



LEGEND

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 broadpans.

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-rafter debris; mimics surface of underlying till or rock. Fine-grained sediment bears a continuous vegetation cover patterned with subparallel ribs.

Gmd

GLACIAL MARINE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, gravel, and boulders; 2–30 m thick; deposited in the high proglacial sea.

Gmb

Glacial marine delta: sand, silt, boulders, and gravel; 2–20 m thick; massive to crossbedded sediments that coarsen upwards in ice-contact deposits or at termination of outwash trains or meltwater channels.

Gm

Glacial marine blanket: sand, silt, minor gravel, and dropstones; 2–30 m thick; deposited from suspension and iceberg rafting, locally capped by Holocene marine regression sediments.

GFpt

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand; 1–30 m thick; deposited by meltwater behind, at, and in front of ice margins.

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

TILL: clay-supported silty sand, dominantly cobble- and boulder-size igneous and metamorphic clasts; 0.5–20 m thick; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments of local ice caps (Mela Incongrua Peninsula) and of the Foxe Ice Dome (Amadjuak Ice Divide). Minor silty till deposited on Hudson Strait coast by Labrador (i.e. trans-strait) and central Laurentide (i.e. down-strait continental outlet) ice.

Tb

Hummocky till: diamiction which may be underlain by remnant glacial ice; 1–20 m thick; rolling to hummocky; mainly in Frobisher Bay moraines.

Tv

Till blanket: diamiction; 1–10 m thick; undulating plain with minor fluted, hummocky, ridged, ribbed, or channelled areas; softluction lobes on steeper slopes; thick end moraines; minor till veneer or glaciofluvial outwash; rare glacioacustrine lines.

Tv

Till veneer: diamiction; 0.5–2 m thick; >40% of area is till, <60% of area is rock ledges and knobs, and rubble; bedrock topography is evident; minor till blanket, minor colluvium, including talus, colluvial fans, softluction lobes, and undifferentiated valley-bottom deposits; minor washed till surfaces with few lines.

QUATERNARY AND PRE-QUATERNARY

Ol

BEDROCK AND ROCK WEATHERING PRODUCTS: intact and frost-riven outcrop, discontinuous cover of rubble, boulders, gravel, sand, and minor silt; glacially accreted to frost-riveted 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 Ol, Ps, Pc, APt, and Pg.

Ps

Ordovician limestone.

Pc

Clastic metasedimentary rocks of Paleoproterozoic Sugluk and Lake Harbour groups and Blandford Bay assemblage.

APt

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/smear

Drumlin

Esker

Interlobate moraine

End and/or lateral moraine

Assumed ice margin (readvance/recessional); thick till on proximal side

Subaqueous push moraine (De Geer moraine)

Subglacial or proglacial meltwater outlet (flow direction known, unknown)

Lateral (sidehill) meltwater channel; barb upslope

Perched delta; marine or glacioacustrine

Glacial lake shoreline

Limit of marine inundation, observed

Limit of marine inundation, interpolated where data permits

Beach ridges, prominent

Softluction terrace

River icing

Elevation (m): w – washing limit, d – delta top, b – beach

°C date location (see Table 1)

Ground observation

Till sample

MAP 2045A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

WIGHT INLET

BAFFIN ISLAND

NUNAVUT

Scale 1:100 000/Échelle 1/100 000

Author: D.A. Hodgson

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

Geological Survey of Canada logo

COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

North American Datum 1927

Projection transversale universelle de Mercator

Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2003

© Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2003

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

2046A

2047A

2048A

2043A

2044A

2045A

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