Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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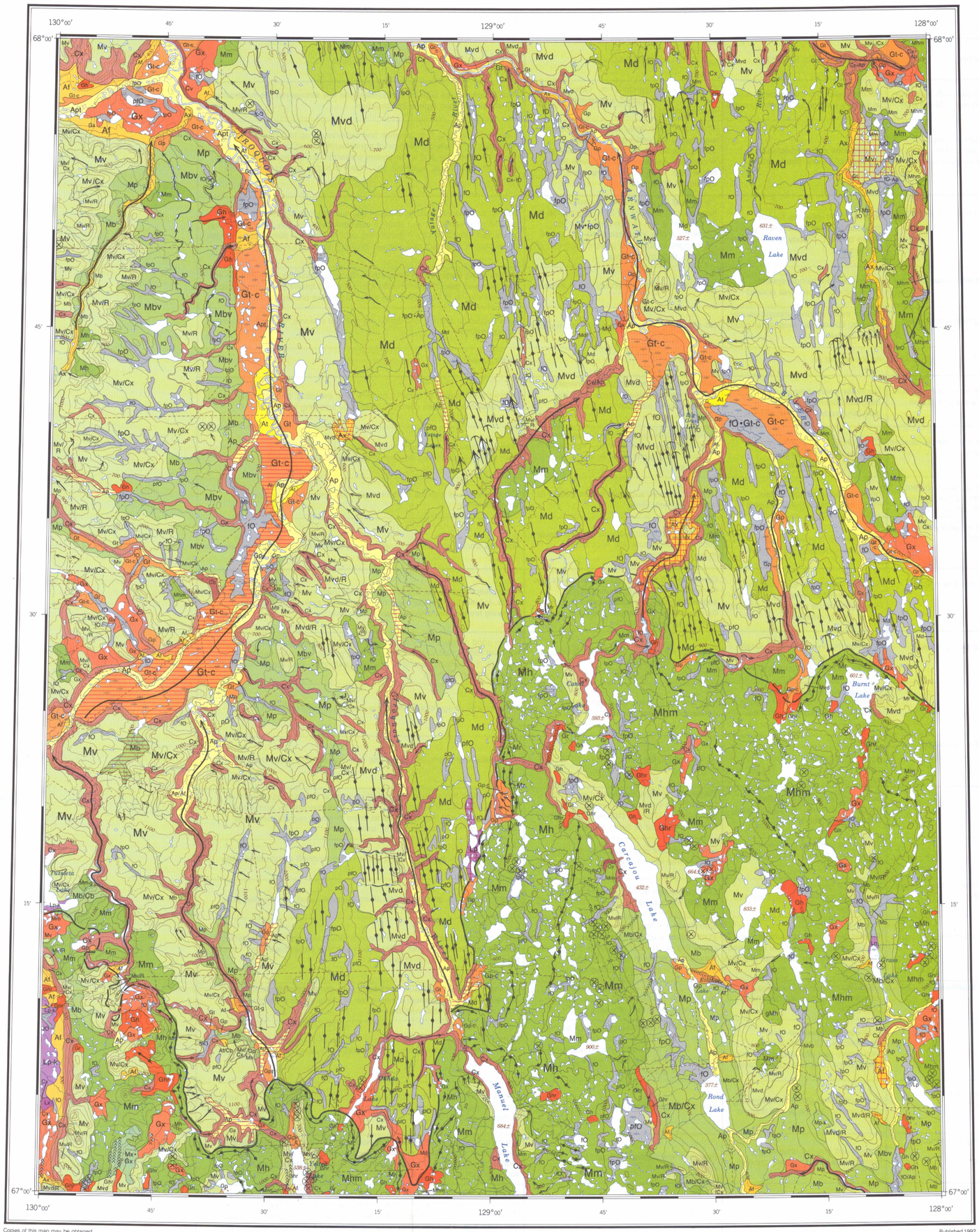
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



Copies of this map may be obtained
from the Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
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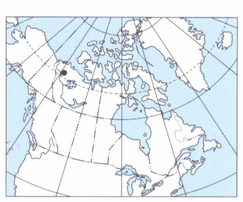
Published 1992



INDEX MAP

MAP 1748A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CANOT LAKE

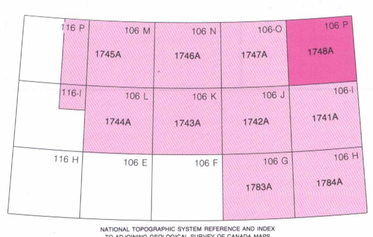
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Mercator



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

Canada

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1741A to 1748A

* *Dominant map unit or symbol not present in this map (these materials may occur as subordinate part of a map unit)*

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

fO, pO, pO-k, pfO, fpO — **ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** *peat and muck, occurring as flat to gently sloping plains;* **fO,** *fenland, consisting of woody sedge peat, 2-3 m thick;* **pO,** *peatland, sphagnum peat generally underlain by sedge and woody sedge peat, 2-4 m thick;* **pO-k,** *peatland containing thermokarst depressions;* **pfO,** *peatland and fenland undivided;* **fpO,** *fenland and peatland undivided*

Fenlands constitute 10-50% of map unit

* *Peatlands constitute 10-50% of map unit*

Peatlands and fenlands undivided make up 10-50% of map unit

Ap, Ap-k; At, Atv; Af, Ax — **ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** *sand, silt, and minor gravel in association with modern drainage regime;* **Ap,** *coarse sand and gravel with silt and fine sand, occurring as channel and overbank floodplain sediments, 3-5 m thick;* **Ap-k,** *floodplain sediments containing thermokarst depressions;* **At,** *sand and silt, in places underlain by gravel, occurring as terraces, 2-5 m thick;* **Atv,** *terrace deposits 1-2 m thick;* **Af,** *mainly silt, sand, and minor gravel, locally with discontinuous layers of woody peat; occurs as fans and aprons;* **Ax,** *complexes of* **Ap**, **At,** *and* **Af,** *undivided*

COLLUVIAL AND SHEETWASH DEPOSITS: *diamicton and rubble derived from bedrock and surficial materials by a variety of colluvial and sheetwash processes*

Cb, Ca, Cv — ***Colluvium and sheetwash deposits:*** *diamicton and rubble;* **Cb,** *blanket deposit that conforms to bedrock topography, > 3 m thick;* **Ca,** *organic-rich silt and sand developed as a veneer or blanket on lacustrine sediments or soft bedrock, 1-2 m thick;* **Cv,** *discontinuous veneer overlying bedrock, 0-2 m thick*

* Cz — ***Landslide deposits:*** *rubble and/or diamicton occurring as stepped or fan-shaped deposits; formed by rotational slumping or retrogressive thaw flow failure of glacial lacustrine sediments or shale*

* Ct — ***Cryoplanation terrace deposits:*** *colluvial rubble, occurring as a 1-3 m thick; mantle on a step or bench in a mountain slope*

* Cy — ***Pediment deposits:*** *silty gravel or colluvium, 1-2 m thick, overlain by < 1m of silt; occurs as gently sloping (<6°) surface extending from valley axis to wall in unglaciated mountains*

Cx — ***Slope complex:*** *complex consisting of two or more of* **Cb, Cv, Ca, Cz,** *and* **Af,** *undivided*

LATE WISCONSINAN

Lp, Lp-k, Lm, Lb; * Ls; Lx, Lx-k, Lv — ***GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:*** *silt and clay with minor sand, in many places overlain by discontinuous veneer of organic deposits and locally overlain by sand; sediments laid down in a glacial lake;* **Lp,** *thick sediments occurring as a flat to gently sloping plain, 2-15 m or more thick;* **Lp-k,** *lacustrine plain containing thermokarst depressions;* **Lm,** *thick sediments occurring as broad hummocks or low hills, 2-15 m or more thick;* **Lb,** *blanket of lacustrine sediments occurring as gently to moderately sloping plain, 2-8 m thick;* **Ls,** *littoral sediments occurring as low ridges of sand and gravel;* **Lx,** *lacustrine complex or transition, lacustrine deposits overlain by up to 3 m of sand;* **Lx-k,** *lacustrine complex containing thermokarst depressions;* **Lv,** *lacustrine veneer, surface conforms to underlying unit, 0-2 m thick*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *sand and gravel locally with a veneer of eolian silt or sand; deposited as proglacial or ice contact sediments by glacial meltwater*

Gp, Gt — ***Outwash deposits:*** *sand and gravel with silt and peat in some channels;* **Gp,** *flat to gently sloping plain, 2-30 m thick;* **Gt,** *deposits underlying a terrace, 2-30 m thick*

Gh, Gr — ***Ice contact glaciofluvial deposits:*** *gravel and sand; relief < 25 m; 2-25 m thick;* **Gh,** *hummocks;* **Gr,** *ridges*

Gx — ***Glaciofluvial complex:*** *undivided* **Gh, Gr** *and kettled* **Gp** *and* **Gt**

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: *nonsorted silt, sand, and clay with some coarser clasts (till); deposited by glacier ice and occurring in a variety of different landforms*

Mp, Mb, Mpv — ***Moraine plain:*** *till occurring as:* **Mp,** *flat to gently sloping plain, 3-20 m thick;* **Mb,** *gently to moderately sloping plain controlled by bedrock, 3-6 m;* **Mpv,** *flat to gently sloping plain, 1-3 m thick*

Md — ***Drumlinoid plain:*** *till occurring as:* **Md,** *plain with individual drumlins or extensively fluted, 2-30 m thick*

Mv, Mvd — ***Thin till and bedrock:*** **Mv,** *veneer of till with slopes conforming to underlying bedrock topography, 0-2 m thick;* **Mvd,** *thin till over glacially eroded streamlined bedrock ridges, 0-3 m thick*

Mh, Mr, Mm — ***Hummocky, ridged and rolling moraine:*** *generally coarse till (20-50% pebble size);* **Mh,** *individual and coalescent hummocks, locally contains hummocks of gravel, relief 15-50 m, up to 50 m thick;* **Mr,** *individual to compound, either straight or sinuous ridges 15 to 60 m high, up to 60 m thick;* **Mm,** *broad hummocks or low hills with 10-20 m of relief, up to 20 m thick*

Mx — ***Glacial deposit complex:*** *largely hummocky and ridged and rolling till undivided*

PRE-QUATERNARY

* R, Rt — ***BEDROCK:*** *shale, sandstone and limestone of Paleozoic through Mesozoic age;* **R,** *primarily prominent ridges, escarpments and hills;* **Rt,** *subhorizontal bedrock surfaces exposed as channel floors*

DEPOSIT TEXTURE, COMBINED MAP UNITS, AND MODIFYING PROCESSES

Texture may be indicated by a lower case letter preceding the unit designator (e.g., **sGp, pfO***). These are used only where the texture of the unit is known to differ from that indicated in the legend. Texture terms used are:* **s***-dominantly sand;* **g***-dominantly gravel;* **f***-fen organic deposits; and* **p***-peat organic deposits*

Combined map units are used where, for reasons of scale, two intermingled units cannot be delineated individually. There are three different forms of combined unit designators: 1) Where the two units are from the same genetic group, the upper case letter representing the genetic category of the subordinate unit is dropped (e.g., alluvial plain and terrace undifferentiated becomes **Apt***). In some cases, where the combined unit has characteristics different from the two individual units, the combined unit is described in the legend (e.g.,* **Mpv***-moraine plain with thin till). 2) the dominant unit (>50%) is followed by a dot and the designator of another unit making up 20-50% of the map area (e.g.,* **Mp•fO***). 3) The dominant unit is followed by a slash and the designator of another unit making up 10-25% of the map area (e.g.,* **Mv/R***)*

*Three special designators are used to indicate the former or current activity of modifying processes; these are thermokarst activity (***k***), gullying (***g***), and channelling (***c***). They are added to the end of the unit designator and separated from it by a dash (e.g.,* **Lp-k***)*

LEGEND

Geological boundary (defined approximate)

* *All-time limit of Laurentide ice (defined, approximate, assumed)*

Limit of Tutsieta Lake Phase (defined, approximate)

* *Limit of advance or at time of stillstand (defined, approximate, assumed)*

* *Erratic of Shield origin*

* *Terrace of preglacial origin*

* *Cryoplanation terrace*

* *Filled channel or buried valley*

* *Cirque*

Crag and tail

Drumlin or drumlinoid ridge (sense of ice flow determined, not determined)

Moraine ridge

Esker

Kame

Glacial meltwater channel (major, minor)

* *Shoreline of former lake*

* *Rock glacier*

* *Pingo (open system; probable or collapsed)*

* *Slope failure (in most places, retrogressive - thaw flow slides)*

* *Dunes and windblown sand*

* *Eolian veneer mainly of fine sand*

* *Borrow pit*

* *Gravel pit*

Final interpretation and compilation by A. Duk-Rodkin (1985-1986) and geology by O.L. Hughes (1969-1973) with additional information from field observations of J. Pilon, 1973

Geological cartography by L.A. Daley, Geological Survey of Canada

Colour separations were produced using digital methods

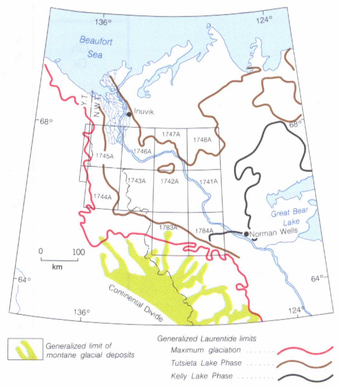
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1959

Copies of the topographical edition covering this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Mean magnetic declination 1992, 36°09′ E, decreasing 15.1′ annually. Readings vary from 35°19′ E in the SW corner to 37°01′ E in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



Generalized limit of montane glacial deposits

Generalized Laurentide limits
Maximum glaciation
Tutsieta Lake Phase
Kelly Lake Phase

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Candel, Chevron, Mobil and Sigma oil companies provided borehole data from seismic shotholes

This map supersedes 106 P in:
Chatwin, S.C., Hanley, P.T., Hughes, O.L., and Pilon, J.
1975: Surficial geology and geomorphology, Norman Wells, Mahony Lake, Canot Lake; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 294, scale 1:125 000, 96 E, 96 F, 106 P

REFERENCES

Chatwin S.C., Hanley, P.T., Hughes, O.L., and Pilon, J.
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1992: Surficial geology, Canot Lake, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1748A, scale 1:250 000

1748A