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Figure 1. End moraine segments overlying till and weathered Triassic sandstone (sabl)–rock on Western Cameron Island. The arrows point to a few examples. NAPL A16791-124.

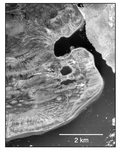


Figure 2. End moraines (unx) across bedrock ridges (unrxwa), just above the marine limit along Erskine Inlet on Alexander Island. NAPL A16131-126.

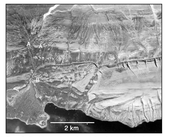


Figure 3. Fine lateral meltwater channels (top of airphoto, A) terminate at the marine limit, whereas washed and moraine segments lie below the marine limit (B), southern Stokes Range, northwestern Bathurst Island. The channels and moraines were formed during the retreat of a local ice cap in the Stokes Range. NAPL A16131-50.

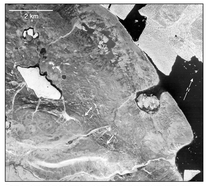


Figure 4. Lateral meltwater channels cut into resistant Devonian sandstone (arrows), near Ware Point, northwestern Bathurst Island. The channels were cut when westward-flowing ice occupied Sir William Parker Strait. NAPL A16151-33.

Figure 5. Recessional moraines looping across a valley at the head of Erskine Inlet (arrows). The moraines, which are mostly below the marine limit, record the eastward retreat of a valley glacier toward the head of Dundee Bight. The sea inundated the valley as the glacier receded. NAPL A16151-21.

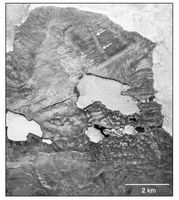


Figure 6. Cape Mary, northern Bathurst Island. The light-toned ridge (arrows is a lateral moraine deposited by a tongue of ice that once occupied Young Inlet (water body on the right). The moraine is underlain by bedrock ridges trending northeast. The area south of the bay is covered by hummocky moraine (hm). NAPL A16203-37.

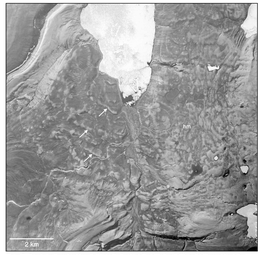


Figure 7. Complex end moraines deposited during the breakup of ice at the head of Young Inlet (arrows show a few examples). The end moraines are interspersed with areas of hummocky moraine (hm). Most of these moraines are below the marine limit (ca. 112 m a.s.l.) and were probably deposited into the sea when the glacier margin was in contact with the sea. NAPL A16059-137.

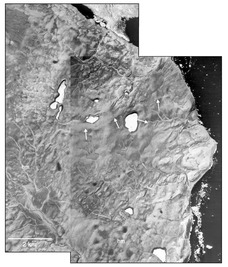


Figure 8. Complex of end moraines (arrows) and hummocky moraine (hm) between Organ Heights (lower left) and Water Bound, to the north. The till overlies streamlined bedforms showing ice flow to the north-northwest, and is usually thickest where covered by ice-wedge polygons. Most of the area lies below the marine limit (ca. 113 m a.s.l.). NAPL A16202-45, -127.

Figure 9. Closely spaced lateral meltwater channels descend northward (arrows) and terminate at the marine limit (ml; ca. 115 m a.s.l.) along the Cheyne River valley. NAPL A16202-20.

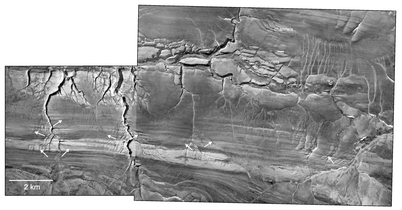


Figure 10. Fine lateral meltwater channels and recessional moraines on uplands (arrows show some examples) mark the southward retreat of glacial tongues from the Stuart River valley (across the top of the airphotos). The airphoto on the right shows meltwater channels cut by a more extensive valley glacier that flowed eastward within the Stuart River valley (channels). NAPL A16203-56, A16761-171.

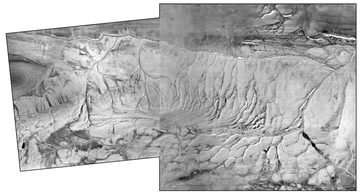
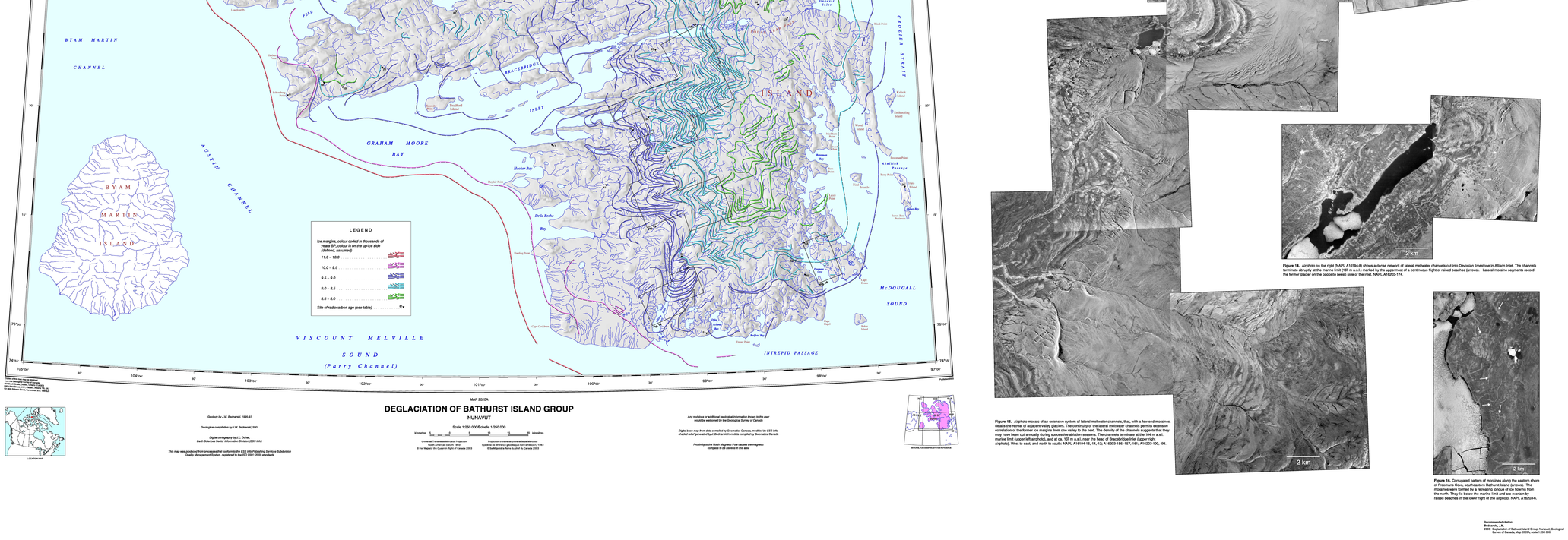


Figure 11. Lateral meltwater channels showing the eastward retreat of an ice cap on central Bathurst Island. NAPL A16203-58, A16761-174.


DESBARATS STRAIT
PENNY STRAIT
SEE WILLIAM PARKER STRAIT
BYAM MARTIN CHANNEL
AUSTIN CHANNEL
VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND (Parry Channel)
CROZIER STRAIT
McDOUGALL SOUND
INTREPID PASSAGE
QUEENS CHANNEL
BATHURST ISLAND
CAMERON ISLAND
BYAM MARTIN ISLAND
STOKES RANGE
ARBUTT STRAIT
PEARCE STRAIT
BUTER INLET
ALEXANDER ISLAND
ERSKINE INLET
PELL INLET
BRACEBRIDGE INLET
GRAHAM MOORE BAY
MAY INLET
Purcell Bay
Hooker Bay
De la Roche Bay
Goodsir Inlet
Goodsir Range
Cape Mary
Cape Cockburn
Ware Point
Cape Young
Cape Clarence
Cape Grant
Cape Clark
Cape Cockburn
Ellef Ringnes Island
Amund Ringnes Island
Meighen Island
Massey Island
Cornwall Island
Lougheed Island
Borden Island
Brock Island
Eglinton Island
Prince Patrick Island
Melville Island
Byam Martin Island
Bathurst Island
Cameron Island
Alexander Island
Vanier Island
Stokes Range
Arbutt Strait
Pearce Strait
Buter Inlet
Erskine Inlet
Pell Inlet
Bracebridge Inlet
Graham Moore Bay
May Inlet