



**LEGEND**

**SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**  
**QUATERNARY**  
**HOLOCENE**

**FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** alluvium; gravel and sand, 2-20 m thick, forming active and relict deposits.

- Ap Alluvial plain: gravel and sand, 2-10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak river flood.
- At Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 5-20 m thick, forming terraces above modern flood levels.
- Af Alluvial fans.

**HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSINAN**

**MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, silt, and clay, 1-20 m thick, deposited in estuaries, deltas, and beach environments during deglaciation and during regression of the postglacial sea.

- Mr Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1-5 m thick, forming ridges and swales.
- Mc Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5-20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under terraces.
- Mv Offshore proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay, and fine sand with dropstones, 1-2 m thick.

**LATE WISCONSINAN**

**GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1-5 m thick, deposited in small glacial dimpled lakes.

- Lv Proglacial silt veneers: <1 m thick.

**GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand, 1-60 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.

- Gp.L Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-30 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gc, relict floodplains, Gc, and fans, Gc.
- Gh Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 2-60 m thick, possibly ice covered, forming individual conical fans and large, relict fans comprising parts of and moraine belts.
- Tm Till: non-sorted stony muds, 0.5-60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; till composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but also siliceous content.
- Tb Till blanket: 2-20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly drumlined or fluted.
- Tv Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous.

**GEOLITHIC**  
**PRE-QUATERNARY**

- R Rock: Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially eroded during the Quaternary and first observed during postglacial time, outcropping mainly on hilltops, on slopes eroded bare by the marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relict, sea cliffs in raised beach terraces.

Geological boundary  
 Marine limit (elevation with elevation, in metres (feet), approximately)  
 Lateral meltwater channel; barb on spillage side  
 Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel  
 Causeway  
 Ice contact face  
 End moraine  
 Kame  
 Radiocarbon date

Geology based on fieldwork by A.S. Dyle and J.M. Saville, 2001  
 Geological compilation by A.S. Dyle, 2002  
 Digital cartography by M. Probst, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)  
 This map was produced from processes that conform to the ESS Info Publishing Services Substitution 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  
 Digital base map compiled and modified by ESS Info using scanned 1:50 000 bases from Geomatics Canada  
 Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area  
 Magnetic declination 2004, 69°42'W, decreasing 48.2' annually  
 Elevations in metres above mean sea level

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**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**  
**NORTH-CENTRAL PRINCE ALBERT SOUND (EAST HALF)**  
 VICTORIA ISLAND  
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
 Scale 1:50 000 (sheet) 1:50 000

Metres 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometres  
 Geomatics Canada  
 North American Datum 1983  
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87 010	87 014	87 018	87 022
87 016	87 020	87 024	87 028
87 032	87 036	87 040	87 044
87 048	87 052	87 056	87 060



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