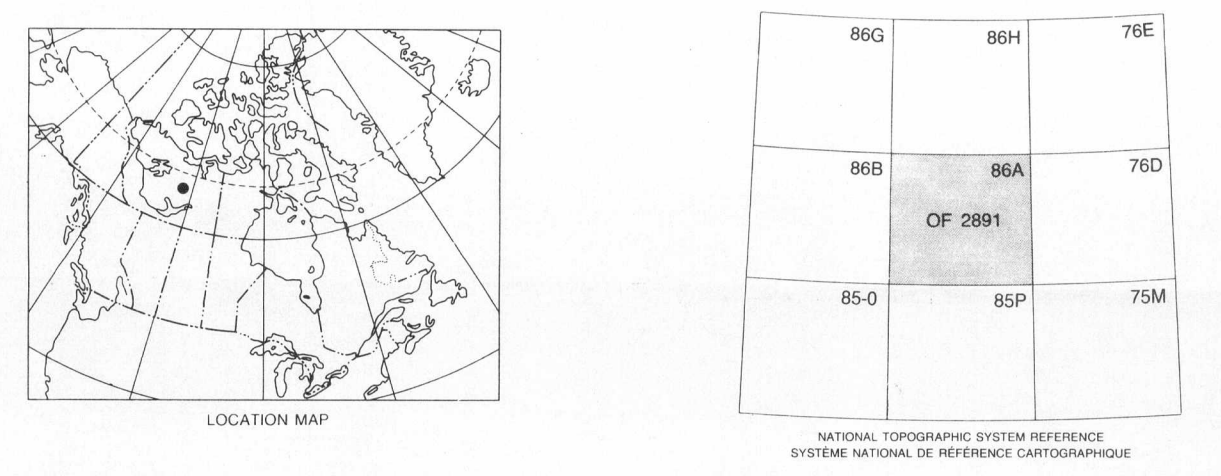


**QUATERNARY LEGEND**

- 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 and sand; cross-stratified to planar bedded; 1 to 8 m thick; deposited into temporary glacier-dammed lakes and ponds.
  - 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.
  - T3** **Till Deposits:** unsorted glacial debris (diamiction), 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.
  - T2** **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, mafic dykes and minor, younger (Tertiary?) kimberlite; may include patches of till veneer or glaciofluvial deposits; areas of shattered and frost-heaved rock, particularly on metasediments, are designated by symbols. R1-volcanic rocks; R2-metasedimentary rocks; R3-granitoid rocks.

Geology by D.E. Kerr, B.C. Ward, and L.A. Dredge, 1993, with assistance from M. Gingras, R. Paulen and B. Pierna, and logistical support from the Polar Continental Shelf Project.

- 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) ..... >>> ○○○
- Kames and gravelly transverse ridges ..... \*
- Drumlinoid till form ..... \*
- Rock crag-and-till tail form ..... ↗
- Roche moutonnée or whaleback ..... ↘
- Striation (ice flow direction known, unknown; 1=oldest) ..... ↗
- Gossan ..... G
- Small rock outcrop ..... x
- Sample site ..... ●



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Kilometres 0 10 20 Miles 0 10 20

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Projection transversale universelle de Mercator  
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