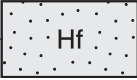
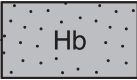


CENOZOIC (Hodgson, 1993)
HOLOCENE

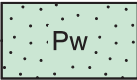


FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Gravel and silty sand. Up to 10 m thick. Channel, floodplain, delta and terrace deposits

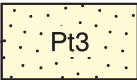


RAISED BEACH DEPOSITS: Bouldery to silty sand over till and rubbly to silty gravel over rock; single ridges. A few centimetres to several metres thick

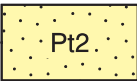
PLEISTOCENE



GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: Silt or fine sand, massive to finely laminated with scattered dropstones; commonly gullied. Up to 20 m thick. Deposition adjacent to major glacial meltwater outlets



HADLEY BAY READVANCE TILL: Stony loam locally incorporating ice-thrusted layers of shelly marine sediments. Numerous flowslides and prominent frost-fissure troughs. Up to 2m thick

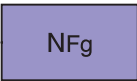


VICTORIA ISLAND TILL: Stony loam; commonly seen as lineations on air photos, some fields of spindle drumlins. Includes till veneer too thin to mask underlying bedrock. Up to 10 m thick. Deposition by continental glacier, possibly late Wisconsinan maximum

----- unconformity -----

NEOPROTEROZOIC

Franklin igneous events 723 Ma (Heaman et al., 1992)



GABBRO SILLS: Differentiation sequence in sills: olivine-chromite cumulates, plagioclase-olivine cumulates, plagioclase-olivine-clinopyroxene cumulates, plagioclase-clinopyroxene-cumulates, plagioclase-clinopyroxene-pigeonite cumulates, ± granophyre

----- intrusive contact -----

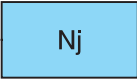


SHALER SUPERGROUP (Rainbird,et al. 1994)
WYNNIATT FORMATION: In NW Minto Inlier divisible into 3 members (ascending stratigraphic order). Nw1: interlaminated dolosiltite and dololutite with desiccation cracks. An overlying unit contains metre-scale cycles consisting of rhythmically-laminated dolosiltite overlain by oölitic dolarenite, intraformational breccia and stromatolitic dolostone. Nw2: thin- to thick-laminated black, rusty-weathering mudstone/siltstone with minor quartzarenite and dolosiltite interbeds at top. Desiccation cracks near top and base. Nw3: coarsening upward slope sequence of dololutite/dolosiltite/dolarenite rhythmite overlain by a reefal rim stromatolite bioherms and intereef and back-reef grainstones. Overlain by inner shelf microbial laminite dolostone and lagoonal carbonaceous limestone/siltstone



MINTO INLET FORMATION: Five cyclically alternating informal members; lower evaporite (Nmi1), lower carbonate (Nmi2), middle evaporite (Nmi3), upper carbonate (Nmi4) and upper evaporite (Nmi5). Evaporite members include laminated to thin bedded and cross-laminated white gypsite and grey anhydrite, red gypsiferous siltstone and buff to grey calcsiltite. Chickenwire, nodular anhydrite and crosscutting satinspar veinlets common in gypsiferous siltstone units. Rip-ups and intraclast beds are common. Rare halite moulds and desiccation cracks in calcsiltite. Carbonate members: Grey to buff-grey laminated to thin bedded to massive dolosiltite and fine dolarenite. Hummocky cross-bedding and laterally linked stromatolites are common in lower member. Nmi = undifferentiated Minto Inlet Formation

REYNOLDS POINT GROUP



JAGO BAY FORMATION: Interbedded cross-bedded quartzarenite, parallel-laminated and mudcracked dolosiltite and dololutite. Distinctive, yellow-weathering stromatolite biostrome composed of both laterally linked and digitate forms with abundant inter-columnar quartz occurs within 10 m of base of formation



FORT COLLINSON FORMATION: Medium-bedded, fine- to medium-grained quartzarenite, glauconitic quartzarenite and dolomitic quartzarenite. Herringbone cross-bedding throughout with subordinate sub-horizontal planar stratification to low angle cross-bedding

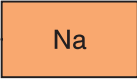


BOOT INLET FORMATION: Cyclically alternating dolomite ooid grainstone, stromatolitic dolostone and dolosiltite rhythmite (see Morin and Rainbird, 1993). Detrital quartz more abundant toward top



GRASSY BAY FORMATION: Basal mudstone unit with thickness increasing westward. Coarsens abruptly upward to medium-grained, planar-tabular cross-bedded quartzarenite. Upper part of formation includes sporadic erosional unconformity overlain by fining upward succession of hummocky cross-bedded quartzarenite, parallel-bedded dolosiltite and parallel-laminated dololutite. Top of formation is defined by carbonate > 50%

RAE GROUP



AOK FORMATION: Cream to orange-brown-weathering sideritic to ankeritic dolostone composed of upright to fanning digitate columnar (elongate in plan) stromatolites. In some areas formation comprises two biostromes of similar thickness separated by wavy laminated dolosiltite and dololutite



NELSON HEAD FORMATION: Base of formation is thinly laminated black, carbonaceous and pyritic mudstone, locally in paleodepressions; grades up into thick-laminated red siltstone and fine-grained ripple cross-laminated quartzarenite. Middle two-thirds of formation is fine- to medium-grained, white to light pink quartzarenite with small- to moderate-scale, planar-tabular cross-bedding. Intercalations of red ripple cross-laminated very fine-grained quartzarenite and parallel-bedded siltstone are less than 1 m thick. Finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in sections along Hadley Bay coast (see Rainbird et al. 1992 and GSC Open File 2781). Uppermost part of formation 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

