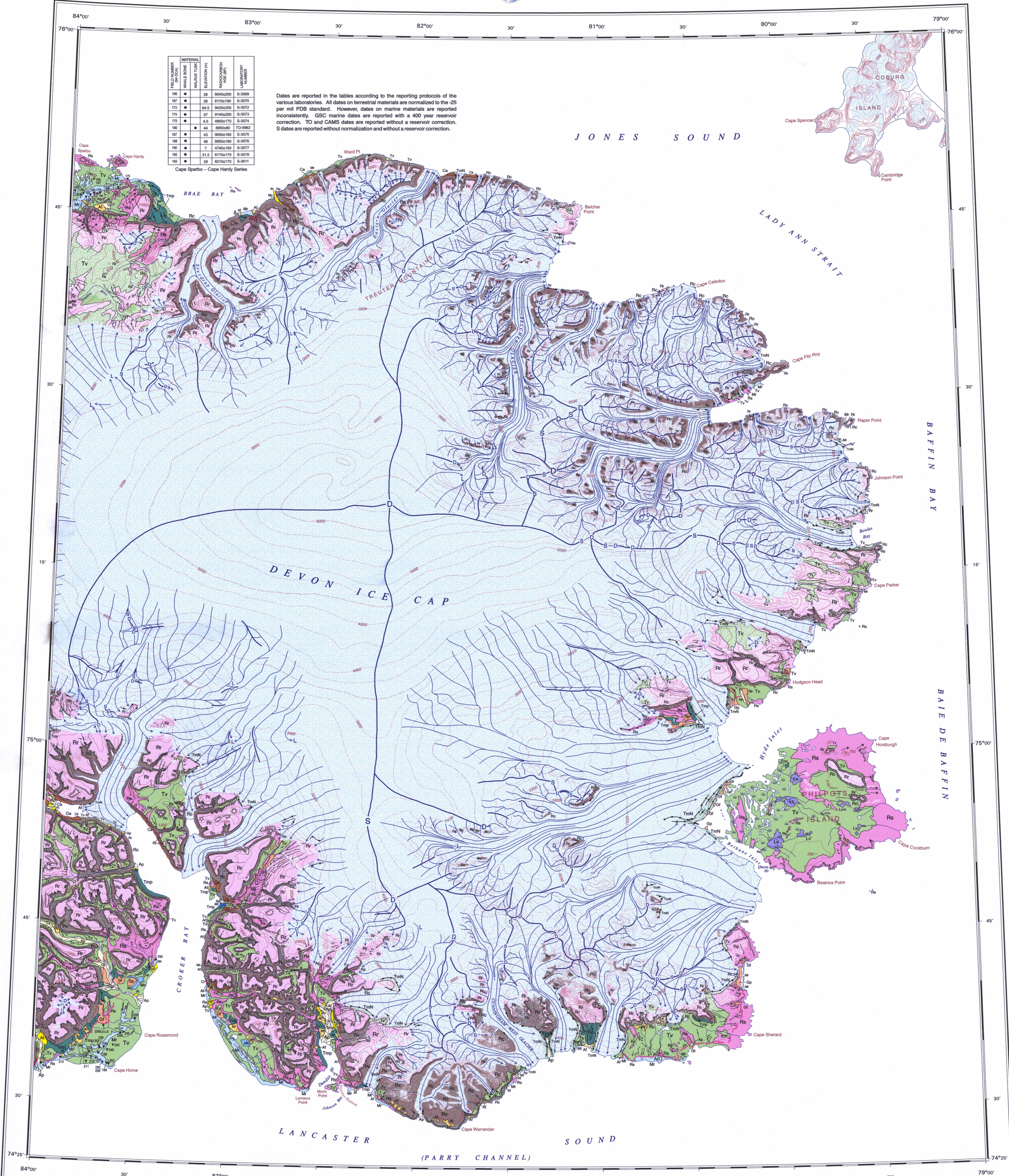


LEGEND
This legend is common to maps 1970A, 1971A, 1972A, 1973A and 1974A.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

FIELD NUMBER (H/D/C)	WHALE BONE SHELLS	MATERIAL	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
196	26	8040±200	S-3689		
197	26	8110±190	S-3670		
173	54.5	8420±200	S-3572		
174	57	9140±200	S-3573		
175	4.5	4900±170	S-3574		
180	44	8850±80	TO-5962		
187	43	9050±180	S-3575		
188	46	8950±180	S-3576		
190	7	4740±150	S-3577		
192	31.5	8170±170	S-3578		
193	29	8210±170	S-3611		

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.



- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- Ice: glacier ice, 0-600 m thick
 - TmN: Till: nonsorted stony mud, 5-20 m thick, forming end and lateral moraines of Neoglacial age, extensively ice-cored
 - Ca: COLLUVIUM: block and rubble accumulations, 1-50 m thick
 - Ca: Talus: active accumulations of blocks and rubble, as much as 50 m thick, forming talus (cone) 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, pits, and 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 beach, deltaic, and offshore environments during regression of the proglacial 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 terraces; terraces at marine limit formed at or near the ice margin
 - 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, 1-20 m thick, 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 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 subaerial fans, Gf
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- Tm: Till: nonsorted stony muds, 0.5-60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock
 - End moraines: 5-60 m high ridges and hummocks; composed of debris-rich silt till glacier ice marked by till, bedded in places, and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons, Tmp; or composed of coarse blocky rubble (ice-thrust bedrock), Tmr
 - Td: Till blanket: 2-10 m thick forming an undulating blanket commonly extending laterally from end moraines
 - Tv: Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous
- BEDROCK PRE-QUATERNARY**
- Rc: ROCK: rock of various compositions and ages modified by postglacial processes and by glacial erosion during the Quaternary; Precambrian gneisses in the east, mainly gently inclined Paleozoic carbonates, with sandstone shales and siltstone in the central and western part, and folded Paleozoic to Mesozoic clastic rocks and carbonates in the northwest of the project area
 - Cliffs: major escarpments, tens to hundreds of metres high, variously lined by talus
 - Rs: Scoured rock: hilly and hummocky surfaces with lake basins and ice moulded eminences resulting from light to moderate glacial scouring; surface generally denudated by postglacial frost action
 - Rr: Non-scoured rock: smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in the form of lake basins or ice moulded eminences; marked by rubble derived from underlying bedrock by frost action mainly before last glaciation, variously colluviated; commonly incised by lateral meltwater channels
- Geological boundary** L
- Supraglacial lake** L
- Topographic dome on icecap** D
- Topographic saddle on icecap** S
- Ice divide** I
- Area covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age** I
- Small rock glacier** R
- Pingo** P
- Glacial lake spillway** L
- Glacial lake limit** L
- Marine limit with elevation in metres** M
- Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side** L
- Lateral meltwater channel, pre-Late Wisconsinan** L
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel** L
- Esker** E
- Ice contact face** I
- Lateral moraine** L
- End moraine** E
- Margin of dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice** M
- Fluting; large, small** F
- Ice moulded bedrock** I
- Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)** S
- Numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest
- Cliff in bedrock** C
- Radiocarbon date** R
- Radiocarbon date with field number (see tables) R

1970A



Canada

This map has been produced from a scanned version of the original map. Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier.

Geology based on field work by A.S. Dylis, 1993 and 1994 and on airphoto interpretation

Digital cartography by P. Corrigan, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)

This map was produced from processes in conformance with the Cartographic Services Section Quality Management System, Ottawa, registered to the Quality Systems ISO 9001:1994 standards

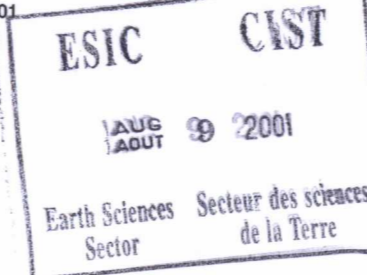
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

MAP 1970A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
EASTERN DEVON ISLAND
NUNAVUT

Scale 1:250 000/Echelle 1/250 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2001

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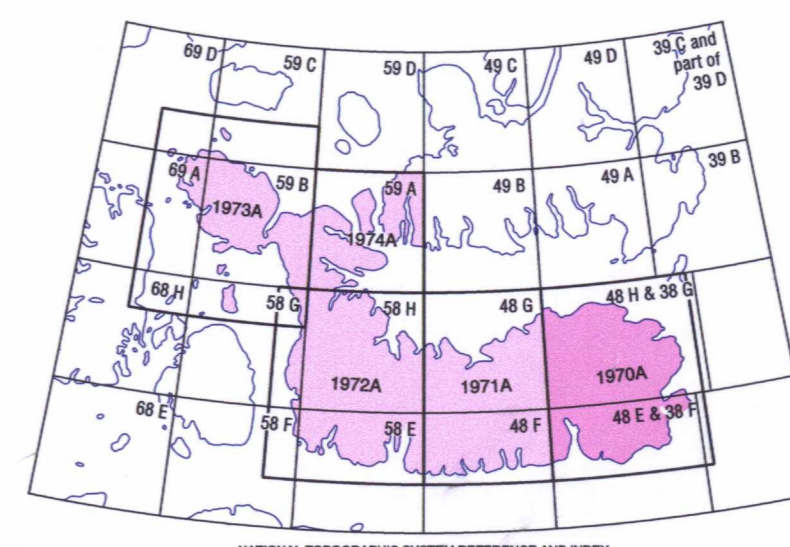


Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.

Mean magnetic declination 2001, 64°17' W, decreasing 35.3' annually. Readings vary from 61°37' W in the SE corner to 67°22' W in the NW corner of the map.

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



FIELD NUMBER (H/D/C)	WHALE BONE SHELLS	MATERIAL	ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
196	19	9200±170	S-3612		
198	10.25	8470±190	S-3579		
203	32.5	9540±200	S-3580		
205	14.25	9060±210	S-3581		
206	11.75	8750±200	S-3582		
207	7	8420±190	S-3583		
208	11.75	8730±190	S-3584		
210	16	9170±200	S-3585		
211	3.5	8390±200	S-3586		
214	8.25	8570±200	S-3587		
220	5.5	8470±200	S-3588		
226a	35	23 200±290	GSC-5848		
226b	35	27 200±270	TO-4879		
226c	35	23 830±250	TO-5152		
226d	35	25 410±210	TO-5153		
230	9	8820±200	S-3589		
233	20.25	9150±190	S-3590		
235	29	9740±200	S-3591		
236	21	9450±190	S-3592		
240	16	9110±190	S-3593		
242	15	1240±50	GSC-5918		
244	17.5	8970±190	S-3594		
245	13	9020±180	S-3595		
250	11.75	8770±170	S-3596		

Cape Home Series

Recommended citation:
Dylis, A.S.
2001. Surficial geology, eastern Devon Island, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1970A, scale 1:250 000.