

FIELD NUMBER (D/CAN)	MATERIAL				ELEVATION (M)	RADIOCARBON AGE (BP)	LABORATORY NUMBER
	BONE	CHARCOAL	KOMATIK SHELLS	WOOD			
2					38	8020±55	AA-40847
6					72	8900±100	GSC-6914
7					8.5-10	2080±48	AA-40873
8					2.5	1780±44	AA-40408
9					11.5	610±50	GSC-6540
11					14.5	620±50	GSC-6576
12					13	3828±54	AA-40274
13					61	9840±90	GSC-6532
19					2	1041±60	AA-40410
20, 21					11.5	4471±43	AA-40848
22					12.5	3945±42	AA-40275
22					12.5	4304±53	AA-41497
22					4.5	2168±44	AA-40411
25					12.5	4247±51	AA-40578
28					11.75	3826±41	AA-40848
30					13	3973±42	AA-40850
31					12.5	3858±43	AA-41498
31					2.5	1517±35	AA-40851
32					12.5	3894±49	AA-40852
33					12.5	5245±42	AA-40853
33					48	9598±91	AA-40412
34					76.5	10 000±60	GSC-6508
35					14	4237±43	AA-40977
36					13	3804±41	AA-40854
37					40	8872±91	AA-40413
38					13.5	2638±39	AA-40855
40					11	3873±41	AA-41499
42					9	2780±80	GSC-6517
42					3	1140±50	GSC-6542
46					24	790±50	GSC-6877

Approximate location
GSC-4983 (Shell)
14-608-120 I 40

Approximate location
GSC-4611 (Shell)
19-200-088 I 77

- 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 river flood
 - At:** Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 5-20 m thick, forming terraces above modern level
 - Al:** 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 moraine belts and comprising parts of end moraine systems
- LATE WISCONSINAN**
- GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1-2 m thick, deposited in small glacier dammed lakes
- Lv:** Proglacial silt veneers: generally <1 m thick
 - Lb:** Proglacial silt blankets: 1-5 m thick
- GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand, 1-50 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin
- GlF:** Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-30 m thick, forming braided, relict floodplains, Gt, and fans, Gf
 - Gh:** Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 2-60 m thick, possibly ice covered, forming individual conical fans and large, bedded fan complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts, Gh, and sharp-crested and moraine ridges
- TILL:** nonsorted stony matrix, 0.5-60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; this composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but siltier varieties occur
- Tmp:** End moraines: 5-60 m high ridges and hummocks, comprised of silt-rich, relict glacial ice marked by Gt, extensive 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 knotted
 - Tv:** Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous
- BEDROCK**
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R:** ROCKY: Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially scoured during the Quaternary and frost channeled during postglacial time, outcropping mainly on hillslopes, on slopes stripped bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relict, sea cliffs in relict beach terraces
- Geological boundary 121
- Marine limit shoreline with elevation (in metres) * 112
- Marine limit elevation (in metres), without shoreline feature * 112
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel 111
- Ice contact face 110
- Lateral moraine 109
- End moraine 108
- Kame 107
- Pingo 106
- Striae (ice flow direction known) 105
- Drumlin and fluting 104
- Field observation site; fossil collection of marine shells (S), bivalve shell (B), or archaeological faunal remains (F), with field number 103
- Lab no. Material Date Elevation (m) 102

Geology based on fieldwork by A.S. Dylis and J.M. Sawelle, 2000

Digital cartography by P. Corrigan, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)

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Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area. Mean magnetic declination 2003, 30°42'E, decreasing 45.9' annually.

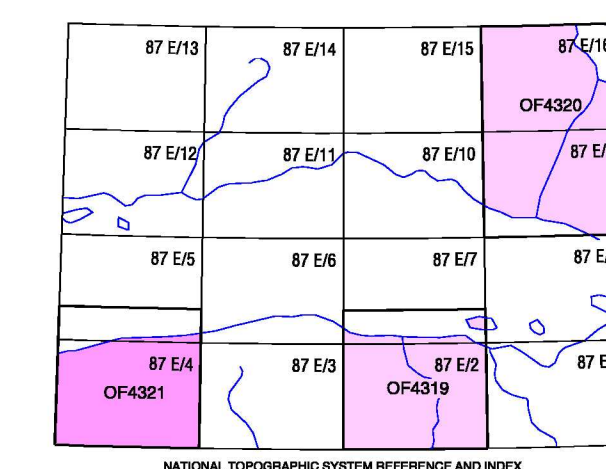
Elevations in metres above mean sea level

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
SOUTHERN PRINCE ALBERT SOUND
VICTORIA ISLAND
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Scale 1:50 000/Echelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 2 3 4 kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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2003

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