

This legend is common to maps 1958A, 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.

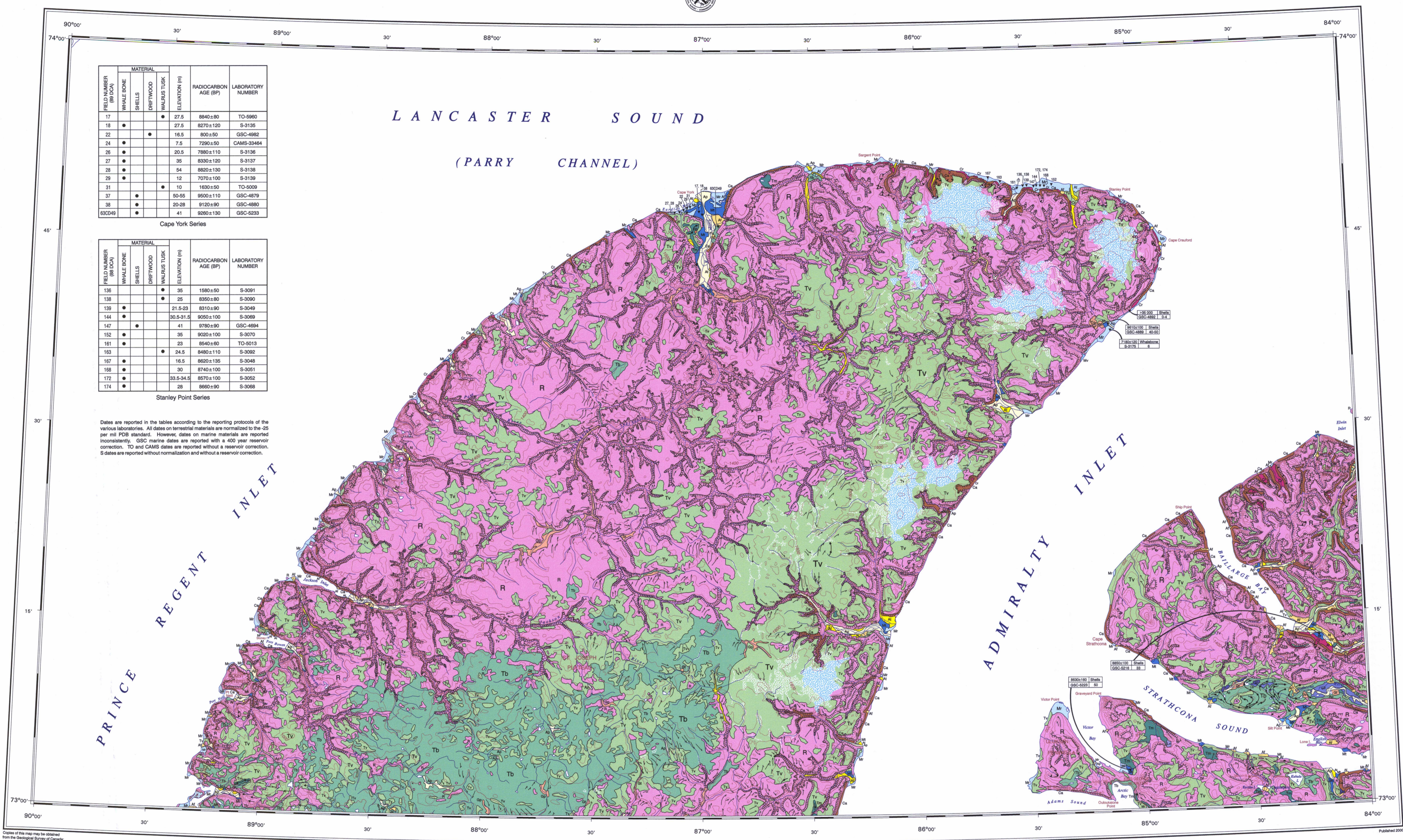
FIELD NUMBER (BQ/CA)	MATERIAL				RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
	WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WHALEBONE		
17				27.5	8840±80	TO-5960
18				27.5	8270±120	S-3135
22				16.5	800±50	GSC-4982
24				7.5	7290±50	CAMS-33464
26				20.5	7880±110	S-3136
27				35	8330±120	S-3137
28				54	8820±130	S-3138
29				12	7070±100	S-3139
31				10	1630±50	TO-5009
37				50-55	9500±110	GSC-4879
38				20-28	9120±90	GSC-4880
63CD49				41	8260±130	GSC-5233

Cape York Series

FIELD NUMBER (BQ/CA)	MATERIAL				RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
	WHALE BONE	SHELLS	DRIFTWOOD	WHALEBONE		
136				35	1580±50	S-3091
138				25	8350±90	S-3090
139				21.5-23	8310±90	S-3049
144				30.5-31.5	9050±100	S-3069
147				41	9780±90	GSC-4694
152				35	9020±100	S-3070
161				23	8540±60	TO-5013
163				24.5	8480±110	S-3092
167				16.5	8620±135	S-3048
168				30	8740±100	S-3051
172				33.5-34.5	8570±100	S-3052
174				28	8660±90	S-3068

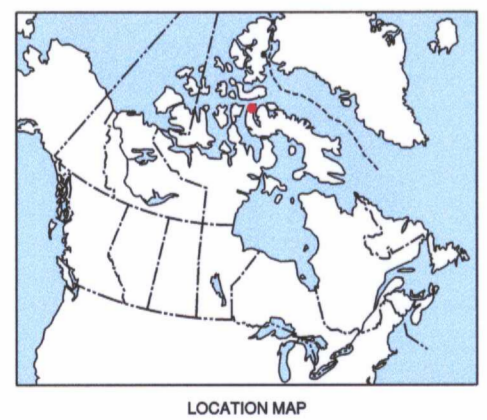
Stanley Point Series

Dates are reported in the tables according to the reporting protocols of the various laboratories. All dates on terrestrial materials are normalized to the $\delta^{15}N$ 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.



- 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 levees
 - 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 ovels
 - 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,Lf: Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp: terraces, Gf 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
 - Td: 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 periglacial 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 moraine
 - Lateral moraine
 - End moraine
 - Lateral shear moraine
 - Margin of dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice
 - Crag and tail
 - Ice moulded bedrock
 - Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)
 - Cirque
 - Cliff in bedrock
- Radioisotope date**
- Radioisotope date with field number

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8, 3903-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7, 101-608 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5L9



Geology by A.S. Dyke, 1988 and 1989

Digital cartography by Y.F. St Pierre Savard, 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, 54°28'W, decreasing 38.6' annually. Readings vary from 45°58'W in the SW corner to 59°39'W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

MAP 1964A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
**ARCTIC BAY
AND EAST HALF OF CAPE CLARENCE**
BAFFIN ISLAND
NUNAVUT

Scale 1:250 000/Echelle 1/250 000

kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 kilometres

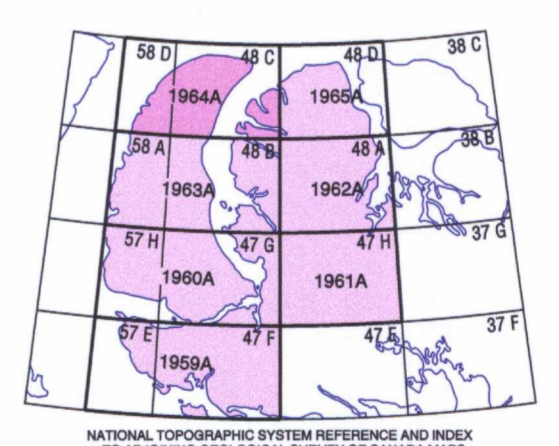
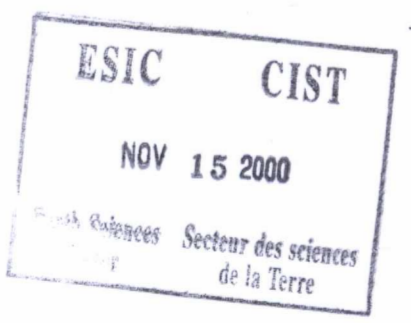
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
* Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2000

Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
* Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada, 2000

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.
1967: 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.



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1964A

