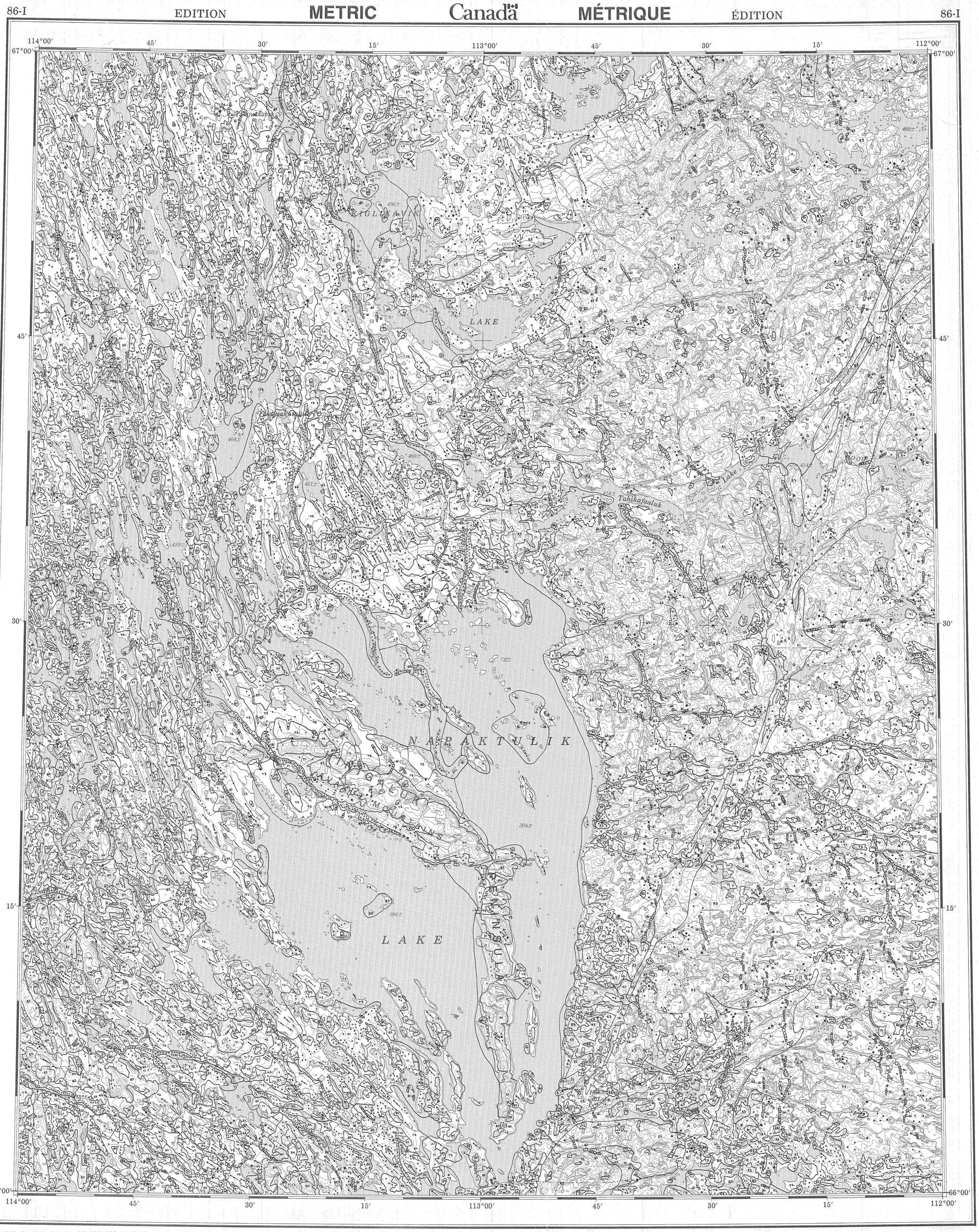
METRIC/MÉTRIQUE



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Information concerning bench marks and horizontal survey monuments can be obtained from Geodetic Survey, Canada Centre for Surveying, Ottawa.

Pour tout renseignement concernant les repères de nivellement et les bornes géodésiques, prière de s'adresser à la Division des levés géodésiques, Centre canadien des levés, Ottawa.

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NAPAKTULIK LAKE

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE DISTRICT DE MACKENZIE

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Roads: Routes:

cart track ..... de terre .....

trail, cut line or portage ..... sentier, percée ou portage .....

FOR COMPLETE REFERENCE SEE REVERSE SIDE POUR UNE LISTE COMPLÈTE DES SIGNES, VOIR AU VERSO

Canada

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilomètres

THE MAGNETIC COMPASS MAY BE ERRATIC IN THIS AREA.

Magnetic declination 1992 varies from 32°00′ easterly at centre of west edge to 30°33′ easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change decreasing 22.3′.

LA BOUSSOLE SERA PEUT-ÊTRE INSTABLE DANS CETTE RÉGION.

En 1992, la déclinaison magnétique varie de 32°00′ vers l'est au centre du bord ouest à 30°33′ vers l'est au centre du bord est. La variation annuelle moyenne décroît de 22,3′.

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS ÉCHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ALTITUDES

Metres 30 20 10 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Mètres

Feet 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Pieds

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES

Elevations in Metres above Mean Sea Level

North American Datum 1983

Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 20 MÈTRES

Altitudes en mètres

Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

Projection transverse de Mercator

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY, NAPAKTULIK LAKE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(Not all units appear on this map)

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

O **ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** peat and muck up to 2 m thick; formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetative material in bogs; occurs in depressions and along valley bottoms; permafrost is commonly present; contains small palsas, ice-wedge polygons, and thermokarst collapse structures. Small unmapped organic deposits occur in most terrain units.

A **ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** gravel to silt size sediment deposited by modern streams and rivers; deposits generally are stratified and moderately sorted; 1 to 5 m thick; occurs as floodplains, in places covered by icings.

PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSIN GLACIATION)

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

L **GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS**: silt, sand, and gravel; cross-stratified to planar bedded; 1 to 8 m thick; deposited into temporary glacier-dammed lakes and ponds.

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand, gravel, and minor silt more than 1 m thick; sorting ranges from good to poor, and stratification from massive or cross-stratified to planar bedded; deposited by water flowing from, or in contact with, glacier ice.

G2 **Outwash:** rounded gravel and sand; massive to cross-stratified; probably less than 5 m thick; occurs as braided fans.

G1 **Esker sediments:** sand, silt, and gravel; in planar, cross-stratified, and massive beds; 1 to 40 m thick; forms ridges with both sharp-crested and flat-topped segments, mounds, and flanking aprons; deposited at or behind the ice margin; formed subglacially or in subaerially exposed ice-walled channels. Zones of washed rock, small transverse gravel ridges associated with this unit, isolated kame deposits, and circular rim ridges are shown by symbols.

TILL DEPOSITS: unsorted glacial debris (diamicton), consisting of a silty sand matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and boulders, with minor lenses of sorted sediments; deposited beneath, or along the margin of, glaciers as lodgment till, meltout till, and gravity flow deposits.

T3 **Hummocky Till:** from 5 to 30 m thick; forms irregular to rolling terrain with relief up to 15 m; some areas have abundant small meltwater channels and lag concentrations of boulders in depressions.

T2 **Till Blanket:** from 2 to 10 m thick; occurs as till plains mimicking bedrock topography or as drumlinoids. Small rock outcrops in this unit are shown by symbols.

T1 **Till Veneer:** less than 2 m thick; rock structure is generally visible on airphotos; unit includes patches of bedrock and till blanket.

PRE-QUATERNARY

R **Bedrock:** Precambrian granitic, gneissic, metasedimentary, and metavolcanic rocks, Proterozoic sedimentary rocks, mafic dykes and minor, younger (Tertiary?) kimberlite; may include patches of till veneer or glaciofluvial deposits; areas of shattered and frost-heaved rock. **R1** - volcanic rocks; **R2** - metasedimentary rocks; **R3** - granitoid rocks; **R4** - sedimentary rocks.

- Geological boundary
- Frost heaved and shattered rock
- Raised beach
- Lag concentration of glacially abraded boulders
- Area of meltwater scour
- Subglacial or proglacial meltwater channel
- Esker (direction of flow known, unknown)
- Kame and gravelly transverse ridge
- Drumlinoid till form
- Rock crag-and-till tail form
- Roche moutonée or whaleback
- Striation (ice flow direction known, unknown; 1=oldest)
- Gossan
- Small rock outcrop
- Sample site

Geology by D.E. Kerr, L.A. Dredge, and B.C. Ward, 1994, with assistance from J. Adams, M. Caddel, and R. Roberts, and logistical support from the Polar Continental Shelf Project.

Contribution to the Slave Province NATMAP

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