

- 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, 1-6 m thick; forming flights of ridges with intervening swales.
 - Md** **Deltaic sediments:** sand and gravel topsets, grading downwards to forests of fine 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 sublittoral 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; 5-20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks; deposited in a subglacial environment along meltwater corridors.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINIAN**
- 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 and 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 drumlined 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:** *Unconformity and fossiliferous outcrop of several compositions and ages, variably 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 First Lake Formation; commonly forming small outcrops in valleys; weathers to gray and silt.**
 - RA** **Subhille-bearing black pelite, with oxidized pellets, psammite and iron-formation of the Athabasca 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, waste and quartzite of the Longstaff Bluff and Dewar Lakes Formations; commonly forming plains or ridges 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** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Areas of lichen kill by Little Ice Age snowbanks and snowfields** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Seepage or river icing** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Boulder fields** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Holocene local locality** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Gossan** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Prominent ice wedge polygons** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Isolated bedrock outcrop** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Parched delta (elevation in metres)** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Solifluction lobes** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Landslide or rockslide** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Kame or conical gravel hill** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Kettle (large, small)** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Drumlinoid ridge** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Rock-crag and till-tail form** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Glacially plucked bedrock** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Striation (ice flow direction known, unknown)** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative ages, 1 being the oldest)** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Glacially shaped bedrock, undifferentiated** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Ground observation and sample site** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Ice-marginal meltwater channel; bed on uplope side** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (small, ephemeral)** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Beach ridge crest** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Marine washing limit; with elevation in metres** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Glacial lake shoreline** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Overflow channel or spillway from glacial lake** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Esker** (indicated by a white pattern)
- End moraine** (indicated by a white pattern)
- DeGeer or sublacustrine moraine** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Ice-contact face** (indicated by a white pattern)
- Cliff face in bedrock** (indicated by a white pattern)



Geology based on fieldwork by L.A. Dredge, R.D. Knight, P. Toole, H. Bonish, R. Choumrat, J. Severin, and A. Tizard, 2001 and 2002.

Geological compilation by L.A. Dredge, 2003.

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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.

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
DEWAR LAKES
BAFFIN ISLAND
NUNAVUT

Scale 1:100 000/Échelle 1/100 000

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

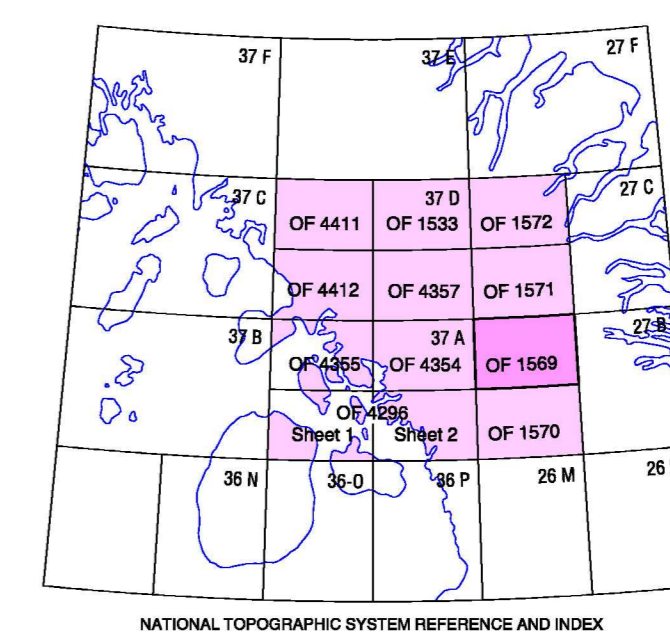
Projection transverses Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.

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, 42°50' W, decreasing 34.3' annually. Readings vary from 41°08' W in the SW corner to 45°12' W in the NE corner of the map.

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



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