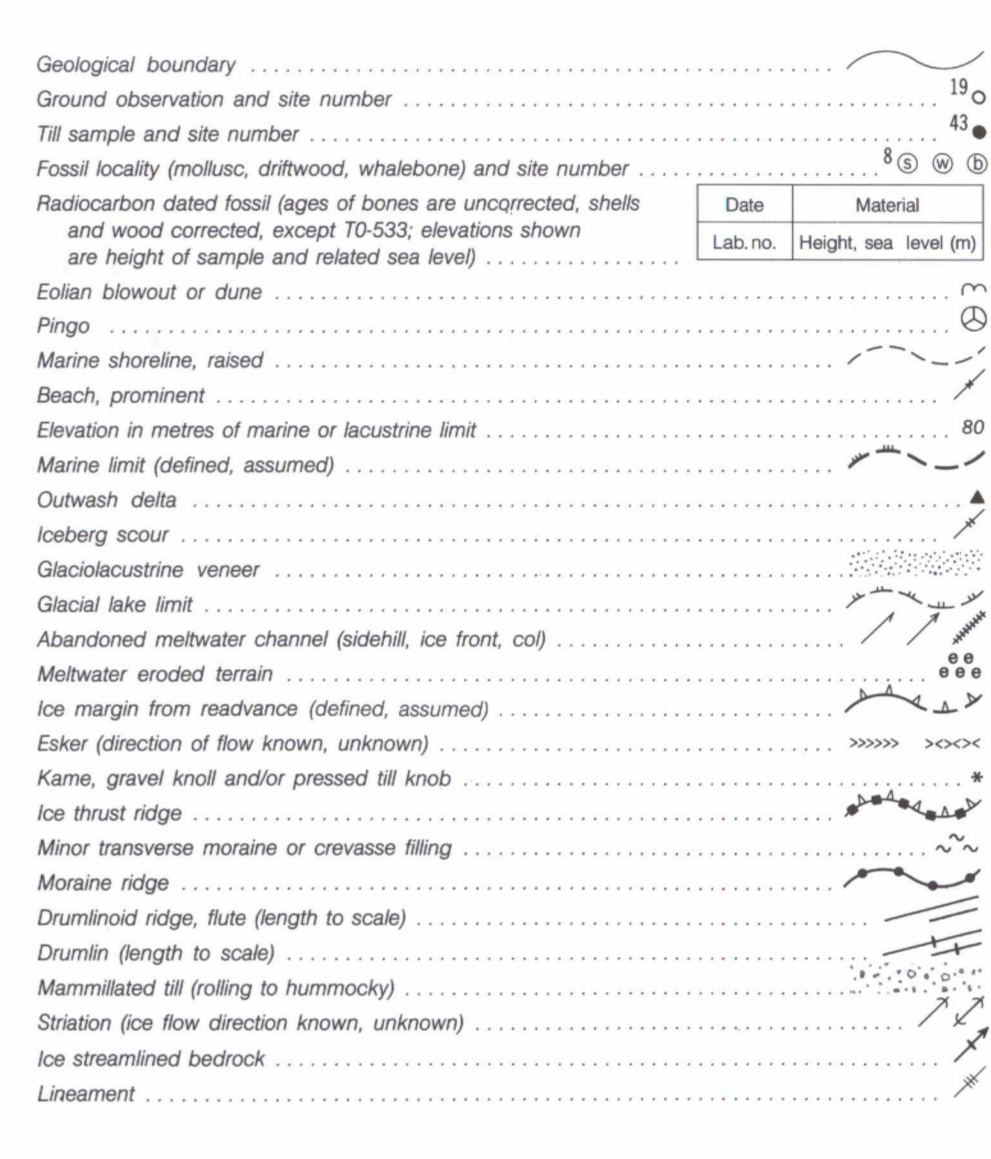


- LEGEND**
- Holocene**
- 7 COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** silt to rubble diamicton derived by mass wasting from upslope rock and silt; 1 to 5 m thick; mapped only on steeper slopes where the material is mixed
  - 6 FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** gravel to silt sand channel, terrace, fan, and deltaic sediments; 1 to 10 m thick
  - MARINE DEPOSITS:** silt to bouldery gravel shoreline, nearshore, and offshore deposits, left by the retreating sea
    - 5b Raised beach deposits:** gravel and silt sand over silt (in many east coast), rubble to silt gravel over and adjacent to rock (mainly north coast); a few centimetres to several metres thick, occurring as single ridges or complexes of ridges; small beaches common on drumlin summits; single ridges and discontinuous ridges shown by symbols
    - 5a Emerged nettle deposits:** stony sandy silt, few centimetres to 2 m thick, composed of reworked silt; poorly drained, especially between drumlins; in places reworked into low amplitude beaches, shown by strandlines
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND LATE PLEISTOCENE (LATE WISCONSINAN) PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS**
- 4 GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS:** emerged silt or fine sand, with scattered dropstones, in massive to finely laminated deposits; 1 to 20 m thick; commonly gullied; deposited distal to major glacial meltwater outlets
  - 3 GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** silt or fine sand 1 to 20 m thick deposited in a proglacial basin or ice-dammed valley; discontinuous veneer shown by a symbol
  - GLACIOLIVIAL DEPOSITS:** sand, silt, and minor gravel from sub-, en- or supra-glacial fluvial deposits and proglacial valley train deposits
    - 2c Outwash deltaic deposits:** fine gravel or sand 1-4 m thick, over massive to stratified sand or silt; rarely fossiliferous; up to 20 m thick; deposited at distal end of valley train in marine environment at limit of proglacial inundation
    - 2b Outwash deposits:** sand, silt, or bouldery gravel, in plains, terraces, or fans; 1 to 10+ m thick; proglacial in fluvial, or possibly subaqueous environment
    - 2a Kame and esker deposits:** bouldery gravel, sand, or silt in ridges, knolls, or flat-topped complexes; 2 to 50 m thick, from subglacial or englacial environment
  - 1 Till:** granule to boulder size clasts dominantly of carbonate rock in a matrix of >50% dark greyish brown, highly calcareous loam or silty loam; unsorted; thickness 1 to 50+ m; all plain and veneer initially deposited by continental ice, bearing sheet erosion; later reworked by local flow and largely modified as described below and shown on the inset map. Till below marine limit commonly reworked leaving local concentrations of boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and subclod or eroded glacial landforms
- Landform differences:**
- Mammillated landforms (occurs within Flow 1 on inset map):** rolling to hummocky terrain; surface stony, especially in prominent front fissure troughs; slope failures widespread; possibly high ice content; commonly 50 m thick
  - Strongly streamlined landforms (occurs within Flow 2 on inset map):** spindle drumlins commonly 5 to 30 m thick; local interdrumlin rock and rubble
  - Crosscutting landforms (occurs within Flow 3 on inset map):** drumlinoid ridges crosscut streamlined features of Flow 2; locally contains clayey ice-thrust marine sediments; slightly wet base
- PRE-QUATERNARY AND QUATERNARY NONGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS**
- R ROCK:** Paleozoic dolomite, minor limestone chert and shale; subhorizontal except folded on northernmost Stefansson Island; Rock fractured to blocks or disaggregated in part; rubble by glacial and subaerial processes, except for polished silt bedrock locally exposed where streamlined till cover has been recently removed; Rubble worked into discontinuous beaches locally below marine limit



Geology by D.A. Hodgson, 1998

Geological cartography by D. Viner, 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 maps 78D and part of 78C (1982), 78A (1986) and part of 78B (1986) published at the same scale by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E.

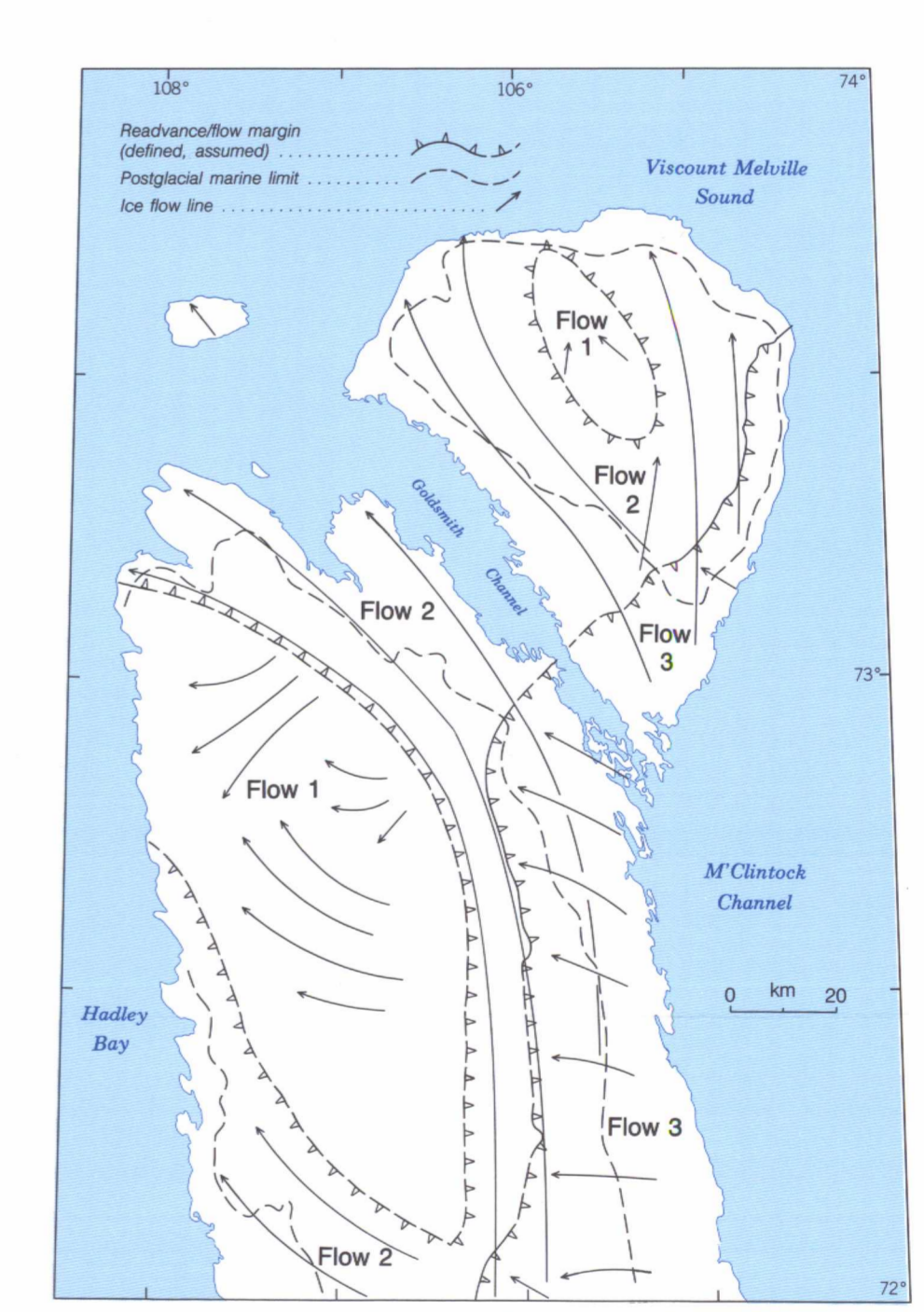
Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G9

The proximity of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area

Mean magnetic declination 1993, 32°20' East, decreasing 58.4' annually

Readings vary from 22°32' E in the SE corner to 41°10' E in the NW corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



Late glacial flows over Storkerson Peninsula and Stefansson Island; flow lines determined from drumlin and station orientations

MAP 1817A  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**STORKERSON PENINSULA, VICTORIA ISLAND  
AND STEFANSSON ISLAND**  
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator  
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1817A