



- SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**
- QUATERNARY**
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 6 **ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** marsh and shallow lake sediments, sedge-peat deposits in excess of 1 m thick.
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** well sorted sand, gravelly sand and gravel deposited along the shoreline and at inflows to proto-Contwoyto Lake as the water plane fell from its maximum level; most abundant where sediment supply was high, near eskers and areas of thick till.
- 5 **Deltaic sediments:** sand, pebbly sand, and gravel, 1 to 3 m thick, deposited in proto-Contwoyto Lake by glacial and nonglacial streams.
- 4 **Beach and nearshore sediments:** sand, pebbly sand, and gravel, 1 to 3 m thick, forming flights of raised beaches and bars; most common near eskers.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sand, gravelly sand, and gravel deposited beneath, around, or near a glacier, largely as a result of meltwater flow. Below the level of proto-Contwoyto Lake, sediments partly reworked into flights of beaches.
- 3 **Outwash sediments:** sorted, stratified to cross-stratified sand and gravel, 1 to 5 m thick; deposited between esker ridges and ice or valley walls in subglacial or proglacial meltwater channels; forms outwash fans, terraces, and kettled terraces; surfaces commonly marked by braided channels, kettles, and hummocks.
- 2 **Ice contact sediments:** well sorted, stratified to cross-stratified sand and gravel esker sediments and sorted, poorly stratified sand and gravel kame deposits. Eskers occur as 5 to 10 m high, kettled, flat-topped to peaked elongate ridges, generally parallel to direction of ice movement. Kames occur as 1 to 5 m high elongate to conical mounds flanking eskers. Unit also includes isolated sorted sediment mounds of uncertain origin.
- GLACIAL DEPOSITS (TILL):** poorly sorted sediments deposited along the margins of or beneath glaciers, predominantly sandy; thin and discontinuous over and around bedrock highs, thicker and more extensive in low areas.
- 1c **Bouldery till veneer:** pebbly sand texture, 2 to 5 m thick; surface commonly littered with boulders, with occasional kame deposits.
- 1b **Till veneer:** sandy texture, usually less than 2 m thick; surface reflects the morphology of the underlying bedrock.
- 1a **Till blanket:** pebbly, sandy to silty sand texture, 2 to 10 m thick; masks the bedrock morphology. Surface features include drumlins, flutes, and hummocks.

BEDROCK PRE-QUATERNARY

R **Proterozoic sediments, diabase and gabbro dykes and sills. Archean metamorphic, metasedimentary, felsic to mafic intrusive rocks.**

- X Small bedrock outcrop
- ↖ ↗ Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)
- Drumlin or flute
- ⊖ Hummocky surface
- ↔ Crag and tail
- ⋯ Esker, direction of flow known or assumed
- ⋯ Meltwater channel
- ⋯ Beach ridge

Geology by R.R. Hart, R.W. Avery, R.N.W. DiLabio, and W.B. Coker, 1988; based mainly on airphoto interpretation with limited field checking.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CONTWOYTO LAKE (76E/5-6)
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres / Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
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