

LEGEND

QUATERNARY
Q Till, alluvium, colluvium

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN
PEEL SOUND FORMATION (SDPs - SDBs)
SDPs Conglomerate facies: red-weathering, polymictic conglomerates, sandstone; some tan and grey sandstone and dolomite
SDPs Sandstone facies: red-weathering sandstone; some green-grey sandstone, yellow-weathering oolitic conglomerates, dolomite
SDBs **DRAKE BAY FORMATION**: tan dolomite and grey limestone

SILURIAN
DOURO FORMATION: light grey, fossiliferous, dolomite or argillaceous, thick-bedded limestone

CAPE STORM FORMATION: dolomite with limestone interbedded in upper part; light grey, silty, thin to medium bedded dolomite; light grey, thin to medium bedded, fossiliferous limestone

CAMBRIAN, ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
Unnamed unit (COI - OSu)
OSu Upper member: light grey, nodular, thick bedded dolomite; corals, stromatopores and ophiopods in lower part
COI Lower member: dolomite and sandstone, interbedded; variably dolomite, partly sandy, commonly thick bedded; variable sandstone, matrix, mostly dolomite; medium to thick bedded; rare shale and fat pebbles conglomerate

MESOPROTEROZOIC AND NEOPROTEROZOIC
Pd Diabase dykes and sills

LATE PALEOPROTEROZOIC OR EARLY MESOPROTEROZOIC
ALTON FORMATION: quartz and arkosic sandstone, orthoquartzite, arkose; minor red and grey siltstone, shaly siltstone, clay siltstone and rare basic igneous conglomerate at base

ARCHAEO AND/OR EARLY PALEOPROTEROZOIC
g Gneiss, orthogneiss-bearing gneiss, commonly retrograded and locally migmatitic; minor metasedimentary rock and granulite-metasedimentary gneiss

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) ...
 Bedding, top known (horizontal), inclined, vertical, overturned) ...
 Bedding, top unknown (observed from distance or air photograph) ...
 Geosynclinal, foliation (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) ...
 Lineation (inclined) ...
 Minor fold (arrow indicates plunge) ...
 Fault (solid circle indicates downthrown side; defined, approximate, assumed) ...
 Strike-slip fault (arrows indicate relative motion; defined, approximate, assumed) ...
 Thrust fault (teeth indicate hanging wall; defined, approximate, assumed) ...
 Anticline and syncline (arrows indicate plunge; defined, approximate) ...
 Anticline and syncline (overturned; defined, approximate) ...
 Field station ...
 Locality where U-Pb isotopic age has been determined (in millions of years):
 "r" measured on zircon, "s" measured on monazite ...
 Stratigraphic section ...
 Well (city and abandoned) ...

Geology of Precambrian rocks compiled by U. Meyer (1988), *Geology of Precambrian rocks* compiled by T. Frisch (1988), *Fieldbook* by T. de Freitas, U. Meyer, and A.V. Okulitch (1997); T. Frisch (1990, 1992); and R.L. Christie, J.W. Kerr, and R. Thorsen (1997)

Digital cartography by E. Maney, Geological Survey of Canada (Calgary)

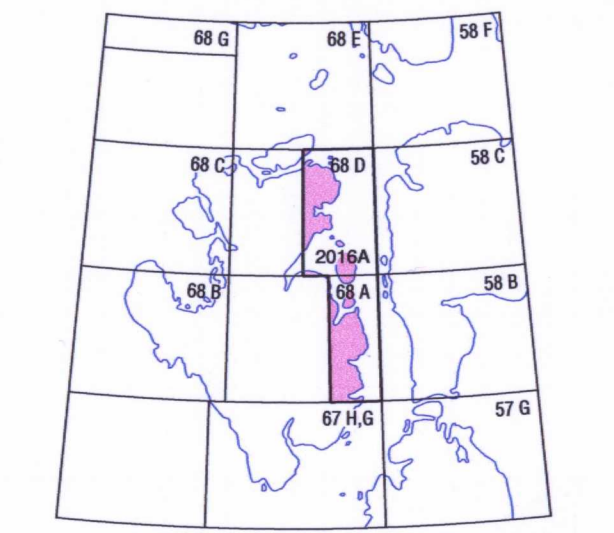
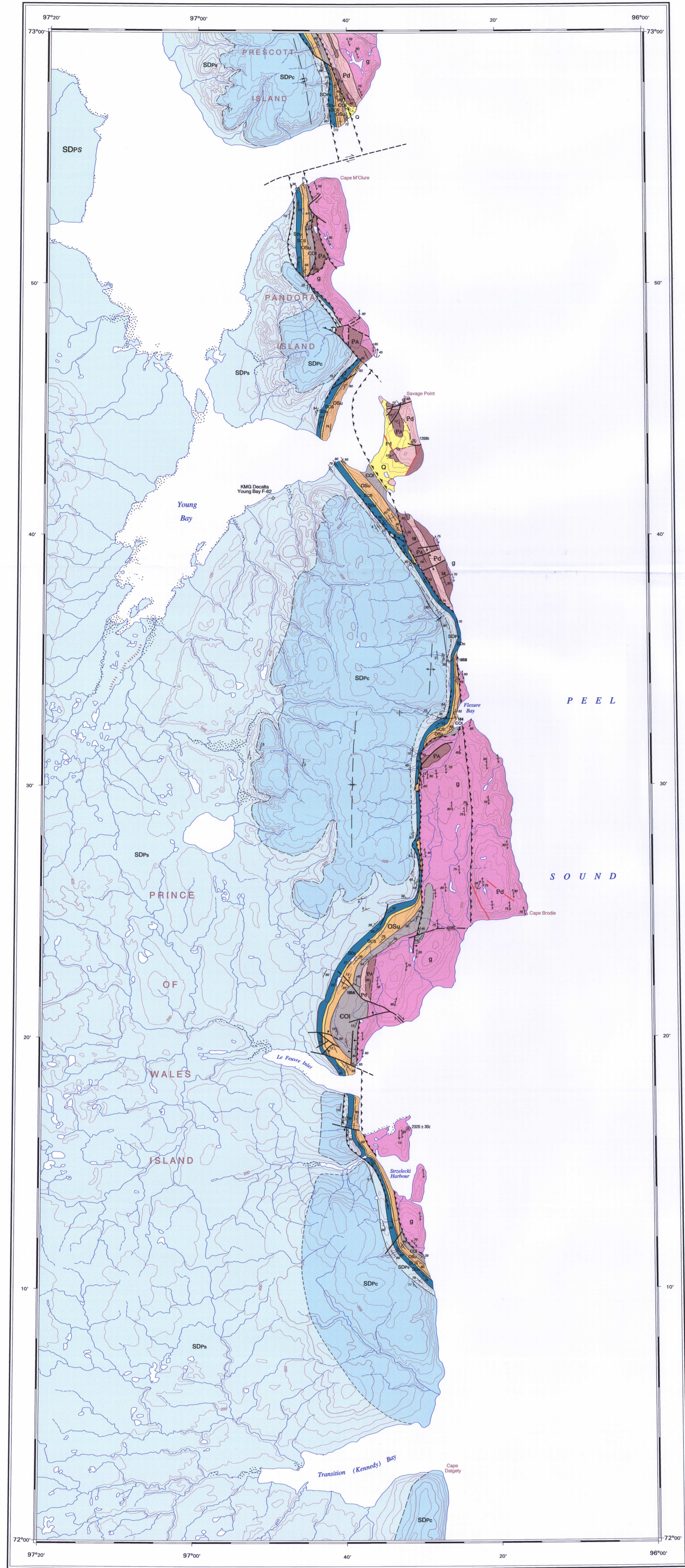
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user should be forwarded to the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geological Survey of Canada (Calgary)

Proximity of the North Magnetic Pole causes the compass to be useless in this area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

MAP 2018A
 GEOLOGY
EASTERN PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AND ADJACENT SMALLER ISLANDS
 NUNAVUT
 Scale 1:125 000 / Échelle 1/125 000



ESIC CIST
 JAN 30 2003
 Earth Sciences
 Bibliothèque

MAP LIBRARY / CARTOTHEQUE

Recommended citation:
 Meyer, U., Frisch, T., de Freitas, T., Okulitch, A.V., and Kerr, J.W.
 2003. Geology, Eastern Prince of Wales Island and adjacent smaller islands, Nunavut, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2018A, scale 1:125 000.