LEGEND

CENOZOIC (Hodgson, 1993) HOLOCENE

EOLIAN DEPOSITS: sand and silty sand; mainly reworked glaciolacustrine deposits

GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: silt or fine sand; massive to finely laminated deposits with scattered dropstones; commonly guilled; deposited adjacent to major glacial meltwater outlets; 1 to 20 m thick

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: silt or fine sand; deposited in proglacial basins; 1 to 3 (?) m thick

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: bouldery to gravelly sand; knolls or hummocky complexes deposited in subglacial or englacial environment; proglacial floodplains, deltas and fans; marine deltas may include massive to stratified sand or silt beds up to 20 m thick; 1 to 20 m thick

of shelly marine sediments; probably high ice content (glacier ice?), hence numerous flowslides; prominent frost-fissure troughs; >2m thick

Hadley Bay readvance till: stony loam; locally incorporates glacial ice thrust sheets

Victoria Island till: stony loam; commonly shows lineations on air photos, some fields of spindle drumlins; deposited by continental glacier, possibly late Wisconsinan maximum; includes till veneer too thin to mask underlying bedrock relief; <1 to 10 m thick

____ unconformity ______

NEOPROTEROZOIC

723+4/-2 Ma (U-Pb baddeleyite; Heaman et al., 1992) Franklin igneous event-diabase/gabbro sills and dykes: differentiation sequence in sills: olivine-chromite cumulates, plagioclase-olivine cumulates, plagioclase-olivine-clinopyroxene cumulates, plagioclase-olinopyroxene-pigeonite cumulates, granophyre

SHALER SUPERGROUP (Rainbird et al., 1994) Reynolds Point Group

Boot Inlet Formation: cyclically alternating ooid grainstone, stromatolitic dolostone and dolosiltite rhythmite magnafacies (Morin and Rainbird, 1993). Quartzarenite absent from base of formation (by definition) but becomes gradually more abundant toward top Grassy Bay Formation: basal mudstone unit, which coarsens abruptly upward to fine- to

medium-grained, planar-tabular cross-bedded quartzarenite. Top defined by sporadio erosional unconformity overlain by fining upward succession of hummocky cross-bedded quartzarenite, parallel-bedded dolosiltite and parallel-laminated dololutite

Aok Formation: cream-coloured and orange-brown-weathering sideritic to ankeritic dolostone composed of upright to fanning digitate columnar (elongate in plan) stromatolites. In some areas comprises two biostromes of similar thickness that are separated by wavy laminated dolosiltite and dololutite. Nelson Head Formation: base is thinly laminated black carbonaceous and pyritic mudstone

(locally developed in paleotopographic lows) grading upward into thick-laminated red siltstone and fine ripple crosslaminated quartzarenite. Middle 2/3 (approx.) is fine- to medium-grained, small- to moderate-scale planar-tabular cross-bedded, white to light pink quartzarenite interbedded with thin (<1m) intercalations of red ripple crosslaminated to parallel-bedded siltstone and very fine quartzarenite. Top is parallel to planar hummocky cross-bedded, fine-grained pink to green glauconitic quartzarenite interbedded with wavy- to lenticular-bedded, very fine sandstone and parallel laminated green siltstone

Mikkelsen Islands Formation: base is well-laminated red to cream coloured stromatolitic dolostone with common interbeds of intraformational flat-chip rudite. Upper 2/3 (approx.) is dolosiltite and dolarenite overlain by stromatolitic dolostone composed of columnar digitate forms passing upward into laterally linked domal to planar laminated forms. Black to frothy white chert patches and layers common within upper half of formation

Escape Rapids Formation, Bloody Fall Member: fine- to medium-grained, crossbedded to ripple crosslaminated quartzarenite and litharenite interbedded with ripple crosslaminated to plane-laminated siltstone

Drumlin or drumlinoid ridge . Bitumenous sandstone .

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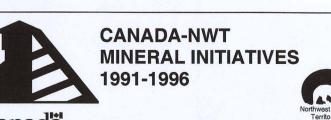
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