

Note: In areas where the surficial cover forms a complex cover, the area is outlined according to the dominant cover and labelled in descending order of cover, example Pt-Rw-Tv.

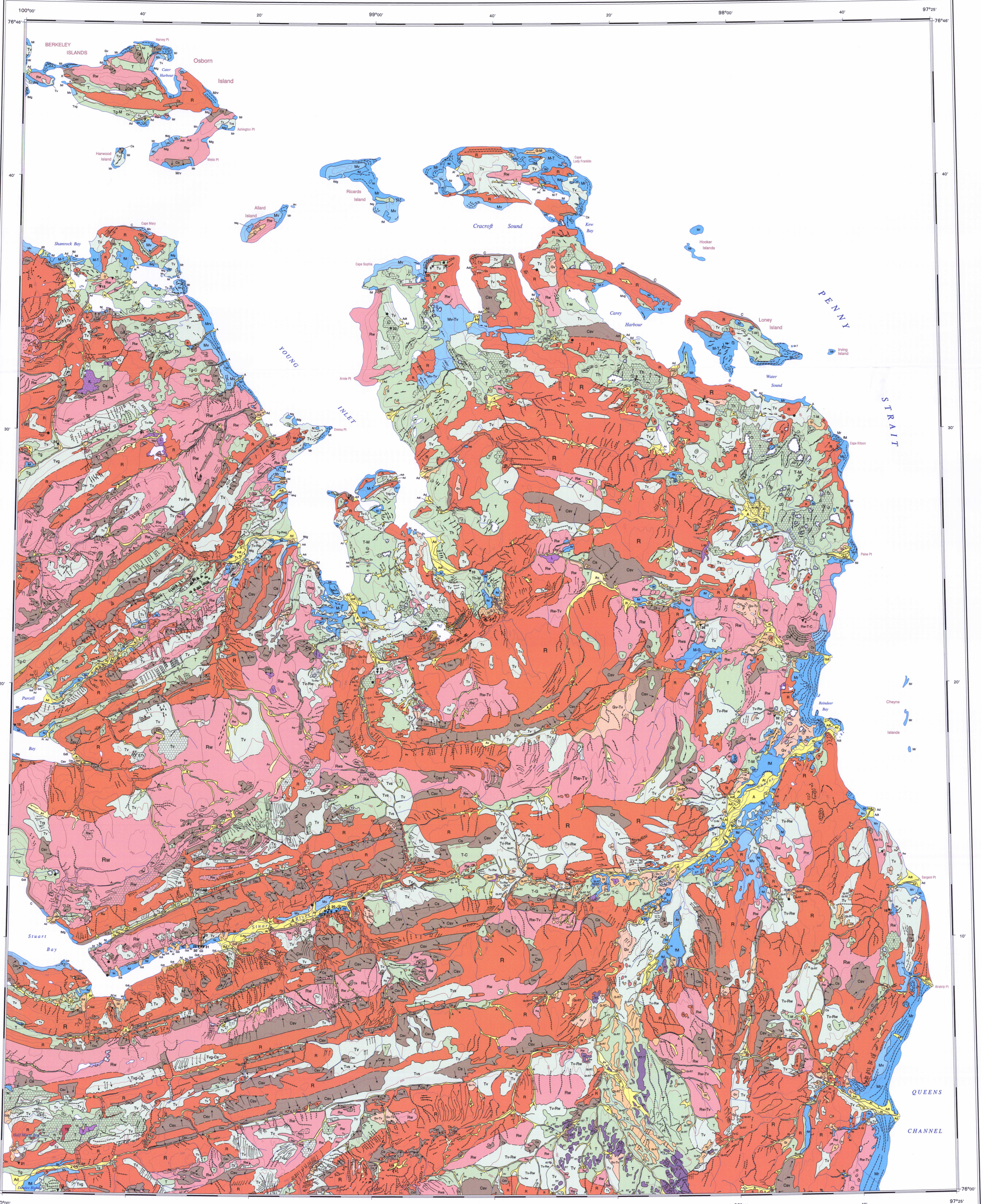
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- QUATERNARY**
- POST-LAST GLACIATION**
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- O** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: organic matter, 1 to 3 m thick; formed by the accumulation of vegetation in poorly drained depressions; hummocky surfaces defined by a network of ice-wedge polygons are common; may contain lenses of ground ice
 - C** COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: clastic deposited chiefly by gravity at the foot of slopes or cliffs; includes colluvium within the active layer; common on gentle, poorly drained slopes; Cs, sheets, terraces, or lobes; Cst, thin, discontinuous veneer of softification material over bedrock
 - Cv** COLLUVIAL VENEER: thin, discontinuous veneer of colluvium over bedrock
 - A** FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: alluvium; gravel and sand > 1 m thick; mantle valley floors forming braided channel floodplains; meander scars and point bars; Ad, deltas where streams enter lakes or the sea; Adt, delta terraces; formed during recent drops in base level; At, terraces along valley sides; At, alluvial fans; Af, fan terraces
 - Av** ALLUVIAL VENEER: thin, discontinuous veneer of alluvium over bedrock
- LAST GLACIATION**
- PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- L** GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: silt and fine sand, deposited in lakes formed by ice-dammed valleys during deglaciation; usually < 1 m thick; L, laminated fine-grained deposits
 - Lv** GLACIOLACUSTRINE VENEER: thin, discontinuous veneer of lacustrine sediment over bedrock
 - G** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, minor sandy silt/clay, 1 to 30 m thick; deposited by glacial meltwater within, at, or in front of glacial margin; Gt, commonly form braided outwash deposited as valley trains in front of retreating ice margins or as terraces along valley sides; Gdt, grade into raised deltas where the valleys meet the coast.
 - GI** GLACIOFLUVIAL ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS: ice-contact stratified drift deposited subaerial or at the ice margin as eskers and kame terraces
 - Gv** GLACIOFLUVIAL VENEER: thin, discontinuous veneer of glaciofluvial sediment over bedrock
 - M** GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: silt, sand and minor gravel, > 1 m thick; deposited into the sea by glacial meltwater during former high stands in sea level; thickest at lowlands < 100 m above sea level; commonly stratified; locally, may contain marine shells and/or clastics of ice rather debris; may contain detrital plant material in deltaic environments; Ml, amalgamated marine deposits; fine sand silt, and clay 1 to 5 m thick; Mlg, gullied; Mv, beach sediments, gravel, and sand 1 to 2 m thick forming single ridges or flights of raised beaches; Mv, veneer of raised beaches; Mt, a terrace
 - Mv** GLACIOMARINE VENEER: thin and discontinuous glaciomarine deposits, < 1 m thick, underlying bedrock structure is clearly discernible; Mvg, gullied
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- T** TILL: silty clastic containing erratic clasts deposited directly by glacial ice; fill blanket > 1 m thick forming undulating topography that may be filled or drummed in places; may contain redeposited marine sediments, including bivalves at the base; Tm, hummocky; Tg, gullied; Ts, softfusing
 - Tv** TILL VENEER: thin and discontinuous fill cover, < 1 m thick, underlying bedrock structure is clearly discernible; Tvg, gullied; Tvs, softfusing
 - TE** ERRATICS: large bedrock blocks, tens of metres across and 5 m thick, transported by glaciers
- TERTIARY OR PREGLACIAL**
- RT** Fluvial gravel terraces up to 30 m thick; in many places crosscut by glacial meltwater channels and partially overlain by till veneer; may contain beds of detrital organic material considered to be Tertiary; RTv, discontinuous veneer; RTg, gullied
- BEDROCK**
- Rw** Precambrian to Palaeozoic bedrock, obscuring the underlying structure or bedding of intact bedrock; Rwg, gullied; Rws, softfusing
 - R** Ordovician to Jurassic sedimentary rocks; forming outcrops with distinct structure and bedding; minor Cretaceous or Tertiary sediments and igneous rocks at the head and west of Framens Cove
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
- Cliff
- Ice-moulded bedrock (direction of flow inferred, not inferred)
- Flutings parallel to ice flow (direction of flow inferred, not inferred)
- Subglacial or proglacial meltwater channel (direction of flow not inferred)
- Lateral meltwater channel (bar on uplope side)
- Esker (direction of flow inferred)
- End moraine
- Kettle
- Marine limit
- Strandline
- Lichen-free area
- Surface covered by a network of ice-wedge polygons
- Retrospective flow slide
- Direction of softification flow
- Drift sample
- Site of radiocarbon dated sample (see Table 1)

Site No.	Age (BP)	Lab. No.	Material	Elevation (m)
1	> 30 000	GSC-185-2	peat	70
2	> 30 000	GSC-185	peat	70
3	42 900 ± 1500	CAMS-42962	shell	164
4	30 500 ± 1100	CAMS-42981	shell	143
5	28 700 ± 850	GSC-8235	shells	110
6	11 180 ± 100	TD-5644	shell	112
7	9850 ± 150	GSC-4178	shell	150
8	9690 ± 140	GSC-281	shell	137
9	9570 ± 140	TD-5667	shell	188
10	9570 ± 140	GSC-692	shell	113
11	9570 ± 140	CAMS-42984	shell	126
12	9490 ± 110	GSC-6048	shells	122
13	9270 ± 110	GSC-6095	shells	157
14	9250 ± 80	CAMS-34585	shell	120
15	9240 ± 160	GSC-182	shell	128
16	9230 ± 280	GSC-724	shell	111
17	9180 ± 50	CAMS-34581	shell	68
18	9150 ± 70	TD-5668	shells	146
19	9150 ± 70	TD-5656	shell	172
20	9040 ± 170	GSC-164	shells	112
21	9030 ± 150	GSC-388	shell	119
22	8900 ± 80	GSC-6092	shells	110
23	8910 ± 80	CAMS-34588	shell	129
24	8850 ± 80	GSC-6092	shells	93
25	8790 ± 120	GSC-6048	shells	105
26	8700 ± 50	CAMS-42983	shell	113
27	8690 ± 100	GSC-184	shell	73
28	8380 ± 110	GSC-1566	wood	89
29	7260 ± 50	CAMS-34589	shell	36
30	6500 ± 70	GSC-1518	shell	115
31	6240 ± 60	CAMS-34590	nutshell	36
32	1670 ± 90	GSC-6541	shells	34

Table 1: Radiocarbon dates
 1. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates numbered GSC-724 and lower are uncorrected machine ages. Uncorrected machine ages are approximately equivalent to marine mollusk dates that have been corrected for isotopic fractionation and a marine reservoir effect. All other radiocarbon dates on marine fauna have been corrected for carbon isotope fractionation and 400 years have been added.

Geology by J. Bednarski, 1985-97
 Geological compilation by J. Bednarski, 2001
 Digital cartography by R.L. Allard, 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 2002: 34°30' W, decreasing 70' annually. Readings vary from 22°22' W in the SW corner to 45°40' W in the NE corner of the map
 Elevations in metres above mean sea level

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 NUNAVUT
 Scale 1:100 000 / Échelle 1/100 000
 Kilometres / Kilomètres
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