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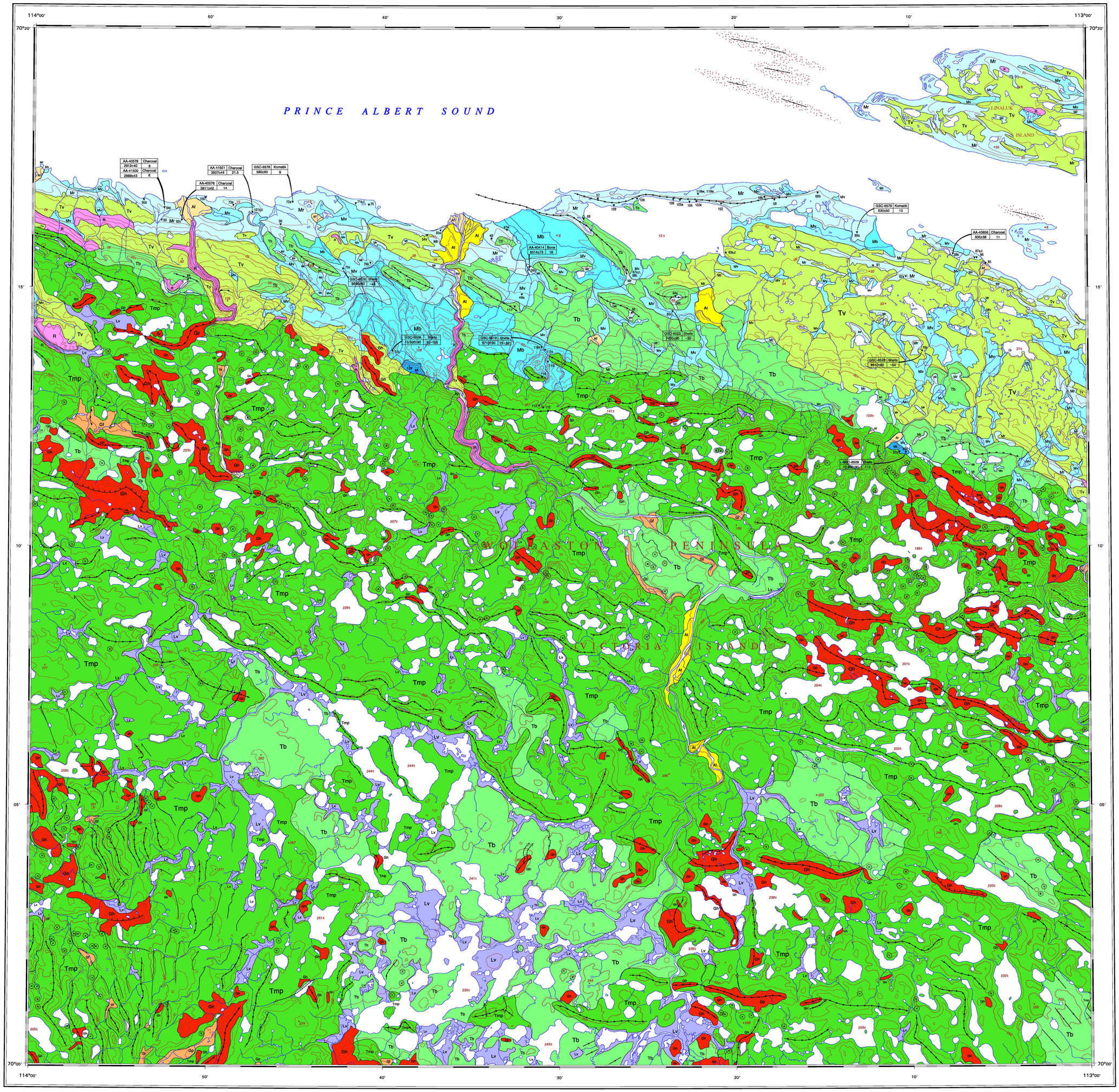
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE

FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: *alluvium; gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick, forming active and relict deposits*

Ap — ***Alluvial plains:*** *gravel and sand, 2–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak nival flood*

At — ***Alluvial terraces:*** *gravel and sand, 5–20 m thick, forming terraces above modern flood levels*

Af — ***Alluvial fans***

HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSINAN

MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS: *gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in offshore, deltaic and beach environments during deglaciation and 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 terraces*

Mv — ***Offshore proglacial silt veneers:*** *silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick*

Mb — ***Offshore proglacial silt blankets:*** *silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2–10 m thick, deposited in part as morainal banks and comprising parts of end moraine systems*

LATE WISCONSINAN

GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: *clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1–5 m thick, deposited in small glacier dammed lakes*

Lv — ***Proglacial silt veneers:*** *generally <1 m thick.*

GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: *gravel and sand, 1–60 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin*

Gp,t,f — ***Proglacial outwash:*** *gravel and sand, 1–30 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp; relict floodplains, Gt; and fans, Gf*

Gh — ***Ice contact stratified drift:*** *gravel and sand, 2–60 m thick, possibly ice cored, forming individual conical kames and large, kettled kame complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts, Gh; and sharp-crested and moraine ridges*

TILL: *nonsorted stony muds, 0.5–60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but shield erratics common*

Tmp — ***End moraines:*** *5–60 m high ridges and hummocks; comprised of debris-rich, relict glacier ice mantled by till, extensively kettled and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons; probably interfingered with Gh and Mb, the other major components of end moraine systems*

Tb — ***Till blanket:*** *2–20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly drumlinized or fluted*

Tv — ***Till veneer:*** *0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous*

BEDROCK
PRE-QUATERNARY

R — ***ROCK:*** *Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially scoured during the Quaternary and frost shattered during postglacial time; outcropping mainly on hilltops, on slopes stripped bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relict, sea cliffs in raised beach terrains*

Geological boundary
Marine limit shoreline
Marine limit elevation (in metres), without shoreline feature • 112
Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel
Esker
Ice contact face
End moraine
Lateral moraine
Kame
Drumlin and fluting

**Radiocarbon date with field number* — Lab no | Material | Date | Elevation (m)

Field observation site; fossil collection of marine shells (s), bowhead whale bone (b), driftwood (w), hearth charcoal (c) or archaeological faunal remains (s), with field number . . . 58c ▼

* Radiocarbon dates are reported according to the reporting protocols of the various laboratories. All dates on terrestrial materials are normalized to the -25 per mil PDB standard. However, dates on marine materials are reported inconsistently. GSC marine dates are reported with a 400 year reservoir correction although recent unpublished data indicate that a 740 year correction is more appropriate for the region. TO and CAMS dates are reported without a reservoir correction. S dates are reported without normalization and without a reservoir correction.

Geology based on fieldwork by A.S. Dyke and J.M. Savelle, 2000

Digital cartography by P. Corrigan, 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

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

Digital base map compiled and modified by ESS Info using scanned 1:50 000 bases from Geomatics Canada

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area Mean magnetic declination 2003, 28°49'E, decreasing 46.3' annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

OPEN FILE 4319

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

LINALUK ISLAND

VICTORIA ISLAND

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilometres

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

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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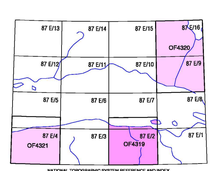

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