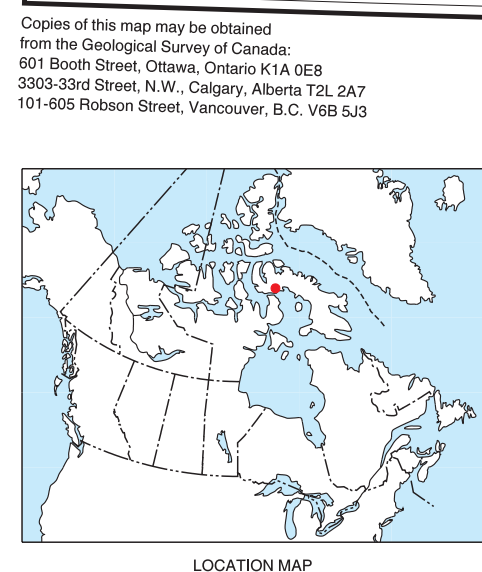


- LEGEND**
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE
- FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** alluvium; gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.
- Ap Alluvial plains: active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash.
 - At Alluvial terraces
 - Af Alluvial fans
- MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in deep-water, deltaic and beach environments 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 dissected terraces.
 - Mv Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
 - Mb Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2–10 m thick.
- GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in glacier-dammed lakes in deep-water, beach, and deltaic environments.
- Lr Beach sediments: sand and gravel, 1–5 m thick, forming beach ridges.
 - Lt Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening-upward sequences under dissected terraces.
 - Lv Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
 - Lb Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 2–5 m thick.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
- Gp, Gt, Gf Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp; terraces, Gt; and fans, Gf.
 - Gr, Gh Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming eskers, Gr; and kames, Gh.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- TILL:** nonsorted stony muds, 0.5–60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock.
- Tm End moraines: 5–60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly cored by debris-rich, relict glacier ice.
 - Tv Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.
 - Tvw Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick, surface armoured by stones due to washing by subglacial meltwater.
 - Tb Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming an undulating blanket with drumlins and ribbed moraines in places.
 - Tbr Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming ribbed (Rogen) moraines.
- BEDROCK**
PRE-QUATERNARY
- R **ROCK:** rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variously modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with patchy till cover; hilly and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in peninsular interiors (Dyke, 1993); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening; in places veneered by thin silt, commonly bouldery.

- Geological boundary (defined, assumed) ————
- Areas covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age (indicated by a white pattern) [white pattern]
- Glacial lake spillway [wavy line]
- Glacial lake limit [dashed line]
- Marine limit [dotted line]
- Escarpment [stepped line]
- Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side [line with barbs]
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel [dashed line]
- Esker [zigzag line]
- Ice-contact face [line with small triangles]
- Ribbed moraines [line with small circles]
- Lateral moraine [line with small triangles]
- End moraine [line with small circles]
- Margin of dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down-ice direction [line with teeth]
- Drumlinoid hill [line with small circles]
- Crag-and-tail feature [line with small triangles]
- Ice-moulded bedrock [line with small circles]
- Striae (ice-flow direction known, unknown) [line with arrows]
- Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest) [crossed lines]
- Marine limit elevation (metres) ———— 88

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- Recommended citation:
Dyke, A.S.
2004: Surficial geology, Erichsen Lake, Baffin Island, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2066A, scale 1:250 000.



MAP 2066A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
ERICHSEN LAKE
BAFFIN ISLAND
NUNAVUT

Geology by A.S. Dyke, 2002

Field data provided by De Beers Canada Inc., 2002

Digital cartography by M.M. Proulx, 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

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Scale 1:250 000/Échelle 1/250 000

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2004

Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info

Locational accuracy of the base appears to be ±100 m based on plotting of GPS measured field site locations

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area
Mean magnetic declination 2004, 40°30'W, decreasing 43.6' annually. Readings vary from 44°16'W in the NE corner to 36°10'W in the SW corner of the map

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

