



LEGEND

QUATERNARY HOLOCENE - LATE WISCONSINIAN NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
8	ORGANIC DEPOSITS: silty or sandy organic-rich sediments; 1-3 m thick; resting on a variety of poorly drained substrates; peat is present locally; mudballs, hummocks, and willow thickets are common
7	COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stony sand, sandy silt; 1-2 m thick; reworked primary (mainly glaciocluval) sediment; occur as stepwash, solifluction lobes, terraces, or stumps, from thermokarst erosion; some undisturbed glaciocluval sediment; only large colluvial occurrences that can be clearly distinguished from glaciocluval or till deposits are shown; depressions occupy floor of tunnel channel
	MARINE DEPOSITS: sediments deposited by marine processes during regression of the postglacial sea; occur as ridges and veneers on large coastal platforms and as terraces marking regressive sea level events. Sediments may have been disturbed by pack ice and iceberg scour
6c	Undifferentiated deposits: complex of silt and sandy silt on bedrock, diamictite, or locally, gravel; discontinuous veneer 1-3 m thick
6b	Litteral deposits: gravel and gravelly sand; 1-4 m thick; occur as flights of raised strandlines; locally disturbed by ice push
6a	Sublittoral deposits: silt to sandy silt and clay, locally stony; 1-5 m thick; overlies glaciomarine sediment; occur offshore from deltas and beach terraces; forms a veneer scoured by drifting ice

LATE WISCONSINIAN
GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

5	GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: silt and clay; massive, locally stoney; 10-30 m thick; occur in subaqueous and prodelta fans at the ice margin; gravel to gravelly sand, and sand in proximal fan area
4	GLACIOLACUSTRIAL DEPOSITS: gravelly sand, silt, and clay; 1-2 m thick; deposited as fans or deltas in shallow lakes at the ice margin; found in flat, but dissected areas
3	GLACIOFLUVAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, minor silt and clay; 10-20 m thick; occur as sharp-crested and flat-topped eskers; deposited subglacially or with ice control
	GLACIAL DEPOSITS: all and stratified sediments deposited in ice marginal, subglacial, and supraglacial positions by a variety of processes
2	Hummocky moraine deposits: interbedded diamictite (fill flows), sand, gravel, and till; 10-25(?) m thick; diamictite with large (>50 m) polygons is usual surface sediment; hummocks and depressions are common; redistribution of sediment by stump of thawing buried (glaciol?) ice; terrain is largely ice-control

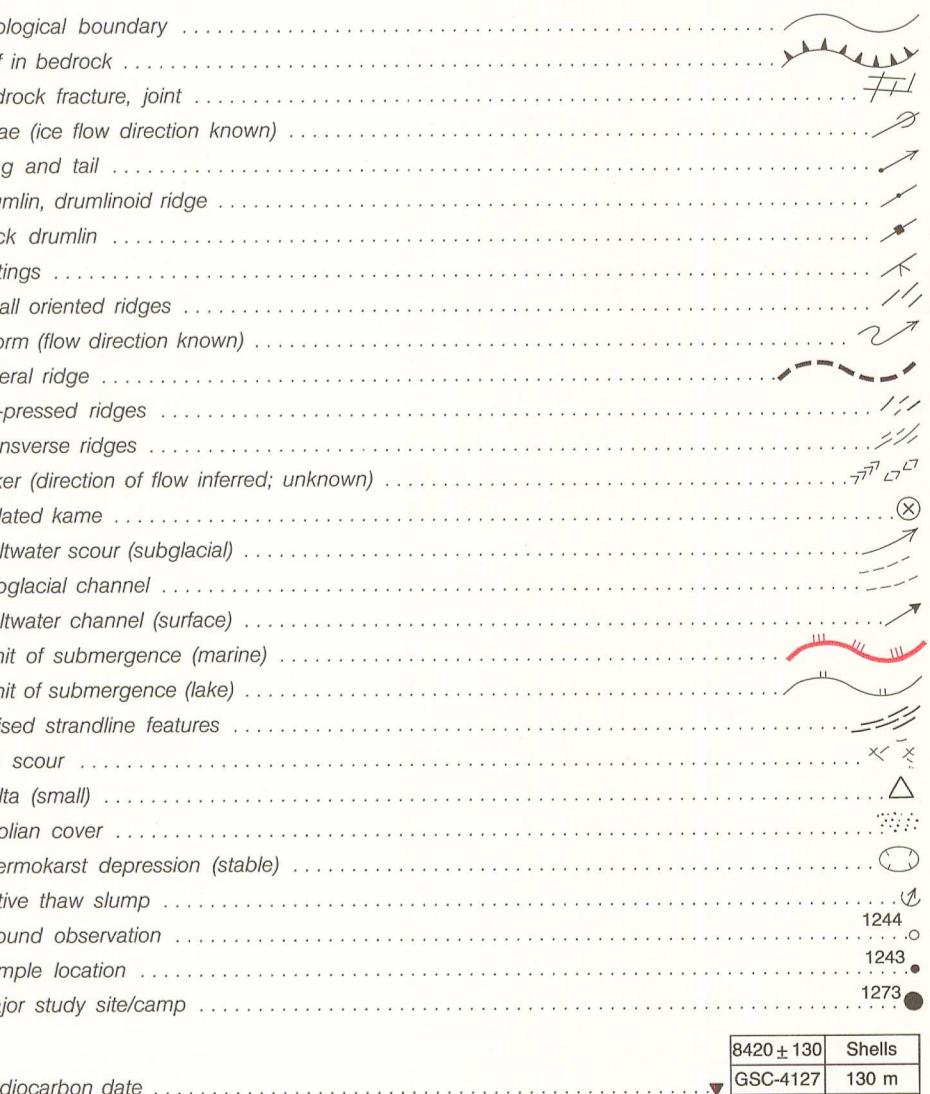
Ground moraine deposits: diamictite and stratified sediments mainly deposited subglacially

Till veneer: thin, patchy diamictite; 1 m or less; commonly bedrock controlled; may remain in meltwater scour areas defined by tunnel channels

Till blanket: massive diamictite (till); 1-5 thick; in places interbedded with (or underlain by) sand and gravel; flutings present locally where drift is thin (1-2 m); drumlins occur where drift is thick (10-15 m)

PRE-QUATERNARY
BEDROCK

R,R Carbonate rock (Paleozoic): R, flat-lying and jointed; fractures can control the location of modern rivers. R, sandstone, siltstone, shale, and carbonate (Precambrian or Cambrian)



Geology by D.R. Sharpe, 1984-1988

Geological cartography by the 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 assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from parts of maps 77 D (1969) and 77 A (1983) published at the same scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

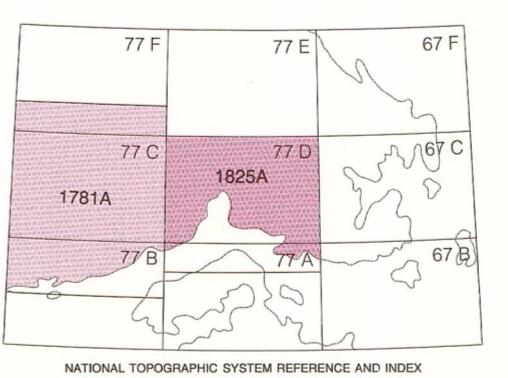
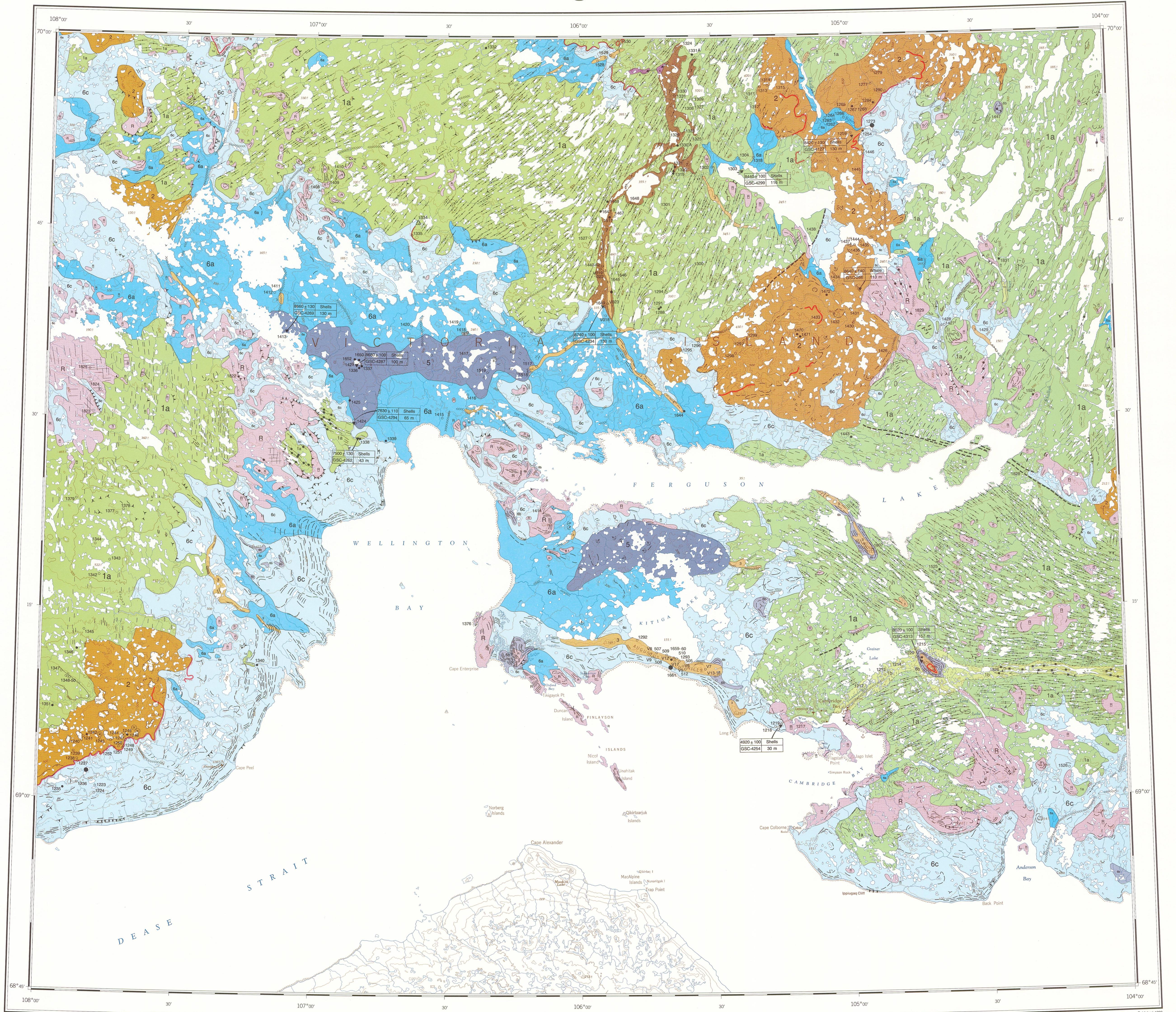
Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

The proximity of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area
Mean magnetic declination 1993, 25°34' East, decreasing 33.7' annually.
Readings vary from 20°01' E in the SE corner to 30°51' E in the NW corner of the map area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

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