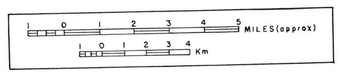
Geological Survey of Canada / Commission Géologique du Canada

Energy, Mines and Resources
Energie, Mines et Ressources

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

MAP 2

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
$ - silt and fine sand
f - clay to fine sand
t - till

BEDROCK TYPE

(superscript)

g - granitic
c - carbonate
s - sandstone
$ - shale
cgl - conglomerate
ES -Eureka Sound Formation

ORIGIN

M - morainal
I - ice-contact outwash
F - proglacial outwash
M- marine
D - deltaic
A - alluvial (inactive)
A - alluvial (active)
R - bedrock
W - weathered product

MORPHOLOGY

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

MORPHOLOGIC MODIFIER

D - dissected
W - washed

RELIEF CLASS

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

SLOPE CLASS

(numeric superscript)

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

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

COMPOSITE UNITS

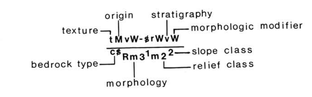
/ first of units covers more than 80% of total unit area
- first of units covers 60 - 80% of total unit area
= units are of roughly equal proportions

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

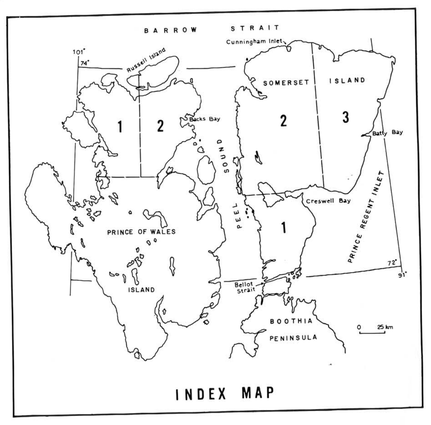
STRATIGRAPHY

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



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

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