

- This legend is common to maps 2042A, 2043A, 2044A, 2045A, 2046A, 2047A, and 2048A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend appear on this map.
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- Fpt** **FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (nonglacial alluvial floodplain, terrace, fan, and delta topsets):** gravel, sand, boulders, minor silt, and mud; 1–10 m thick; deposited in braided channels.
 - 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-related debris; mimics surface of underlying till or rock. Fine-grained sediment bears a continuous vegetation cover patterned with subparallel ribs.
 - Gmd** **GLACIAL MARINE DELTA:** sand, silt, gravel, and boulders; 2–30 m thick; deposited in the high proglacial sea.
 - Gmb** **GLACIAL MARINE BLANKET:** sand, silt, minor gravel, and dropstones; 2–30 m thick; deposited from suspension and icebergy rating; locally capped by Holocene marine regression sediments.
 - GFpt** **GLACIOFLUVIAL OUTWASH:** stratified gravel and sand; 1–30 m thick; proglacial floodplains, terraces, and fans; includes kame terraces, minor subglacial and subaqueous deposits, glacial lacustrine channelled deltas and fans; locally knotted grade to glacial marine deltas at marine limit; may include washed till surfaces with few fines.
 - Gr** **GLACIOFLUVIAL ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS (eskers and kames):** poorly stratified to sorted gravel, sand, and boulders; 5–20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- Th** **Hummocky till:** diamiction which may be underlain by remnant glacier ice; 1–20 m thick; rolling to hummocky; mainly in Frobisher Bay moraines.
 - Tb** **Till blanket:** diamiction; 1–10 m thick; undulating plain with minor fluted, hummocky, ridged, ribbed, or channelled areas; scuffusion lobes on steeper slopes; thick and moraines; minor till veneer or glaciofluvial outwash; rare glacioacustrine lines.
 - Tv** **Till veneer:** diamiction; 0.5–2 m thick; >40% of area is silt; <40% of area is rock ledges and knobs, and rubble; bedrock topography is evident; minor till blanket, minor colluvium, including talus, colluvial fans, scuffusion lobes, and undifferentiated valley-bottom deposits; minor weathered boulder fields.
- QUATERNARY AND PRE-QUATERNARY**
- BEDROCK AND ROCK WEATHERING PRODUCTS:** intact and frost-riven outcrop, discontinuous cover of rubble, boulders, gravel, sand, and minor silt; glacially scoured to frost-riven or disaggregated outcrop; <40% till and boulder fields (including till from which finer fraction was washed by glacial meltwater or a higher sea), and colluvium; very minor fluvial deposits, mud, or raised marine nearshore and shoreline deposits. Topography variable from rolling to rough with some major and numerous minor ridges and scarps. Vegetation continuous to absent, low Arctic to mid-Arctic, depending on substrate, exposure, and elevation. Subdivided by M.R., St-Onge by resistance to weathering, least to most units OI, Ps, Pc, APt, and Pg.
- OI** Ordovician limestone.
 - Ps** Clastic metasedimentary rocks of Paleoproterozoic Sugluk and Lake Harbour groups and Blandford Bay assemblage.
 - Pc** Marble of Paleoproterozoic Lake Harbour Group.
 - APt** Tonalite-monzogranite orthogneiss of Archean Superior Province and of Paleoproterozoic Narsajuaq arc and Ramsay River.
 - Pg** Monzogranite of Paleoproterozoic Cumberland batholith.
- Surficial materials contact:** ————
- Cirque:** ————
- Ice-moulded rock:** ————
- Striation (sense known, unknown):** ————
- Till lineation/streamline/linear:** ————
- Drumlin:** ————
- Esker:** ————
- Interlobate moraine:** ————
- End and/or lateral moraine:** ————
- Assumed ice margin (readvance/proglacial):** thick till on proximal side ————
- Subglacial or proglacial meltwater outlet (flow direction known, unknown):** ————
- Lateral (sidehill) meltwater channel; barb upstope:** ————
- Perched delta; marine or glacioacustrine:** ————
- Glacial lake shoreline:** ————
- Limit of marine inundation, observed:** ————
- Limit of marine inundation, interpolated where data permits:** ————
- Beach ridges, prominent:** ————
- Soilification terrace:** ————
- River icing:** ————
- Elevation (m):** w – washing limit, d – delta top, b – beach ————
- °C date location (see Table 1):** ————
- Ground observation:** ————
- Till sample:** ————

REFERENCE

St-Onge, M.R., Scott, D.J., and Wodicka, N. 1999. Geology, Wight Inlet, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1982A, scale 1:100 000.

Map no.	Age ¹	Lab. Identification	Elev. (m)	Material
1	>43 500	AA-7901	-5	Mollusc
2	40 360 ± 1450	AA-11453	65	Mollusc
3	38 745 ± 1180	AA-11452	74	Mollusc
4	34 860 ± 760	AA-11451	83	Mollusc
5	30 390 ± 450	AA-10252	68	Mollusc
6	30 200 ± 1500	GSC-414	66–72	Mollusca
7	8360 ± 65	AA-10645	19	Mollusc
8	7690 ± 90	GSC-5026	12	Mollusc
9	7645 ± 60	AA-10649	16	Mollusc

Table 1. Summary of radiocarbon dates. ¹For nonmarine material, the normalized age (machine age corrected to a $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -25\text{‰}$) is given where available, otherwise the uncorrected age is given. For marine organisms, where the isotopic ratio is known the age is corrected following GSC convention to a $\delta^{13}\text{C} = 0\text{‰}$, which is equivalent to subtracting a marine reservoir effect of 400 years from a normalized age; otherwise the uncorrected age (which incorporates the marine reservoir effect) is given.



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 Geology by D.A. Hodgson, 1995–1997, 1999
 Digital map compilation by D.A. Hodgson, 1997–2002
 Digital cartography by E. Everett, 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, Ottawa, registered to the ISO 9001:2000 standard

MAP 2045A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
WIGHT INLET
 BAFFIN ISLAND
 NUNAVUT
 Scale 1:100 000/Echelle 1/100 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 North American Datum 1927
 © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2003

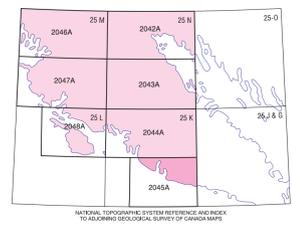
Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
 © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2003

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.

Mean magnetic declination 2003, 32°15' W, decreasing 22.2' annually. Readings vary from 31°45' W in the SW corner to 32°43' W in the NE corner of the map.

Elevations in metres above mean sea level



Recommended citation:
 Hodgson, D.A.
 2003. Surficial geology, Wight Inlet, Baffin Island, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2045A, scale 1:100 000.