



LEGEND

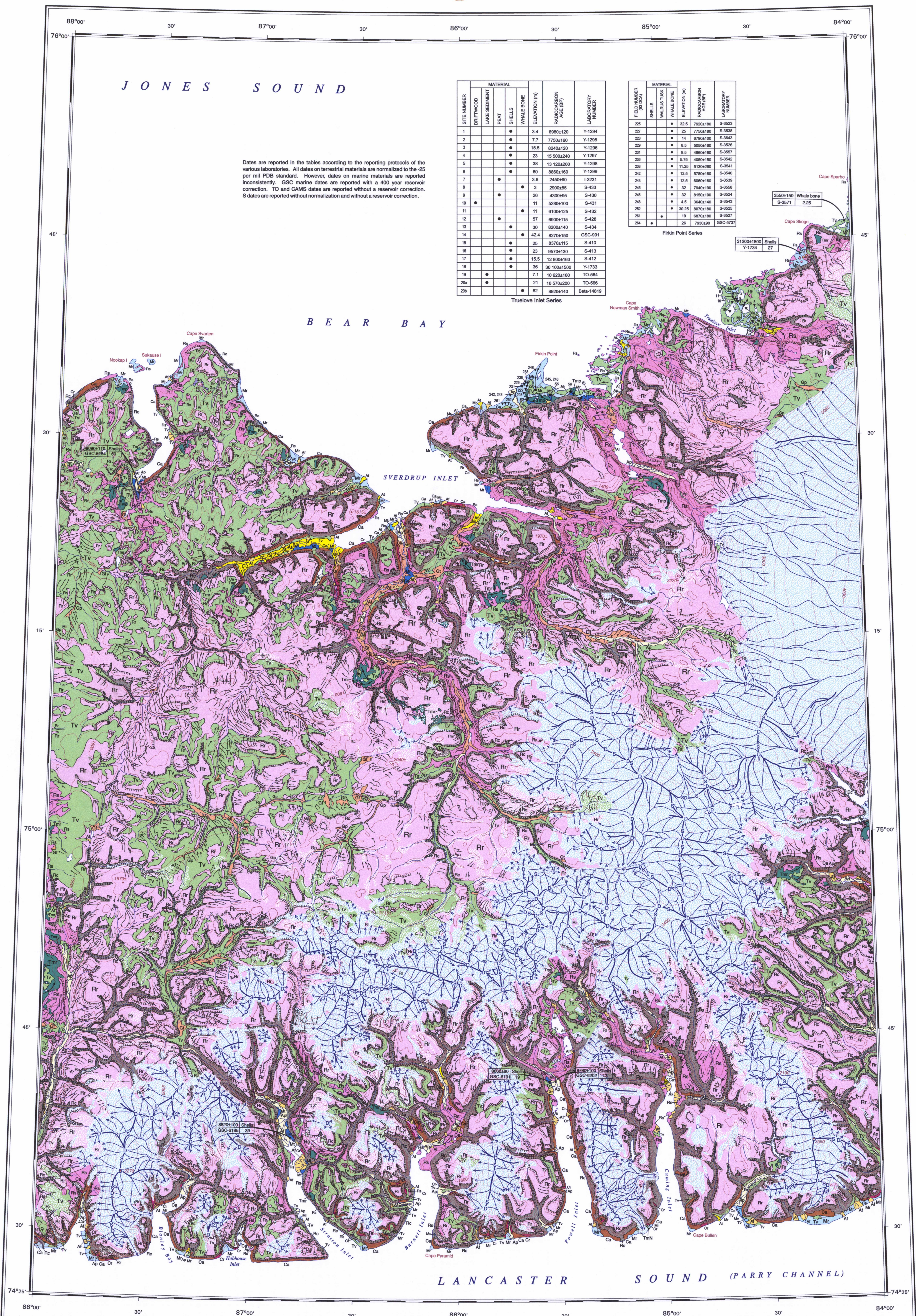
This legend is common to maps 1970A, 1971A, 1972A, 1973A and 1974A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

- 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
 - 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 (slope) 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 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 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, Gt; and subaerial fans, Gf
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- TLL**: 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 ridges and hummocks; composed of debris-rich till glacier ice mantled by till, kettled in places, and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons, Tmp; or composed of coarse blocky rubble (ice-thrust bedrock), Tmr
 - Tb** 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; Proterozoic gneisses in the east, mainly gently inclined Paleozoic carbonates, with sandstone shale and gypsum in the central and western part, and folded Paleozoic to Mesozoic clastic rocks and carbonates in the northwest of the project area
 - Rs** Cliffs: major escarpments, tens to hundreds of metres high, variously lined by talus
 - Rr** Scoured rock: hilly and hummocky surfaces with lake basins and ice moulded eminences resulting from light to moderate glacial scouring; surface generally disintegrated by postglacial frost action
 - Rr** Nonscoured rock: smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in the form of lake basins or ice moulded eminences; mantled by rubble derived from underlying bedrock by frost action mainly before last glaciation, variously colluviated, commonly incised by lateral meltwater channels
- Geological boundary
 Glacier flowlines
 Supraglacial lake
 Topographic dome on icecap
 Topographic saddle on icecap
 Ice divide
 Areas covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age
 Small rock glacier
 Pingo
 Glacial lake spillway
 Glacial lake limit
 Marine limit, with elevation in metres
 Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
 Lateral meltwater channel, pre-Late Wisconsinan
 Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel
 Esker
 Ice contact face
 Lateral moraine
 End moraine
 Margin of dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice
 Fluting; large, small
 Ice moulded bedrock
 Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)
 Numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest
 Cliff in bedrock
 Radiocarbon date
 Radiocarbon date with field number (see tables)

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.

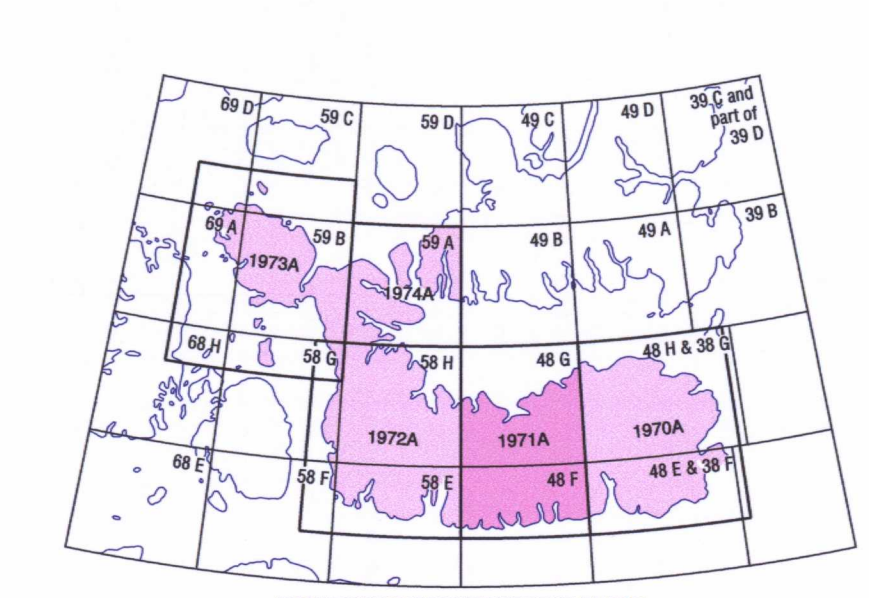
SITE NUMBER	MATERIAL				ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
	DRIFTWOOD	LAKE SEDIMENT	PEAT	SHELLS			
1					3.4	6980±120	Y-1294
2					7.7	7750±160	Y-1295
3					15.5	8240±170	Y-1296
4					23	15 900±240	Y-1297
5					38	13 120±200	Y-1298
6					60	8860±160	Y-1299
7					3.6	2490±90	I-3231
8					3	2900±85	S-433
9					26	4300±95	S-430
10					11	5280±100	S-431
11					11	6100±125	S-432
12					57	6900±115	S-428
13					39	8200±140	S-434
14					42.4	8270±150	GSC-891
15					25	8370±115	S-410
16					23	9570±130	S-413
17					15.5	12 800±160	S-412
18					36	30 100±1500	Y-1733
19					7.1	10 620±160	TO-564
20a					21	10 570±200	TO-566
20b					62	8920±140	Beta-14819

FIELD NUMBER (D CAN)	MATERIAL				ELEVATION (m)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
	SHELLS	INVADED TUSK	WHALE BONE				
225					32.5	7930±180	S-3523
227					26	7750±180	S-3526
228					14	6700±100	S-3543
229					8.5	5590±140	S-3528
231					8.5	4960±190	S-3557
236					5.75	4050±150	S-3542
238					11.25	5130±200	S-3541
242					12.5	5700±190	S-3540
243					12.5	6900±190	S-3539
245					32	7940±190	S-3558
246					32	8150±190	S-3524
248					4.5	3640±140	S-3543
250					30.25	8070±180	S-3525
261					19	6870±180	S-3527
264					28	7930±90	GSC-5737



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

MAP 1971A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CENTRAL 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



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

Digital cartography by P. Corrigan and J. Dohar, 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 System ISO 9001:1994 standards

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 ESS Info

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area. Mean magnetic declination 2001, 63°20' W, decreasing 41.5' annually. Readings vary from 57°34' W in the SW corner to 67°22' W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

ESIC CIST
 AUG 9 2001
 Earth Sciences / Secteur des sciences de la Terre

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 Dyke, A.S.
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