

LEGEND

This 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 braided floodplains
- 13** LITTORAL DEPOSITS: bouldery and flaggy gravel; 2-6m thick; occurs as flights of emerged beach ridges. West coast flights of boulder beaches developed on end moraines; some east coast flights of gravel and shingle beaches are derived from shattered limestone
- +12** DELTAIC DEPOSITS: planar- and cross-bedded sand and silt locally containing organic detritus and algal mats; occurs as a coarsening upwards sequences 5-30m thick; fossiliferous; forms terraces where debris from the glacier snout and glacioluvial sediments emptied into the sea
- 11a 11b** 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, blanket deposits 1-10m thick, forming plains, extensively covered by mudboils. 11b, veneer deposits, less than 1m thick, mimicing 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 massive; 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 glacier- or moraine-dammed lakes; forms veneers over till
- 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 kitted terraces and braided 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

- 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 interspersed with rock outcrop; deposits are thin enough to reveal details of underlying rock structure
- Bouldery local till: bouldery till consisting of blocky clasts in a sandy gruss matrix, together with a small number of far-travelled erratics
- 3** TILL BLANKET: 1-5m thick; forms a nearly flat plain with zones of shallow, ephemeral 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 riving and by hydration 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 streamlined bedforms, and deeply eroded into U-shaped troughs in the western highlands
- A** Aphebian deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Penrhyn Group, including marble, quartzite, and pelitic gneiss; forms glacially eroded valleys
- A** Archean granitoid and other rocks including tonalite, granite, gneiss, metavolcanics, and banded iron formations; forms rugged highlands and uplands

- Geological boundary  
Gossan  
Small outcrop  
Straton (ice flow direction known, unknown)  
Crag and tail  
Till flute, drumlin  
Roche moutonnée  
Moraine (end, lateral, minor)  
Drift dispersal plume  
Outcrop scoured by meltwater  
Esker, (direction of flow known, unknown), washed esker  
Shallow, subglacial drainageway  
Lateral meltwater channel  
Proglacial channel  
Glacial lake trimline  
Beach ridge  
Marine limit  
Delta  
Solifluction megalobes  
Large ice wedge polygons  
Frost-heaved joint lineation  
Sample site  
Fossil locality  
Archaeological sites  
Radiocarbon date locality

Date	Material	Elevation (m)
Lab no		

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 at the scale of 1:250 000 published by the Army Survey Establishment R.C.E. in 1979

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

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

Mean magnetic declination 1994, 35°13' W, decreasing 14.0' annually. Readings vary from 31°37' W in the SW corner to 38°29' W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

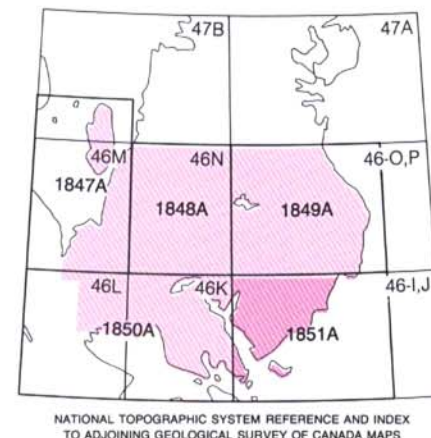
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada: 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9 3303 33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7



MAP 1851A  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
WINTER ISLAND  
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
Scale 1:200 000 - Échelle 1/200 000

Kilomètres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètres

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