

LEGEND
 The legend is common for maps 1847A to 1851A.
 *Some units or symbols may not appear on this map.

- QUATERNARY HOLOCENE**
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 14 ALLUVIUM: sand and gravel with detrital organic beds; commonly less than 5m thick; occurs as broad floodplains.
 - 13 MARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, silt and clay in coarsening upward sequences; deposited in littoral, deltaic and offshore environments during regression of the poliglacial sea.
 - *12 Littoral deposits: bouldery and laggy gravel; 2-6m thick; occurs as flaps or emerged beach ridges. West coast flaps of boulder beaches developed on eroded moraines; some east coast flaps of gravel and shingle beaches are derived from truncated moraine.
 - 11a Offshore and sub-littoral deposits: stratified sand and silt with few ice rafted boulders and dropstones; in some places gravely near the surface; sparsely fossiliferous. 11a. Outer deposits: 1-10m thick, forming plains, extensively covered by mudflats. 11b. Veneer deposits; less than 1m thick, mimicking the surface form of underlying rock.
- PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 10 GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS and MARINE VENEER/TILL: stony sandy silt or stony clay with ice rafted boulders and dropstones; poorly sorted, locally rippled; contains shell fragments; 1-5m thick; mantles and mimics underlying till surfaces.
 - 9 GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: silt and fine sand; 1-3m thick; deposited in valleys occupied by temporary glacial or moraine-dammed lakes; forms veneers.
 - GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: poorly stratified sand and gravel; 1-10m thick; deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater.
 - 8 Outwash: cross-stratified sand and rounded gravel; 1-10m thick; occurs as kettled terraces and leveled fans.
 - 7 Kame and esker deposits: poorly sorted sand and gravel with rounded boulders; 5-15m thick; forms isolated hummocks and sinuous ridges. Below marine limit, eskers have been intensively modified by wave action.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND LATE PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSINAN) GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- TILL: chiefly unsorted glacial debris (fluviation); 1-30m thick; deposited by basal meltout and bogging. Boulderly till deposited by local ice caps covers much of the Sandy Laurentide ice cap; grey stony granitic till with a sandy matrix, up to 20m thick; occurs as veneers, blankets, and hummocky deposits.
- 6 Hummocky till: chiefly granitic till; 5-30m thick; forms a prominent hummocky ridge marking a major recessional ice margin; and diffuse zones marking boundaries between ice regimes.
 - 5 Till blanket: 1-10m thick; forms gently rolling plains; some areas have large frost fissures.
 - 4 Till veneer: less than 1m thick; occurs in patches over rock and is interstratified with rock outcrop deposits; are thin enough to reveal details of underlying rock structure.
 - Boulder local till: boulderly till consisting of blocky clasts in a sandy matrix, together with a small number of tabularized erratics.
 - 3 Till blanket: 1-5m thick; forms a nearly flat plain with zones of shallow, spheroidal ice-marginal channels.
 - 2 Till veneer: less than 1m thick; overlies bedrock as a distinct unit, or grades laterally and vertically into outcrop and broken rock.
- PERIGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 1 BROKEN ROCK/FELSENMEER: blocky rubble derived from the disaggregation of bedrock by frost heaving and by hydraulic or chemical weathering along micro-fractures; blocks are 0.5-2m across and have unweathered surfaces; unit grades downwards into coherent bedrock.
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- ROCK, Precambrian: bare, coherent outcrop of various lithologies and ages; locally glacially polished and striated; scoured into streambed bottoms, and deeply eroded into U-shaped troughs in the western highlands.
- A Aphanitic deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Penityn Group, including marble, quartzite, and pelitic gneiss; forms glacially eroded valleys.
 - A Archaean granitoid and other rocks including tonalite, granite, gneiss, metabasites, and banded iron formations; forms rugged highlands and uplands.

- Geological boundary
- Ocean
 - Small outcrop
 - Stratification (ice flow direction unknown)
 - Crag and tal
 - Till flake, drumlin
 - Roche moutonnée
 - Moraine (end, lateral, minor)
 - Drift dispersal plume
 - Outcrop scoured by meltwater
 - Esker, direction of flow known, unknown, washed esker
 - Shallow, subglacial drainage way
 - Lateral meltwater channel
 - Proglacial channel
 - Glacial lake terrine
 - Beach ridge
 - Marine limit
 - Delta
 - Suffocation megalobeds
 - Large ice wedge polygons
 - Frost-heaved joint inflexion
 - Sample site
 - Fossil locality
 - *Archaeological sites
 - Radiocarbon date locality

Geology by L.A. Dredge, 1990, 1991

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Geological cartography by E. Everett, 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.

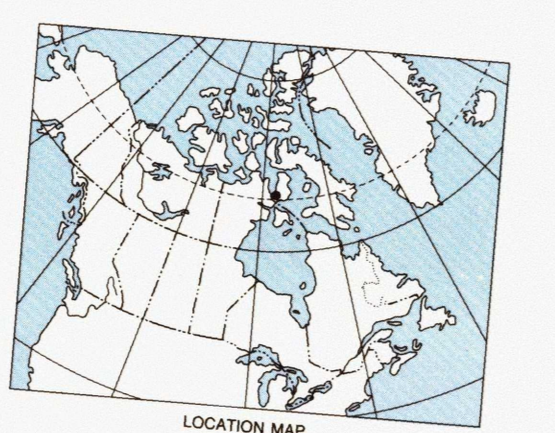
Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps 46L (1960), 46K (1979), at 1:250 000 scale by the Army Survey Establishment R.C.E.

Copies of the topographical editions of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S9.

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

Mean magnetic declination 1984, 29°37' W, decreasing 9.5' annually. Readings vary from 28°10' W in the SW corner to 34°31' W in the NE corner of the map.

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

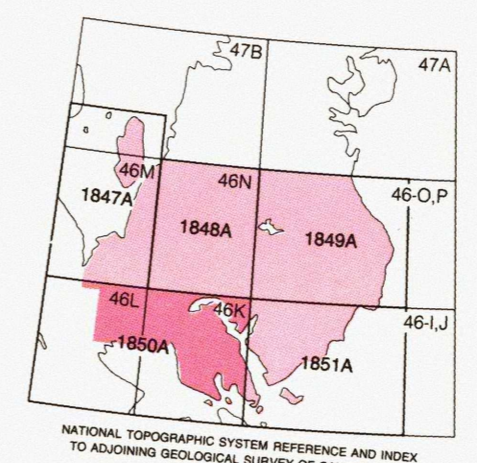


MAP 1850A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
REPULSE BAY - HURD CHANNEL
 DISTRICTS OF FRANKLIN AND KEEWATIN
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:200 000 - Echelle 1/200 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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