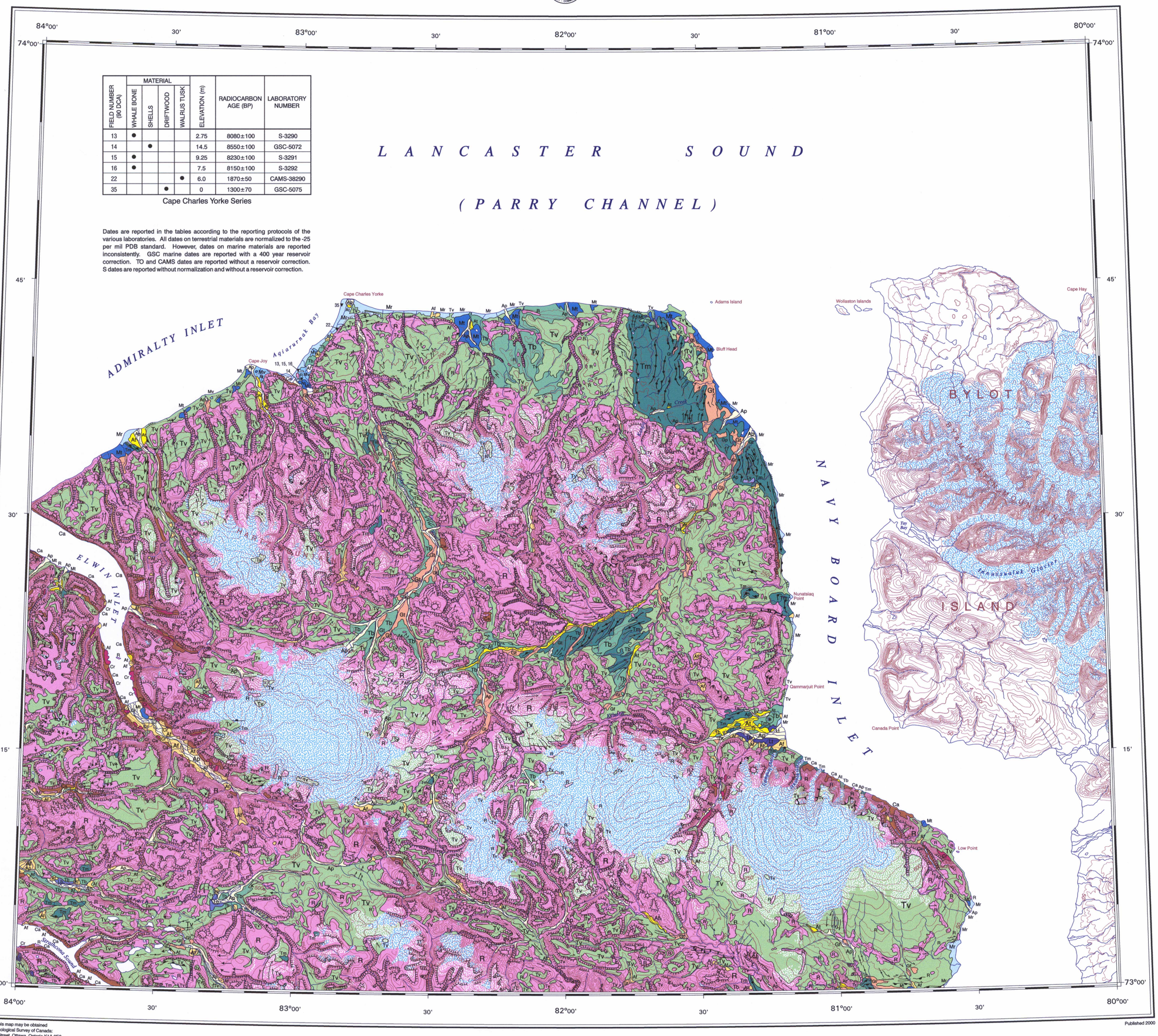
Natural Resources Canada | Ressources naturelles Canada

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

FIELD NUMBER (90 DCA)	MATERIAL: WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WALRUS TUSK	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
13	●				2.75	8080±100	S-3290
14		●			14.5	8550±100	GSC-5072
15	●				9.25	8230±100	S-3291
16	●				7.5	8150±100	S-3292
22				●	6.0	1870±50	CAMS-38290
35			●		0	1300±70	GSC-5075

Cape Charles Yorke 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.



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 (scree) 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*
- Mt — **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,t,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, 0.5-60 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 little 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*
- *Bouldery 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 / Lab no / Material / Elevation (m))
- *Radiocarbon date with field number* 176

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601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
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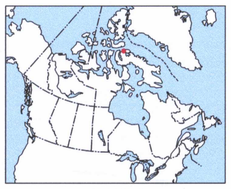

LOCATION MAP

Geology by A.S. Dyke, 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, 58°37'W, decreasing 34.2' annually. Readings vary from 55°15'W in the SW corner to 60°52'W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

MAP 1965A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

NAVY BOARD INLET

BAFFIN ISLAND

NUNAVUT

Scale 1:250 000/Échelle 1/250 000

kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2000

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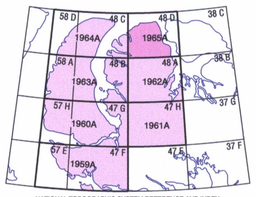
REFERENCES

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

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Recommended citation:
Dyke, A.S.
2000: Surficial geology, Navy Board Inlet, Baffin Island, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1965A, scale 1:250 000.

Canada

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