Natural Resources Canada | Ressources naturelles Canada

FIELD NUMBER (GSC LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
434	●				12	2570±60	S-3044
436	●				20	2880±60	TO-5017
440	●				4	1110±60	S-3099
444	●				27	5520±70	S-3098
446				●	26	4440±70	S-3094
449				●	38	6200±80	S-3093
450	●				28	4500±80	S-3045
454	●				23	4255±70	S-3096
458		●			98	8310±100	GSC-4703
469				●	30	4810±90	S-3095
471		●			24	4330±70	GSC-4776
477				●	23	4320±90	S-3101
83C/14			●		3	940±130	GSC-239

Easter Cape Series

FIELD NUMBER (GSC LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
428			●		69.5	6780±90	GSC-4897
432	●				28	4500±100	S-3176
434	●				22.5	3230±80	S-3256
443	●				9	2060±100	S-3177
444	●				31	4930±80	S-3178
445	●				21	3790±80	S-3179
449	●				22.5	3190±90	S-3257
460	●				44	6070±90	S-3180

Bell Bay Series

FIELD NUMBER (GSC LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
445		●			57.5	5850±100	GSC-5395
454		●			44.5	5560±100	GSC-5345
455		●			65	6350±100	GSC-5331
456		●			15	3390±60	GSC-5364
461		●			71	6310±80	GSC-5372
470		●			23.5	3520±90	GSC-5374
471		●			4	2460±100	GSC-5316
472		●			10.5	3830±90	GSC-5311

Autridge Bay Series

FIELD NUMBER (GSC LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
501	●				49	6585±105	S-3031
502	●				37	5670±100	S-3014
503	●				28	5060±165	S-3040
505	●				20	4115±85	S-3015
523		●			114	8470±100	GSC-4721
527	●				22	4010±70	S-3097
528	●				25	3930±80	S-3075
530	●				7	2220±75	S-3016
531		●			63	7140±90	GSC-4775
83C/12		●			120	8830±170	GSC-183

SE Bernier Bay Series

FIELD NUMBER (GSC LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
505				●	1.0	5000±90	S-3642
507	●				16	2650±80	S-3281
514	●				15	2700±90	S-3282
515	●				19.5	3250±80	S-3283
519	●				19.5	3940±90	S-3133
526		●			73.5	7260±100	GSC-4894
530	●				29.5	5080±80	S-3128
83C/10	●				1007	7240±150	GSC-304

Berlinguet Inlet West Series

FIELD NUMBER (GSC LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
407				●	31.5	4500±60	CAMS-38433
416	●				65	8950±120	GSC-4898

Kimakto Peninsula Series

FIELD NUMBER (GY LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
401			●		34.5	4210±70	GSC-5294
409	●				50	5310±120	S-3431
410			●		68	5870±70	GSC-5295
412	●				50	5700±120	S-3432
413	●				72	6350±130	S-3433
414				●	26	4670±70	CAMS-38434
415				●	41	4940±70	TO-5016
422	●				47	5120±120	S-3434

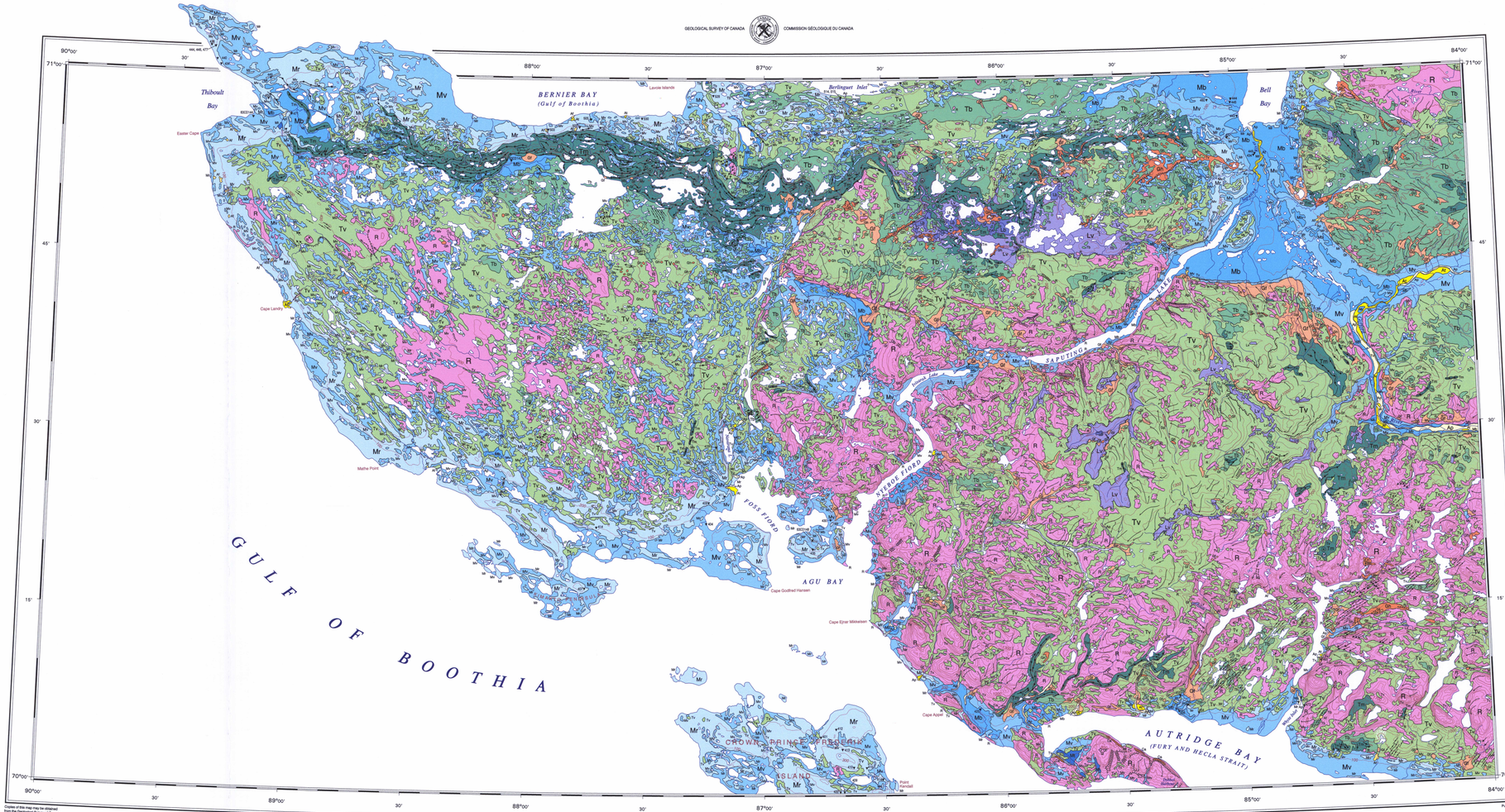
Crown Prince Frederik Island Series

FIELD NUMBER (GSC LOCAT.)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
404			●		3	1140±80	GSC-5076
405	●				37.5	5110±90	S-3345
411	●				31	4610±60	S-3346
414			●		36.5	4980±80	GSC-5077
419	●				137.5	8540±100	GSC-5086
425	●				65.5	5930±100	GSC-5087
91 DCA							
430		●			8	3200±80	GSC-5373
435	●				95.5	7670±130	GSC-5327
83C/14	●				97	7690±140	GSC-306
83C/14	●				97	7120±140	GSC-307

Agu Bay Series

Dates are reported in the tables according to the reporting protocols of the various laboratories. All dates on terrestrial materials are normalized to the -25 per mil PDB standard. However, dates on marine materials are reported inconsistently. GSC marine dates are reported with a 400 year reservoir correction. TO and CAMS dates are reported without a reservoir correction. S dates are reported without normalization and without a reservoir correction.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



Published 2000

Outline 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
101-605 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5J3

LOCATION MAP

Geology by M.J.G. Hooper 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991

Digital cartography by M.J. Coulthart, 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

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area Mean magnetic declination 2000, 38°23'W, decreasing 25.5' annually. Readings vary from 29°00'W in the SW corner to 45°00'W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

MAP 1959A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

AGU BAY AND EASTER CAPE

BAFFIN ISLAND

NUNAVUT

Scale 1:250 000/Échelle 1:250 000

kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

* Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2000

* Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada, 2000

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Dyke, A.S.
1993: Landscapes of cold-centred Late Wisconsinan ice caps, Arctic Canada; Progress in Physical Geography, v. 17, p. 223–247.

Jackson, G.D. and Sangster, D.F.
1987: Geology and resources potential of a proposed national park, Bylot Island and northwest Baffin Island, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 87-17, 31 p.

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

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1959A, 1960A, 1961A, 1962A, 1963A, 1964A and 1965A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

Ice: glacier

COLLUVIUM: *block and rubble accumulations, 1-50 m thick*

Ca — ***Talus:*** *active block and rubble accumulations as much as 50 m thick forming talus (screes) aprons and fans below cliffs resulting from rock falls and debris flows; commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levées*

Cr — ***Rock glacier debris:*** *talus, generally 10-50 m thick, deformed by active flow of interstitial or buried ice to form rock (talus) glaciers with transverse ridges and furrows, and pits, and with steep, unstable sides and fronts*

FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: *alluvium; gravel and sand, 2-20 m thick*

Ap — *Alluvial plains; active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash*

At — *Alluvial terraces*

Af — *Alluvial fans*

MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS: *gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1-20 m thick, deposited in deltaic and beach environments during regression of the postglacial sea*

Mr — ***Beach sediments:*** *gravel and sand, 1-5 m thick, forming ridges and swales*

Md — ***Deltaic sediments:*** *clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5-20 m thick; forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces*

Mv — ***Deepwater proglacial silt veneers:*** *silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1-2 m thick*

Mb — ***Deepwater proglacial silt blankets:*** *silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2-10 m thick*

GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: *clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in glacier dammed lakes in deepwater and deltaic environments*

Lt — ***Deltaic sediments:*** *clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5-20 m thick; forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces*

Lv — ***Deepwater proglacial silt veneers:*** *silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1-2 m thick*

Lb — ***Deepwater proglacial silt blankets:*** *silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 2-5 m thick*

GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: *gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin*

Gp,f — ***Proglacial outwash:*** *gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp; terraces, Gt; and fans, Gf*

Gr,h — ***Ice contact stratified drift:*** *gravel and sand, 1-5 m thick, forming eskers, Gr; and kames, Gh*

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

TILL: *nonsorted stony muds, 0.5-50 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock*

Tm — ***End moraines:*** *5-60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly cored by debris-rich relict glacier ice*

Tv — ***Till veneer:*** *0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous*

Tb — ***Till blanket:*** *2-10 m thick forming an undulating blanket with drumlins and ribbed moraines in places*

PRE-QUATERNARY

R — ***ROCK:*** *rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variously modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary; hilly and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting tilite or no sign of glacial erosion in peninsular interiors (Dyke, 1993); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening*

Geological boundary

Areas covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age (indicated by a white pattern)

Area of active wind erosion; minor attached dunes (indicated by a white pattern)

Direction of eroding wind

Small rock glacier

Pingo

Kettle (large,small)

Glacial lake spillway

Glacial lake limit

Marine limit

Boudary ridge; subglacially deformed felsenmeer

Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side

Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (large, small)

Esker

Ice contact face

Ribbed moraines

Lateral moraine

End moraine

Lateral shear moraine

Margin of dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice

Drumlinoid hill

Crag and tail

Ice moulded bedrock

Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)

Cirque

Cliff in bedrock

Radiocarbon date — Date | Material | Lab no | Elevation (m)

Radiocarbon date with field number — 178

Recommended citation:
Hooper, M.J.G. and Dyke, A.S.
2000: Surficial geology, Agu Bay and Easter Cape, Baffin Island, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1959A, scale 1:250 000.

Canada

1959A