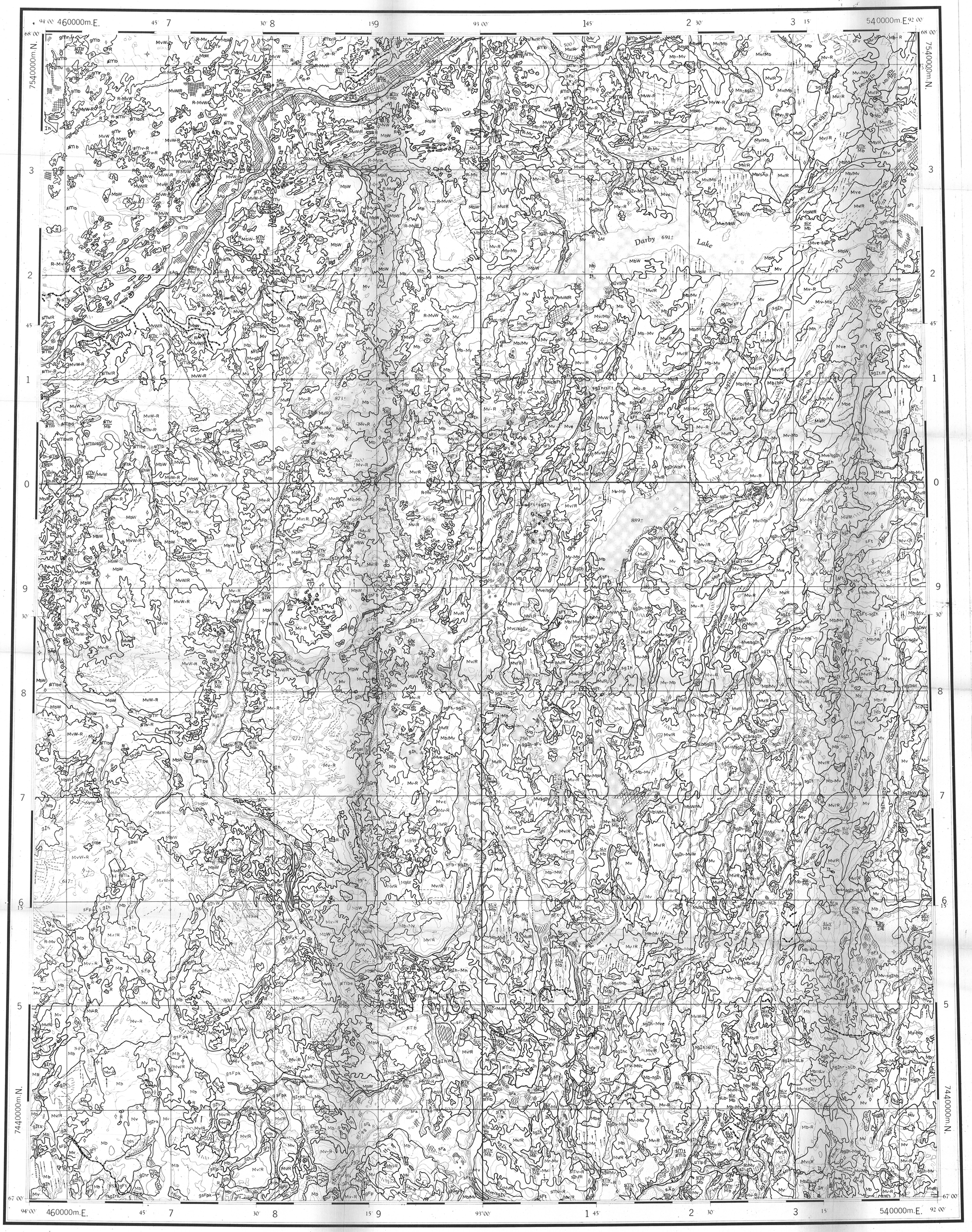


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY NORTH-CENTRAL KEEWATIN

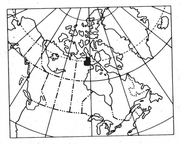
DARBY LAKE (56N)

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

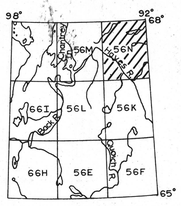
Scale 1:125,000

Kilometres 3 0 3 6 9 Kilometres

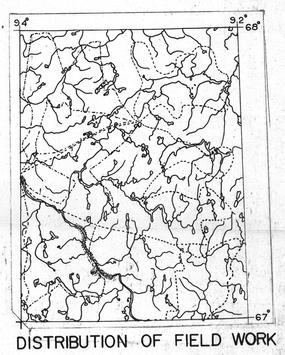
Miles 2 0 2 4 Miles



INDEX MAP



LOCATION MAP



DISTRIBUTION OF FIELD WORK

------ Traverse by R.D. Thomas

-.-.- Traverse by A.S. Dyke

Detailed study area

Final photointerpretation:

East half - R.D. Thomas

West half - A.S. Dyke

LEGEND

UNIT DESIGNATORS

DOMINANT MATERIAL (first position)

- b - boulders
- g - gravel
- s - sand
- ɨ - 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%.

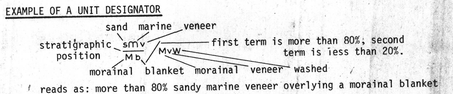
: - first term is 40 - 60% of the unit, second term is 60 - 40%.

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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