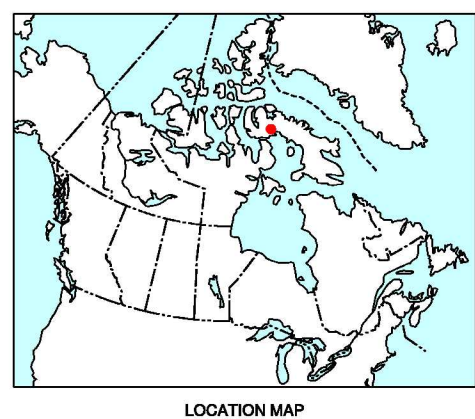


- LEGEND**
- This legend is common to Open Files 1598 to 1613, and 1628 to 1631.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** alluvium; gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.
- Ap** Alluvial plains: active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash.
- At** Alluvial terraces
- Af** Alluvial fans
- MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in deltaic and beach environments during regression of the postglacial sea.
- Mr** Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming ridges and swales.
- Mt** Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces.
- Mv** Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
- Mb** Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2–10 m thick.
- GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in glacier-dammed lakes in deepwater, beach and deltaic environments.
- Lr** Beach sediments: sand and gravel, 1–5 m thick, forming beach ridges.
- Lt** Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces.
- Lv** Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
- Lb** Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 2–5 m thick.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
- Gp, Lt, Af** Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains. Gp, terraces; Lt, and fans; Af, fans.
- Gr, h** Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming eskers, Gr; and kames, h.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- TILL:** nonsorted stony muds, 0.5–60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock.
- Tm** End moraines: 5–60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly covered by debris-rich tillal glacier ice.
- Tv** Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.
- Tvw** Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick, surface armoured by stones due to washing by subglacial meltwater.
- Tb** Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming an undulating blanket with drumlins and ribbed moraines in places.
- Tbr** Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming ribbed (Rogen) moraines.
- BEDROCK**
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R** ROCK: rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variably modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with patchy till cover; hilly and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in particular instances (Dyke, 1983); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.
- Geological boundary (defined, assumed)
- Areas covered by periglacial icefields during the Little Ice Age (indicated by a white pattern)
- Kettle (large)
- Glacial lake spillway
- Glacial lake limit
- Marine limit
- Escarpment
- Lateral meltwater channel; bar on upslope side
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (small)
- Esker
- Kame
- Ice contact face
- Ribbed moraine
- Lateral moraine
- End moraine
- Margin of dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice
- Drumlinoid hill
- Crag-and-tail
- Ice moulded bedrock
- Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)
- Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)
- Field observation site: bouldery diamiction (bd), bouldery gravel (bg), clay (c), diamiction (d), gravel (g), gravelly sand (gs), mud (m), muddy sand (ms), rock (r), sand (s), sandy gravel (sg), stony mud (sm), till (t)
- Field observation site: material as above near rock outcrop
- Marine limit elevation (metres)



Geology by A.S. Dyke, 2002

Field data provided by De Beers Canada Inc., 2002

Digital cartography by M.M. Proulx, 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

OPEN FILE 1598
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
QUARTZ LAKE
BAFFIN ISLAND
NUNAVUT

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 1 2 3 4
kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2003

Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
© Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2003

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

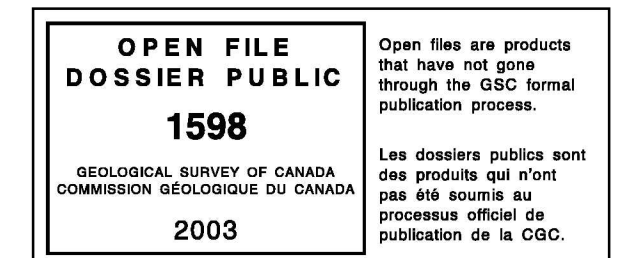
Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info

Locational accuracy of the base appears to be ±100m based on plotting of GPS measured field site locations

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area
Mean magnetic declination 2003, 44°09'W, decreasing 46' annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

47 E13 OF 1601	47 E14 OF 1602	47 E15 OF 1599	47 E16 OF 1598
47 E17 OF 1602	47 E18 OF 1603	47 E19 OF 1604	47 E20 OF 1605
47 E21 OF 1606	47 E22 OF 1607	47 E23 OF 1608	47 E24 OF 1609
47 E25 OF 1610	47 E26 OF 1611	47 E27 OF 1612	47 E28 OF 1613
47 E29 OF 1614	47 E30 OF 1615	47 E31 OF 1616	47 E32 OF 1617
47 E33 OF 1618	47 E34 OF 1619	47 E35 OF 1620	47 E36 OF 1621



Recommended citation:
Dyke, A.S.
2003: Surficial geology, Quartz Lake, Baffin Island, Nunavut;
Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1598, scale 1:50 000.