



LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE

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

- Ap Alluvial plains: gravel and sand, 3–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak mean 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, sand, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in offshore, deltaic, 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.
- Md Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under terraces.
- Mv Offshore proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with drapings, 1–2 m thick.

LATE WISCONSINAN

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

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

- Gp,LI Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1–30 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp, relict floodplains, Gc, and fans, Gf.
- Gh Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 3–60 m thick, possibly ice covered, forming individual conical kames and large, nested kame complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts.
- Tm End moraines: 5–60 m high ridges and hummocks, comprised of debris-rich, relict glacial ice mantled by silt, commonly bedded and characterized by large low-angle potholes, probably interfingering with Gh and Mv, the other major components of end moraine systems.
- Tb Till blanket: 2–20 m thick forming an undulating drape, commonly drummed or fluted.
- Tv Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.

BEDROCK
PRE-QUATERNARY

R ROCK: Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially scoured during the Quaternary and roofed off during postglacial time, outcropping mainly on hillsides, on slopes eroded bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relict, sea cliffs in raised beach terraces.

Geological boundary: ————

Marine limit above sea level, in metres (MASEL, approximate): ————

Lateral meltwater channel: barb on spillage side: ————

Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel: ————

Esker: ————

Ice contact face: ————

End moraine: ————

Kame: ————

Rebound 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. Pross, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info).

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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 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 (DMC) is 48° W, decreasing 48.2° annually.

Elevations in metres above mean sea level.

OPEN FILE 4337
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NORTH-CENTRAL PRINCE ALBERT SOUND (EAST HALF)
 VICTORIA ISLAND
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000 / Échelle 1:50 000

Geological Information Administration / Administration de l'information géologique du Nord-Ouest
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