



## LEGEND

## 1.1 COASTAL UNIT IDENTIFICATION

Coastal units are identified by a code or two letter prefix, followed by a numerical code. The prefix letters identify elements:

- B Bathurst Island (including Bathurst, Karswell and Phillips Islands)
- CA Cameron Island
- HA Helena Island (including Seymour Island and the Hecker Islands)
- NI New Island
- VI Vanier (including the Franklin)

## 1.2 COASTAL UNIT COMPOSITION

A unit is defined as a homogeneous association of across-shore units that is continuous alongshore. A unit is considered to extend across-shore from the nearest limit of nearshore marine processes and to encompass a narrow band of onshore terrain. The shoreline boundary of a unit is indicated on the map by a double line. The unit is defined by a change in character of one or more factors. Thus, although the term 'unit' character might seem constant along a section of coast, a change in the bathymetry, bathymetry or isobathymetry may be used to delineate a unit boundary.

In many cases a section of coast is characterized by a repetitive series of two or more homogeneous units. For example, a sequence of sand beaches and dunes. As mapping of such homogeneous units would involve considerable repetition, it is more practical to use composite units.

A composite unit is defined as a repetitive sequence of small associations. Within a composite unit the **PRIMARY SUBDIVISION** is the repetitive association and usually accounts for greater than 50 percent of the unit length. A **SECONDARY SUBDIVISION** (indicated on the map by single lines) encompasses the units 2'-10'. In the same repetitive association and may account for up to 50 percent of the unit length. Two or more secondary subdivisions may be classified, in which case they are identified on the map by superscripts 1', 2', 3', etc.

A unit or composite unit may be homogeneous but the continuity may be interrupted by minor shoreward features (such as a small, small delta or small estuary). A **SHOULDER** (indicated on the map by the symbol 1', 2', 3', etc.) is used to delineate these minor features. Variations in the same cases are repetitive, but account for less than 10 percent of the unit length. Where more than one variant occurs these are identified on the map by superscripts 1', 2', 3', etc.

The relative percentage of the total unit length occupied by primary or secondary subdivisions, or variants, is coded as follows:

- 1. 0.1 - 0.2
- 2. 0.2 - 0.4
- 3. 0.4 - 0.6
- 4. 0.6 - 0.8
- 5. 0.8 - 1.0

Coastal features generally may be greater than 1 km in length before they are shown on the map as primary subdivisions. Features less than 1 km but more than 0.5 km in length are shown as secondary subdivisions or variants. A secondary subdivision may include portions of coast less than 0.5 km in length, but in this case, the secondary subdivision is generally not plotted on the map. The presence of such small features can be inferred by comparing the plotted length of secondary features with the 'coast' (primary linear extent) and by reference to the coastal description.

## 1.3 COASTAL CLASS

The following generalized coastal classes have been distinguished. The characteristics which have been used to define these coastal classes and the criteria used to identify them on the map are as follows:

## 1.3.1 Beach

Beach is defined as a narrow, relatively flat, sandy or silty area, usually less than 1 km in length, which is bounded by the sea on one side and by the land on the other. It is usually composed of sand or silt and is usually associated with a low, gentle slope.

## 1.3.2 Beach Ridge

Beach ridge is defined as a narrow, relatively flat, sandy or silty area, usually less than 1 km in length, which is bounded by the sea on one side and by the land on the other. It is usually composed of sand or silt and is usually associated with a low, gentle slope.

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W.B. BARRIE &amp; ASSOCIATES

Produced by the ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT, R.C.E.  
Information reported current as of 1961. Printed 1965.  
The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole renders  
the magnetic compass useless in this area.  
1964 Magnetic declination for this map varies from 154°00' easterly  
at the centre of the west edge to 143°00' westerly at the centre of the

## HELENA ISLAND

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Publié par le SERVICE TOPOGRAPHIQUE DE L'ARMÉE,  
(G.R.C.), renseignements à jour en 1961. Imprimé en 1965.  
La variation diurne du pôle Nord magnétique rend le  
compas magnétique inutile dans cette région.  
La déclinaison magnétique (1964) varie de 154°00' vers l'est au centre  
de la bordure ouest de la feuille à 143°00' vers l'ouest au centre de la  
bordure est.

Scale 1:125,000 Echelle  
Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles