

LEGEND

- This legend is common to maps 1905A and 1906A
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- ANTHROPOGENIC**
- W** MINE WASTE: Tailings, reworked overburden, and settling ponds associated with movement processes, forming aprons along bedrock escarpments and the banks of incised river valleys
- QUATERNARY HOLOCENE**
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- Ca** COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Mud to boulders, 2 to >5 m thick, produced through mass movement processes, forming aprons along bedrock escarpments and the banks of incised river valleys
 - Ap** Active floodplain deposits: Sand and silt, 1 to 5 m thick, on seasonally active floodplain, including the active delta of Slave River
 - At** Alluvial terrace deposits: Sand, silt, and clay, stratified, 1 to 10 m thick, adjacent to seasonally active floodplain and related to fluvial incision and/or lateral accretion
 - fl** LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Sand, silt, and clay, 1 to >15 m thick, deposited in nearshore and deltaic environments, forming a flat to low-relief plain
 - Lp** Modern lake deposits: Silt and clay, 1 to 2 m thick, organic rich, deposited in shallow-water environments during the late Holocene
 - Lp** Deltaic deposits: Clay, silt, and sand, coarsening upwards, 2 to >15 m thick, capped by thin alluvial deposits, forming an inactive delta plain which has been incised by the present-day river. Locally, sand has been extensively reworked by eolian processes
- NONGLACIAL - PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- E** EOLIAN DEPOSITS: Medium- to fine-grained sand, 2 to >15 m thick, commonly forming parabolic dunes and ridges. Sediment is derived primarily from glacial lake and deltaic deposits
- HOLOCENE / LATE WISCONSINAN**
- Lr** LAKE AND GLACIAL LAKE DEPOSITS: Gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited in offshore, deltaic, and shoreline environments of glacial Lake McConnell and other basins peripheral to the Laurentide Ice Sheet
 - Lr** IFN93712: Beach sediments: Gravel and sand, generally plane bedded, 1 to 5 m thick, forming ridges and swales with local relief up to 1.5 m. Most important source of coarse aggregate in region. Represents extensive reworking of till, moraines, glaciofluvial deposits, and bedrock
 - Lb-L** **Lb** Fine-grained sediments: Medium- to fine-grained sand, silt, and clay, massive to well laminated with scattered coarse clasts (ice-rattled debris) forming blankets 1 to >5 m thick over till or bedrock. Generally poorly drained with extensive organic cover; abundant small marl lakes (Lb-L) may constitute more than 50% of unit. Eolian veneer also common
 - Lv** Fine-grained sediments: Medium- to fine-grained sand, silt, and clay, usually massive, forming veneers <2 m thick over bedrock. East of Slave River veneer is discontinuous, and rock outcrop may constitute up to 50% of the unit
 - gLv** Gravel veneers: Beach gravel, minor sand and silt, generally <1 m and commonly only a few clasts thick, overlying bedrock on isolated topographic highs. Clasts almost exclusively of local lithology
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- G** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Sand and bouldery gravel, weakly to well stratified, >3 m thick, deposited by flowing water in contact with or near glacier ice. Most commonly forming small eskers and subaqueous outwash fans
 - Tm** TILL: Unsorted glacial diamicton, slightly stony to stony with silty matrix, 1 to >30 m thick. Characteristics strongly influenced by the nature of the local bedrock
 - Tm** End moraine complex: Till and ice-contact stratified drift forming ridges up to 20 m high, deposited subaqueously during ice retreat. Commonly mantled by fine-grained glacioacustrine sediments or beaches
 - Tv-W** **Tb-W** Washed till: Till with one or more of the following characteristics: 1) a discontinuous coarse lag produced through wave erosion; 2) isolated ridges of beach gravels generally <3 m thick; 3) a veneer of lacustrine deposits (generally <1 m thick); and 4) pockets of fine-grained lacustrine deposits up to 2 m thick. Occurs as blankets (Tb-W >2 m thick) and veneers (Tv-W <2 m thick) over bedrock. Generally forms a plain of limited relief but locally moulded into flutings
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- B** BEDROCK: Precambrian granite gneiss (R), sedimentary-metasedimentary rocks (R'), and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (R''). Units on the Canadian Shield may include up to 30% lacustrine and glacial sediment
- Geological boundary (defined, gradational)
 Bedrock escarpment
 Bedrock outcrop (Precambrian, Paleozoic)
 Sinkhole
 Fluting
 Esker (flow direction inferred, unknown)
 Abandoned beach ridge, spits and offshore bars
 Lineation caused by icebergs or lake ice
 Dune ridges (small, large)
 Abandoned distributary channel
 Abandoned channel or ephemeral channel on inactive delta or floodplain
 Gravel pit
 Control points (site description, sample location)

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7

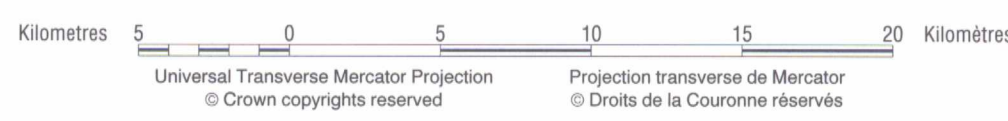


Geology by D.S. Lemmen, 1989, 1990, 1991
 Digital cartography by S. Hinds, Geological Survey of Canada and D. Kurturst, Geoscience Information Division
 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
 Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geoscience Information Division

MAP 1906A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
BUFFALO LAKE
 DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 Projection transverse de Mercator
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Copies of the topographic map for this area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9
 Mean magnetic declination 1998, 24°56'E, decreasing 15.4' annually.
 Readings vary from 23°10'E in the SE corner to 25°30'E in the NW corner of the map



85 F	85 G	85 H
85 C	1906A	1905A
84 N	84 O	84 P

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

ESIC CIST
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 Earth Sciences / Secteur des sciences de la Terre

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1906A