

LEGEND
This legend is common to Open File 4296, 4297, 4305, 4357, 4411, 4412, 1503, 1569, 1572. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this sheet. Not all map units shown in the legend necessarily appear on this sheet.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
HOLOGENE

- ICE: Glacier ice: 5–800 m thick; forming ice caps and outlet glaciers.
- A: FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (proglacial alluvial floodplain sediments and active proglacial outwash): gravel, sand, and boulders; 1–5 m thick; forming terraces and valley bottom deposits.
- MARINE DEPOSITS: sediments deposited during regression of a high postglacial sea.
 - Mr: Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick; forming flights of ridges with intervening swales.
 - Md: Deltaic sediments: sand and gravel facies, grading downwards to forests of fine sand or silt; 2–15 m thick; sparsely fossiliferous; forming terraces and plains where meltwater streams emptied into the sea.
 - Mb: Marine blanket deposits: sand and silt with some sea-ice rafted debris; 2–10 m thick; forming continuous cover of sublittoral and offshore sediments.
 - Mv: Marine veneer: silt, sand, and gravel; 0.5–2 m thick; discontinuous cover of littoral and offshore sediment including beach ridges and sea-ice rafted debris; mimicking surface of underlying till or rock.
 - GM: Glaciomarine blanket: diamictic stony sand and mud with ice-rafted dropstones; 2–10 m thick; forming undulating plains ridged with small moraines that have been reworked by marine processes; deposited in an ice-contact environment.
- GLACIOGLACIESTRINE DEPOSITS: sediments deposited in glacial- or moraine-dammed lakes fringing the ice margin.
 - Lb: Glaciolacustrine blanket deposits: sand and mud with ice-rafted dropstones; 2–10 m thick; forming flat to undulating plains interspersed with small moraine ridges.
 - Lv: Glaciolacustrine veneer: sandy sediments; 0.5–2 m thick; forming plains interspersed with till or rock.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand; 2–20 m thick; deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
 - Op: Glaciofluvial outwash: stratified gravel and sand; 2–15 m thick; locally kettle; grading to deltaic sediments near marine limit; deposited in a proglacial environment as valley trains, braided plains, terraces, and fans.
 - Gr: Ice-contact deposits: eskers and kames; poorly stratified or sorted sandy to bouldery gravel; 5–20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks; deposited in a subglacial environment along meltwater corridors.

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

- Tm: Massive end moraine: glacial diamict; 5–60 m thick; extensively kettled in places; forming broadly arcuate ridges that were deposited along ice margins. Near glaciers and ice caps this unit may contain or consist of remnant glacial ice.
- Th: Hummocky till: glacial diamict which may contain remnant glacial ice; 2–30 m thick; forming rolling to hummocky terrain.
- Td: Till blanket: glacial diamict; 2–10 m thick; forming undulating plains with fluted or drummided areas, and areas of boulder fields; deposited mainly in a subglacial environment by basal melt-out.
- Tv: Till veneer: glacial diamict; 0.5–2 m thick; discontinuous cover mimicking topography of underlying bedrock.

PALEOZOIC AND PRECAMBRIAN

- RC: Limestone and dolomite of Paleozoic age; commonly forming ledges and bluffs; weathers into platy fragments or to sandy silt.
- RF: Marble of the Flint Lake Formation; commonly forming small outcrops in valleys; weathers to grey and silt.
- RA: Sphale-bearing black pelite, with oxidized pelite, psammite and iron formation of the Ashcroft River Formation; forming rolling plains and some ridge and valley topography. Overlying till has a silty sand matrix.
- RL: Clastic metasedimentary rocks, chiefly psammite, pelite, wacke and quartzite of the Longstaff Bluff and Dewar Lake Formations; commonly forming plains or ridge and valley topography. Overlying till commonly has a silty sand matrix.
- RB: Meto and ultramafic rocks, chiefly of the Bravo Lake Formation.
- RG: Granite and gneiss; forming resistant hills commonly overlain by bouldery till with a sandy matrix.

Geological boundary (solid line)

Areas of lichen kill by Little Ice Age snowbanks and snowfields (indicated by a white pattern)

Seepage or river icing (indicated by a grey pattern)

Boulder fields (dots)

Holocene fossil locality (circle with dot)

Gossan (circle with cross)

Prominent ice wedge polygons (square with cross)

Isolated bedrock outcrop (circle with cross)

Perched delta (elevation in metres) (triangle with cross)

Soft-sediment lobes (circle with cross)

Landslide or rockslide (circle with cross)

Kame or conical gravel hill (circle with cross)

Kettle (large, small) (circle with cross)

Drummed ridge (circle with cross)

Rock-crag and till-tail form (circle with cross)

Glacially plucked bedrock (circle with cross)

Striation (ice flow direction known, unknown) (circle with cross)

Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest) (circle with cross)

Glacially shaped bedrock, undifferentiated (circle with cross)

Ground observation and sample site (circle with cross)

Ice-marginal meltwater channel; barb on upstaple side (circle with cross)

Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (large, small, ephemeral) (circle with cross)

Beach ridge crests (circle with cross)

Marine washing limit; with elevation in metres (circle with cross)

Glacial lake shoreline (circle with cross)

Overflow channel or spillway from glacial lake (circle with cross)

Esker (circle with cross)

End moraine (circle with cross)

DeGuer or sublacustrine moraine (circle with cross)

Ice-contact face (circle with cross)

Cliff face in bedrock (circle with cross)



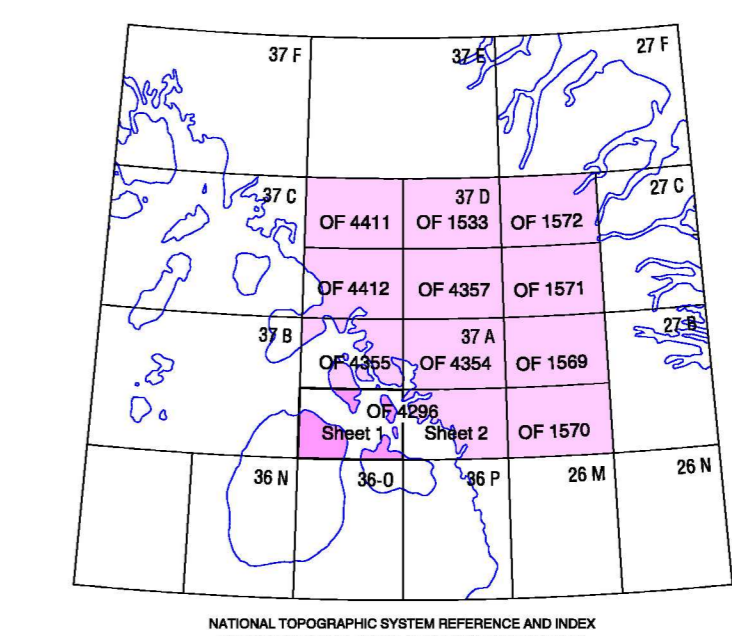
Geology based on field work by L.A. Dredge, B. Chouhant, J. Severin, P. Toole, 2001
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OPEN FILE 4296
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
WORDIE BAY
NUNAVUT
Scale 1:100 000 / Échelle 1/100 000
kilometres / Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
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Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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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 2003, 40°04' N, decreasing 26.0' annually. Revisions vary from 38°51' W in the SW corner to 41°12' W in the NE corner of the map.
Elevations in feet above mean sea level



OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 4296
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
2003
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