

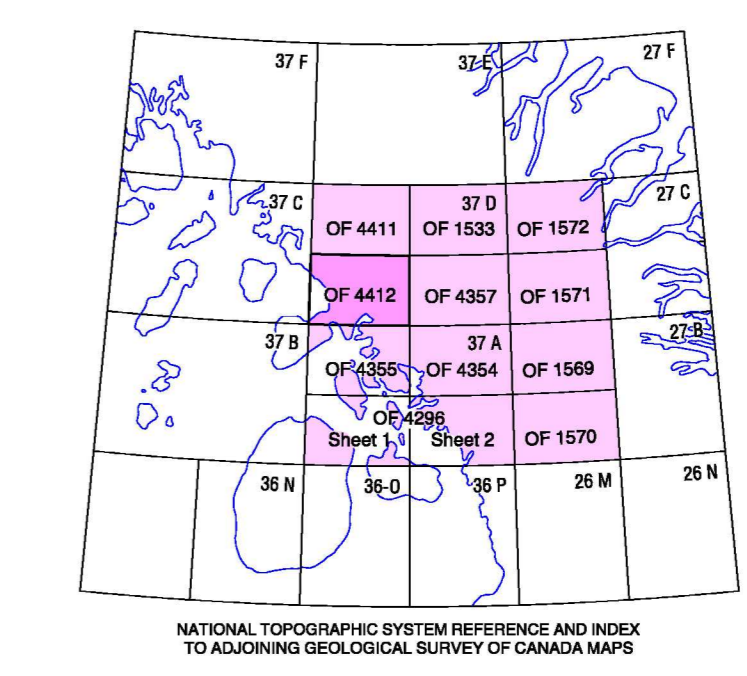
- LEGEND
This legend is common to Open Files 4296, 4364, 4355, 4357, 4411, 4412, 1533, 1569-1572.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this sheet.
Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this sheet.
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE
ICE: Glacier ice: 5-800 m thick; forming ice caps and outlet glaciers.
A FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (proglacial alluvial floodplain sediments and active proglacial outwash): gravel, sand, and silt; 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 foresets of fine sand or silt; 2-15 m thick; sparsely fusilliferous; 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 sediments; includes ridges and sea-ice rafted debris; resting on 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 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.
GLACIOLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand; 2-20 m thick; deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
Gp Glacioluvial outwash: stratified gravel and sand; 2-15 m thick; locally bedded; grading to deltaic sediments near marine limit; deposited in a proglacial environment as valley trains, braidplains, terraces, and fans.
Gr Ice-contact deposits: eskers and kames; poorly stratified or sorted sandy to bouldery gravel; 5-20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks; deposited in a subglacial environment along meltwater corridors.
EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN
TLL: stony diamictic deposits with a pebbly sand or silty sand matrix; generally unsorted; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments. Lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock type.
Tm Massive end moraines: glacial diamictic; 5-60 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 diamictic which may contain remnant glacial ice; 2-30 m thick; forming rolling to hummocky terrain.
Tb Till blanket: glacial diamictic; 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 diamictic; 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 scarpes; 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 silty silt.
RF Marble of the Flint Lake Formation; commonly forming small outcrops in valleys; weathers to gray and silt.
RA Sphulite-bearing black pelite, with oxidized pelite, psammite and iron-formation of the Astaro River Formation; forming rolling plains and some ridge and valley topography. Overlying till has a silty sand matrix.
RL Classic metasedimentary rocks, chiefly psammite, pelite, wacke and quartzite of the Longstaff Bluff and Baird Lake Formations; commonly forming plateaus or ridge and valley topography. Overlying till commonly has a silty sand matrix.
RB Mafic and ultramafic rocks, chiefly of the Brevo Lake Formation.
RG Granite and gneiss; forming resistant hills commonly overlain by bouldery till with a sandy matrix.
Geological boundary
Areas of tephra fall by Little Ice Age snowbanks and snowfields (indicated by a white pattern)
Seepage or river icing
Boulder fields
Holocene fossil locality
Ocean
Prominent ice wedge polygons
Isolated bedrock outcrop
Perched delta (elevation in metres)
Soft-tufted lobes
Landslide or rockslide
Kame or conical gravel hill
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; bank on gullspole 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
DeQser 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 M.J. Coulthart, 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/008-01

OPEN FILE 4412
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
FLINT LAKE
BAFFIN ISLAND
NUNAVUT
Scale 1:100 000/Echelle 1/100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 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, 42°42' W, decreasing 37.6' annually. Readings vary from 41°37' W in the SW corner to 43°50' W in the NE corner of the map
Elevations in feet above mean sea level



OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 4412
This map is available in French through the GSC's French language services.
Les cartes géologiques sont disponibles en français à travers les services de langue française de la GSC.

Recommended citation:
Dredge, L.A.
2003. Surficial geology, Flint Lake, Baffin Island, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4412, scale 1:100 000.