TEXTURE MORPHOLOGY p - plain m - rolling h - hummocky r - rock rubble g - gravel
s - sand
\$ - silt and fine sand
f - clay to fine sand
t - till r - ridged t - terraced k- kettled f - fan BEDROCK TYPE (superscript) MORPHOLOGIC MODIFIER g - granitic c - carbonate D - dissected

EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

RELIEF CLASS 1 - less than 5 metres 2 - 5 to 20 metres 3 - 20 to 50 metres 4 - greater than 50 metres

W - washed

ORIGIN SLOPE CLASS M - morainal I - ice-contact outwash (numeric superscript) F - proglacial outwash
M- marine
D - deltaic 1 - less than 5 degrees
2 - 5 to 15 degrees
3 - 15 to 35 degrees
4 - greater than 35 degrees A - alluvial (inactive) A - alluvial (active) R - bedrock W - weathered product

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 11111 Retrogressive thaw-flow slide Ice wedge polygons (areas known to contain ice wedges) Rock glacier ~~~~

### COMPOSITE UNITS

s - sandstone \$ - shale

cgl - conglomerate ES -Eureka Sound Formation

/ 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

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

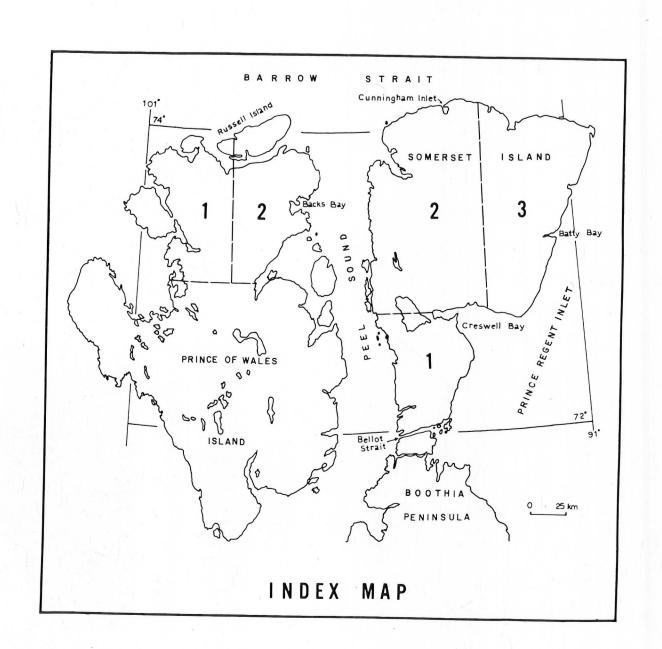
### STRATIGRAPHY

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

### EXAMPLE

bedrock type— Rm3<sup>1</sup>m2<sup>2</sup>— slope class relief class

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 till; 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.



Refer to extended legend for additional information

