

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 flood.

At Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 5–20 m thick, forming 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, shelf 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 banks.

Mv Offshore proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine 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 drained 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, 1–30 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 cored, forming individual corral kames and large, knotted kame complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts.

Tmp Till: nonsorted stony muds, 0.5–60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments, till composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but should erratics common.

End moraine: 5–60 m high ridges and hummocks, comprised of debris-rich, red, glacial ice marked by Gt, extensively laminated and characterized by large ice-ridge polygons, probably interbedded with Gh and Mb, the other major components of early moraine systems.

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.

BEDROCK

PRE-QUATERNARY

R ROCK: Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially scoured during the Quaternary and frost shattered during proglacial time, outcropping mainly on ridges, on slopes eroded bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relic, sea cliffs in raised beach terraces.

Geological boundary
Marine limit shoreline (defined, approximate)
Lateral meltwater channel; bar on upstage side
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel
Esker
Ice contact face
End moraine
Lateral moraine
Kame

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

Geological compilation by A.S. Dyke, 2002.

Digital cartography by R.L. Allard, 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.

Digital base map compiled and modified by ESS Info using data at 1:250 000 from Geomatics Canada, and scanned air photos at 1:50 000.

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area. Magnetic declination 2004, 30°40'E, decreasing 4.6° annually.

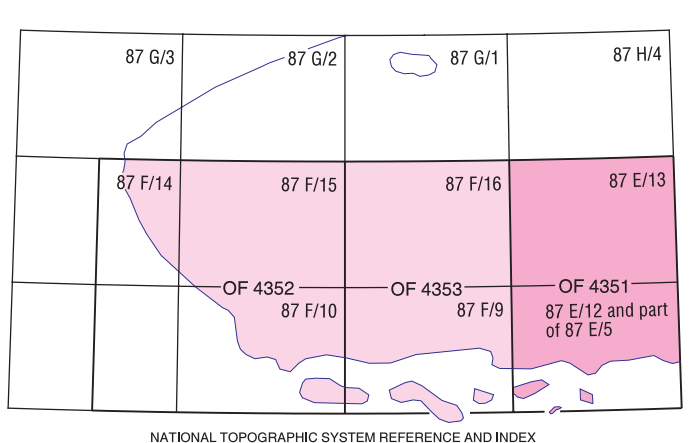
Elevations in metres above mean sea level.

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

Scale 1:50 000 / Échelle 1/50 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
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Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
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