



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
QUATERNARY

- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 6 **ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** marsh and shallow lake sediments, sedge-peat deposits in excess of 1 m thick.
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 5 **GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** well sorted sand, gravely 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.
 - 4 **Deltaic sediments:** sand, pebbly sand, and gravel, 1 to 3 m thick, deposited in proto-Contwoyto Lake by glacial and nonglacial streams.
 - 3 **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.
 - 2 **GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sand, gravely 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.
 - 1 **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; form outwash fans, terraces, and kilted terraces; surfaces commonly marked by braided channels, kettles, and hummocks.
 - 1c **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, kilted, 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.
 - 1b **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.
 - 1a **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 metavolcanic, metasedimentary, felsic to mafic intrusive rocks.**

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

Geology by B.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/15-16)
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000
 Kilometres
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
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Northwest Territories Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat
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