

LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

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

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

HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSINAN

MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, silt and clay, 1-20 m thick, deposited in offshore, coastal 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.
- Mv Offshore proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and the sand with dropstones, 1-2 m thick.

LATE WISCONSINAN

GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1-2 m thick, deposited in small glacial lakes.

- Lv Proglacial silt veneers.

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

- Gp, Lf Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-20 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp; terraces, Gt, and fans, Gf.
- Gh Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 2-60 m thick, possibly ice covered, forming individual conical kames and large, kettled kame complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts.

TILL: nonsorted stony muds, 0.5-60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments, till composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but siltstone lenses common.

- Tmp End moraine: 5-60 m high ridges and hummocks, comprised of debris-rich, calcareous glacial ice marked by till, extensively kettled and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons, probably stratified with Gp and Mv, the other major components of early moraine systems.
- Tb Till blanket: 2-20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly drummed or fluted.
- Tv Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous.

BEDROCK

PRE-QUATERNARY

ROCK: Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially eroded during the Quaternary and first deposited during proglacial time, outcropping mainly on hillsides, on slopes steeped bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, calcareous, sea cliffs in raised beach terraces.

Geological boundary

Metre limit shoreline (dotted, approximate)

Lateral meltwater channel, barb on uplope side

Subglacial and proglacial/meltwater channel

Esker

Ice contact face

End moraine

Lateral moraine

Name

Geology based on fieldwork by A.S. Dyle and J.M. Sawelle, 2001

Geological compilation by A.S. Dyle, 2002

Digital cartography by R.L. Allan, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)

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Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to errate in this area. Magnetic declination 2004, 30°40'E, decreasing 41"E annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

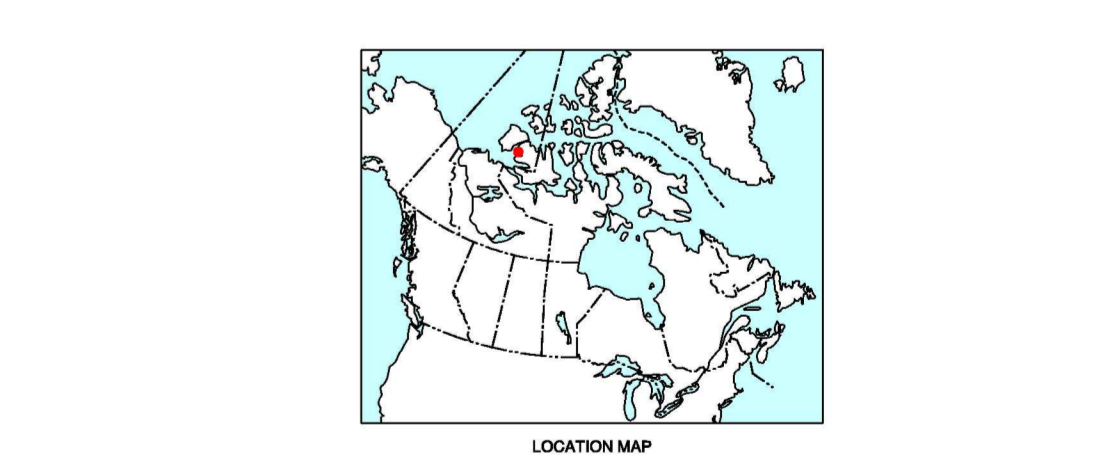
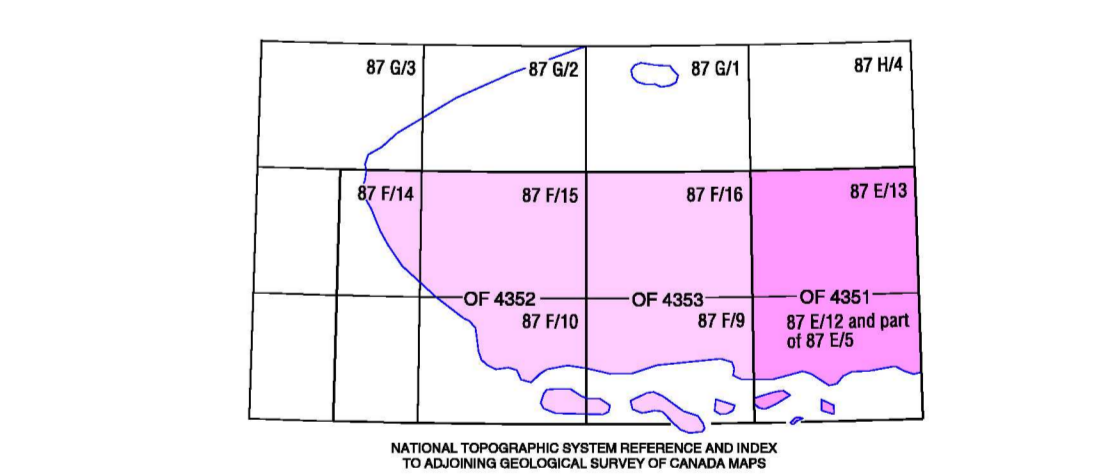
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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NORTH-CENTRAL PRINCE ALBERT SOUND (WEST HALF)
VICTORIA ISLAND
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000/Echelle 1:50 000

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Datum: North American Datum 1983
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