

**LEGEND**  
This legend is common to Open File 4296, 4295, 4355, 4411, 4412, 1533, 1569-1572. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this sheet. Not all map symbols 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 (nonglacial 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 (sparsely 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 subtidal and offshore sediments.
- Mv** Marine veneer: sand, silt, 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.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sediments deposited in glacial- or moraine-dammed lakes fronting 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.
- Gp** Glaciolacustrine outwash: stratified gravel and sand; 2-15 m thick; locally bedded; grading to deltaic sediments near marine limit; deposited in a proglacial environment as valley trains, braided channels, terraces, and fans.
- Gr** Ice-contact deposits (washers and kames): poorly stratified or sorted sandy to bouldery gravel; 5-30 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks; deposited in a subglacial environment along meltwater corridors.

**EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**  
**TILL:** stony diamictic deposits with a pebbly sand or silt sandy matrix; generally unsorted; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments. Lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock type.

- Tm** Massive end moraine: glacial diamict; 5-80 m thick; extensively kated in places; forming broadly arcuate ridges that were deposited along ice margins. Near glaciers and ice caps this unit may contain or cover 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 folded or drummed 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**  
**BEDROCK:** intact and frost-riven outcrops of several compositions and ages, variously modified by glacial erosion; ranging in lithology with numerous ridges and scarps; some streamlined landforms; surfaces range from rough and weathered to glacially polished.

- 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 gray and silt.
- RA** Sphulphite-bearing black pelite, with oxidized pelite, psammite and iron formation of the Astoria 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, waste and quartzite of the Longstaff Bluff and Deaver Lakes 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 boundary till with a sandy matrix.

**Geological boundary** (indicated by a white pattern)

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

**Seepage or river icing** (indicated by a grey pattern)

**Boulder fields**

**Hobson's fossil locality**

**Gossan**

**Prominent low wedge polygons**

**Isolated bedrock outcrop**

**Perched delta (elevation in metres)**

**Solifluction lobes**

**Landslide or rockslide**

**Kame or conical gravel fill**

**Kettle (large, small)**

**Drumlinoid ridge**

**Rock-crag and till tail form**

**Glacially plucked bedrock**

**Striation (for flow direction known, unknown)**

**Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)**

**Glacially shaped bedrock, undifferentiated**

**Ground observation and sample site**

**Ice-marginal meltwater channel; barb on upslope side**

**Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (large, small, ephemeral)**

**Beach ridge crests**

**Marine washing limit; with elevation in metres**

**Glacial lake shoreline**

**Overflow channel or spillway from glacial lake**

**Esker**

**End moraine**

**DeGeer or sublacustrine moraine**

**Ice-contact face**

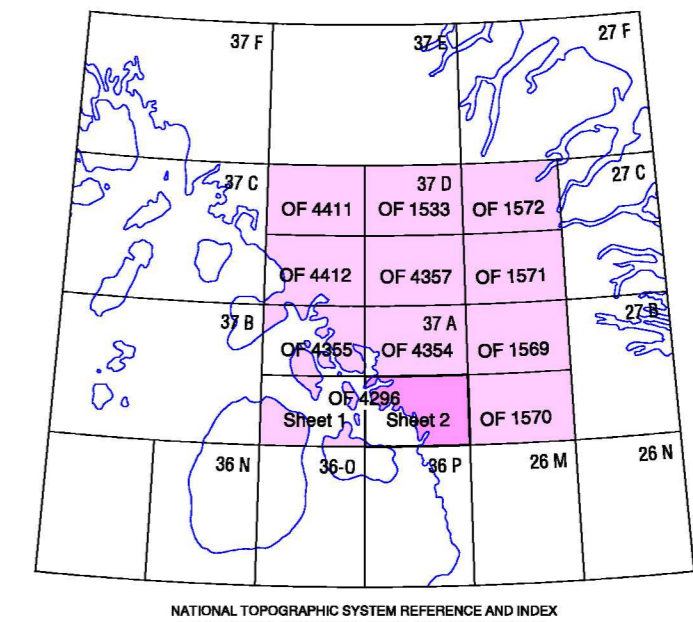
**Cliff face in bedrock**



Geology based on field work by L.A. Dredge, B. Chouinard, J. Servin, P. Toole, 2001  
Geological compilation by L.A. Dredge, 2002  
Digital cartography by M.J. Coulthart, 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  
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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 / Projection transversale universelle de Mercator  
North American Datum 1983 / 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: 41°01' W, decreasing 34.8' annually. Readings vary from 39°59' W in the SW corner to 41°58' 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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