GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

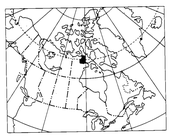
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY NORTH-CENTRAL KEEWATIN

MISTAKE RIVER (56L)

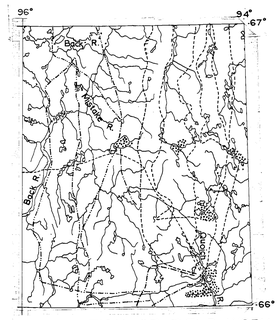
Geology by R.D.THOMAS and A.S.DYKE

Scale 1:125,000

Kilometres 3 0 3 6 9 Kilometres
Miles 2 0 2 4 Miles



INDEX MAP

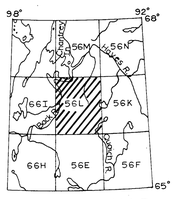


DISTRIBUTION OF FIELD WORK

- Traverse by R.D.Thomas
- Traverse by A.S.Dyke
- Traverse by R.J.Hawes
- Detailed study areas

Final photointerpretation:

East half - R.D.Thomas
West half - A.S.Dyke



LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

UNIT DESIGNATORS

DOMINANT MATERIAL (first position)

- b - boulders
- g - gravel
- s - sand
- ∮ - fine sand and silt
- c - clay

GENESIS (second position)

- A - alluvial (active, inactive)
- E - eolian (active, inactive)
- L - lacustrine
- m - marine
- F - proglacial outwash
- I - ice-contact stratified drift (glaciofluvial)
- M - morainal (till)
- R - rock

MORPHOLOGY (third position)

- b - blanket
- f - fan
- h - hummocky
- k - kettled
- p - plain
- r - ridged
- t - terraced
- v - veneer
- Δ - delta

MODIFIERS (fourth position)

- c - channelled
- d - dissected
- e - eroded
- w - washed

COMPLEXES

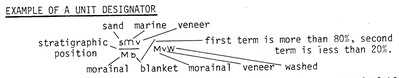
- , - mixture of the two.
- / - first term is more than 80% of the unit, second term is less than 20%.
- - - first term is 60 - 80% of the unit, second term is 40 - 20%.
- : - first term is 40 - 60% of the unit, second term is 60 - 40%.

note: all units may contain up to 10% of unmapped materials.

STRATIGRAPHY

— - where one unit overlies another it is shown on the map by placing the symbols over each other in their stratigraphic positions, separating them by a horizontal line.

EXAMPLE OF A UNIT DESIGNATOR



reads as: more than 80% sandy marine veneer overlying a morainal blanket with less than 20% washed morainal veneer.

note: where two thick units are mapped (eg.Mb-slb, Mb-R) a veneer of the younger obviously overlies the older in the vicinity of the contact.

SYMBOLS

- Moraine
- Lateral moraine
- Minor moraine (DeGeer, Rogen)
- Ice-contact face
- Crag and tail
- Drumlinoid ridge
- Striae (ice-flow direction known, unknown)
- Esker (direction of flow assumed, unknown)
- Submerged esker
- Meltwater channel (large, small, sidehill)
- Raised beaches or strandlines
- Escarpment (due to the dissection of thick marine deposits)
- Pingo
- Polygonally patterned ground
- Sand dune
- Direction of recent eolian movement of sand
- Lineament following a bedrock feature
- Unit boundaries interpreted from airphotos
- Unit boundaries (extended for clarity)
- Observation (aerial, ground)

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