

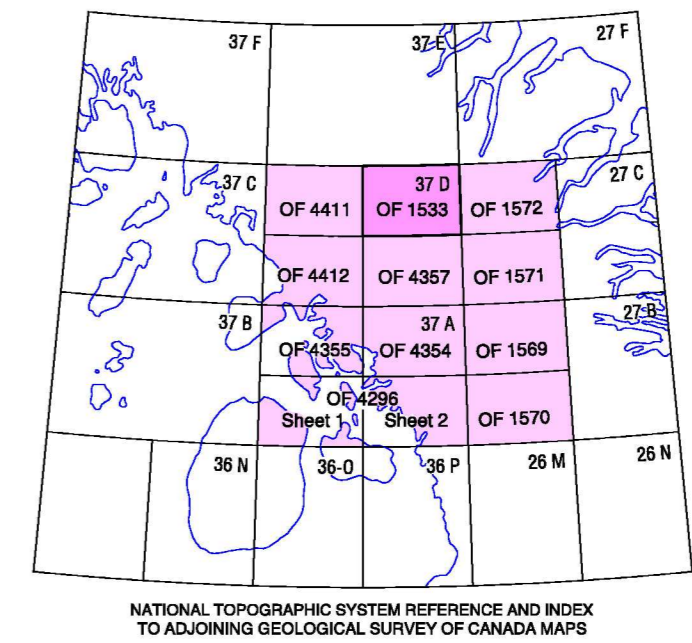
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE
- ICE:** Glacier ice: 5-800 m thick; forming ice caps and outlet glaciers.
 - A** **FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** (nonglacial alluvial floodplain sediments and active proglacial outwash); gravel, sand, and boulders; 1-5 m thick; forming terraces and valley bottom deposits.
 - 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 topsets, grading downwards to forests of the sand or silt; 2-15 m thick; sparsely fossiliferous; forming terraces and plains where meltwater streams emptied into the regressing 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.
 - GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** sediments deposited in glacier- 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** Glaciofluvial outwash: stratified gravel and sand; 2-15 m thick; locally kettled; 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; 3-20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks; deposited in a subglacial environment along meltwater corridors.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINIAN**
- Tm** Massive and moraine: glacial diamict; 5-50 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 overlie remnant glacial ice.
 - Th** Hummocky till: glacial diamict which may contain remnant glacial ice; 2-30 m thick; forming rolling to hummocky terrain.
 - Tb** Till blanket: glacial diamict; 2-10 m thick; forming undulating plains with fluted or drumlinized 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 outcrop of several compositions and ages, variously modified by glacial erosion; rolling to hilly topography 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 Fife Lake Formation; commonly forming small outcrops in valleys; weathers to gray and silt.
 - RA** Sulphide-bearing black pelite, with oxidized pelite, psammite and iron formation of the Axtars 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** Mafic 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**
Areas of lichen kill by Little Ice Age snowbanks and snowfields (indicated by a white pattern)
Seepage or river icing
Boulder fields
Holocene fossil locality
Gossan
Prominent ice wedge polygons
Isolated bedrock outcrop
Pierched delta (elevation in metres)
Solifluction lobes
Landslide or rockslide
Kettle (large, small)
Drumlinoid ridge
Rock-crag and till-tail form
Glacially plucked bedrock
Striation (ice 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 spillage side
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (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
DeGear or sublacustrine moraine
Ice-contact face
Cliff face in bedrock



Geology based on fieldwork by L.A. Dredge, B. Chouinard, J. Severin, P. Toole, 2001
 Geological compilation by L.A. Dredge, 2002
 Digital cartography by D. Viner, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)
 This map was produced from processes that conform to the ESS Info Publishing Services Subdivision Quality Management System, registered to the ISO 9001:2000 standard
 Logistical support provided by the Polar Continental Shelf Project as part of its mandate to promote scientific research in the Canadian North. PCSP 1058

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
BLANCHFIELD LAKE
 BAFFIN ISLAND
 NUNAVUT
 Scale 1:100 000 / Échelle 1/100 000
 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: 44°12' W, decreasing 37.7' annually. Readings vary from 43°50' W in the SW corner to 45°46' W in the NE corner of the map
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level



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 2003
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Recommended citation:
 Dredge, L.A.
 2003: Surficial geology, Blanchfield Lake, Baffin Island, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1533, scale 1:100 000.