

LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE

- AD Alluvial plains: gravel and sand, 2-10 m thick, forming broad floodplains, submerged at peak river flow.
- AC Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 5-20 m thick, forming broad terraces above modern flood.

HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSIAN
MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1-20 m thick, deposited in shallow marine environments during deglaciation and during regression of the proglacial sea.

- Mt Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1-5 m thick, forming ridges and washes.
- Mv Offshore proglacial alluvium: silt, clay, silt, and the sand with dipstones, 1-2 m thick.

LATE WISCONSIAN
GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: silt, silt, sand, and silt, 1-2 m thick, deposited in small glacial detrital lakes.

- Lv Proglacial alluvium.

GLACIODIVALE SEDIMENTS: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.

- Gp1 Proglacial networks: gravel and sand, 1-30 m thick, forming broad floodplains, terraces, and channels.
- Dr Ice covered alluvial drift: gravel and sand, 2-40 m thick, possibly ice covered, forming individual and small fans and bars, bedded in complex, complexly bedded, and/or cross-bedded.

TIL: non-sorted till, 0.5-10 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments. The till position generally reflects underlying topographic features but also erratic content.

- Tmp End moraine: 0-20 m high ridge and hummock, composed of till, silt, sand, and gravel, probably developed with Ch and Mv, the other major components of any glacial systems.
- Tb Till blanket: 2-20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly distributed or fluted.
- Tv Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous.

PRE-QUATERNARY
ROCK: Metasediments, igneous, gneiss, and schist, accreted during the Quaternary and prior to Holocene. Alluvial proglacial drift, subglacial till, or till, on slopes steeply dipping to the regional ice margin, and in low, wet, or dry, alluvial sedimentation.

Geological boundary
 Metre (not absolute) (defined, approximate)

Line of composite marine modification but before marine limit
 Marine limit (defined) (not on map)

Subglacial proglacial network deposit
 Ice contact line
 End moraine
 Lateral moraine
 Ridge
 Diverted and filling
 Ice modified bedrock
 CWR in bedrock
 Radiation line

HOLMAN'S CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

At the height of the last glacial, about 20 000 years ago, Holman was buried by thin glacier ice. The ice advanced to the north of Cape Barrington and to the east of Cape Wollaston. The ice margin was located to the north of the present-day coastline. The ice margin was located to the north of the present-day coastline. The ice margin was located to the north of the present-day coastline.

The Holman area of Victoria Island is the westernmost of a large and diverse land that extends northeast along the coast of the Arctic Ocean. The land consists of various and complex glacial and glacial marine deposits. These deposits are the result of the last glacial period and the subsequent deglaciation. The Holman area is a complex of various and complex glacial and glacial marine deposits. These deposits are the result of the last glacial period and the subsequent deglaciation.

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REFERENCES

Dyke, A.S., Mottler, R., Seaton, J., Andrews, J.T., Pelton, M.R., Deegan, J.J., England, J.K., Deegan, J.A., and Bradburn, A. 2004. Holman, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2574, scale 1:50 000, with map notes, table and insert.

Dyke, A.S., and Smith, J.M. 2004. Holman, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2574, scale 1:50 000, with map notes, table and insert.

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Geology based on Holman by A.S. Dyke and J.M. Smith, 2004.

Geological compilation by A.S. Dyke, 2002.

Digital cartography by R.L. Alcott, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS) and the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC).

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

Priority to the North Magnetic Pole (based on magnetic compass) for errors in this area. Magnetic declination 2004, 30°12' E, decreasing 60' 7" annually.

Elevations in metres above mean sea level.

OPEN FILE 4352
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
HOLMAN
VICTORIA ISLAND
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

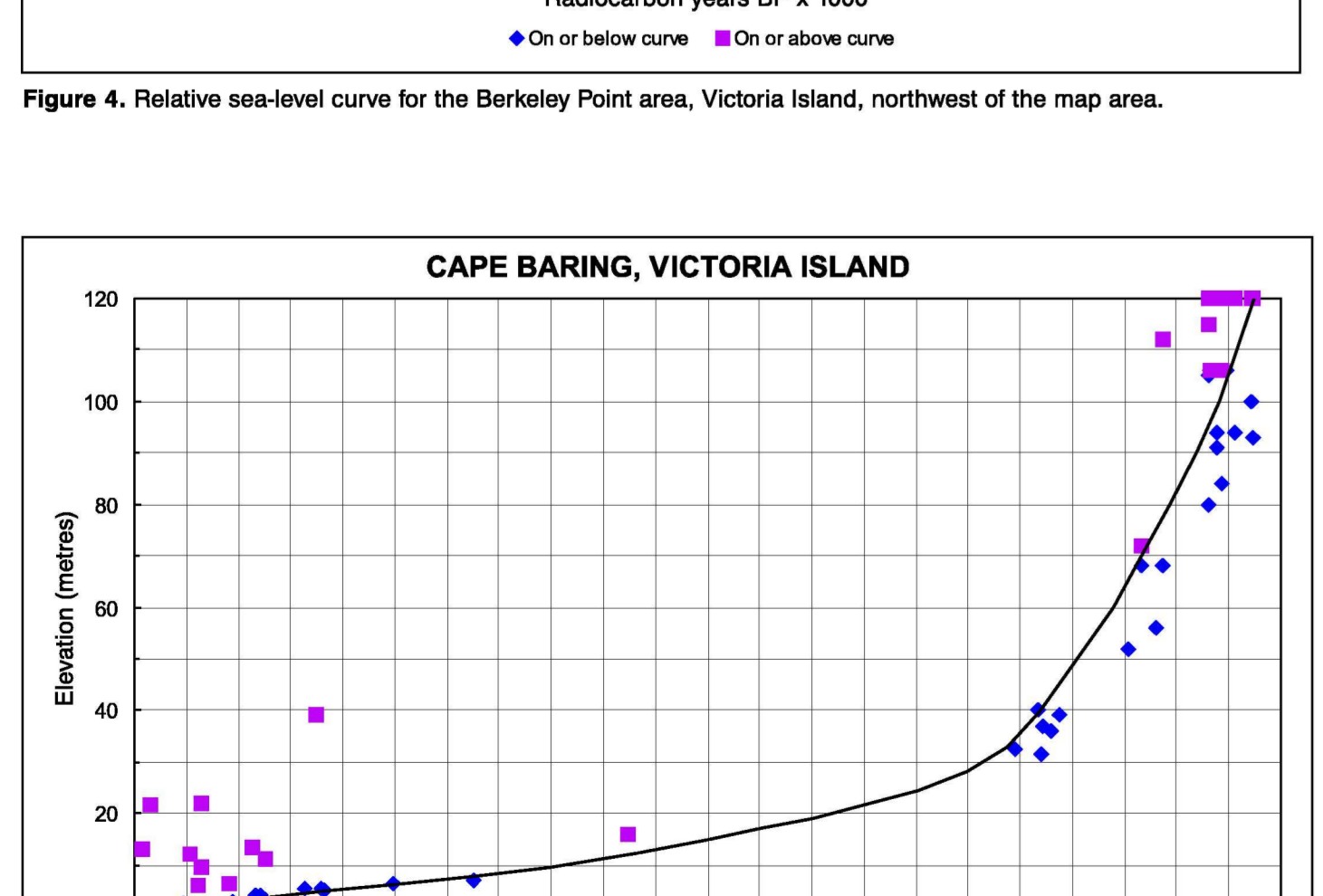
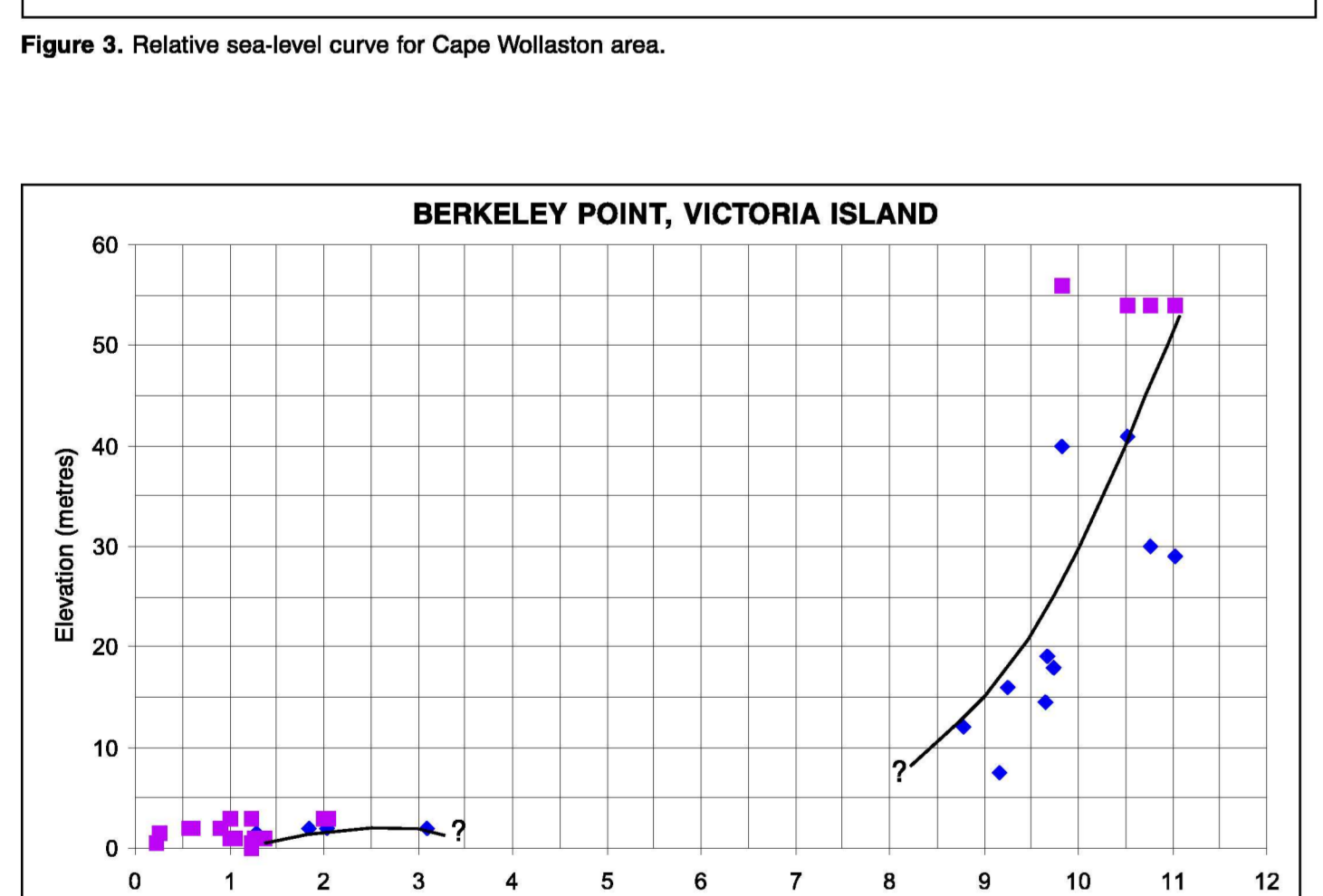
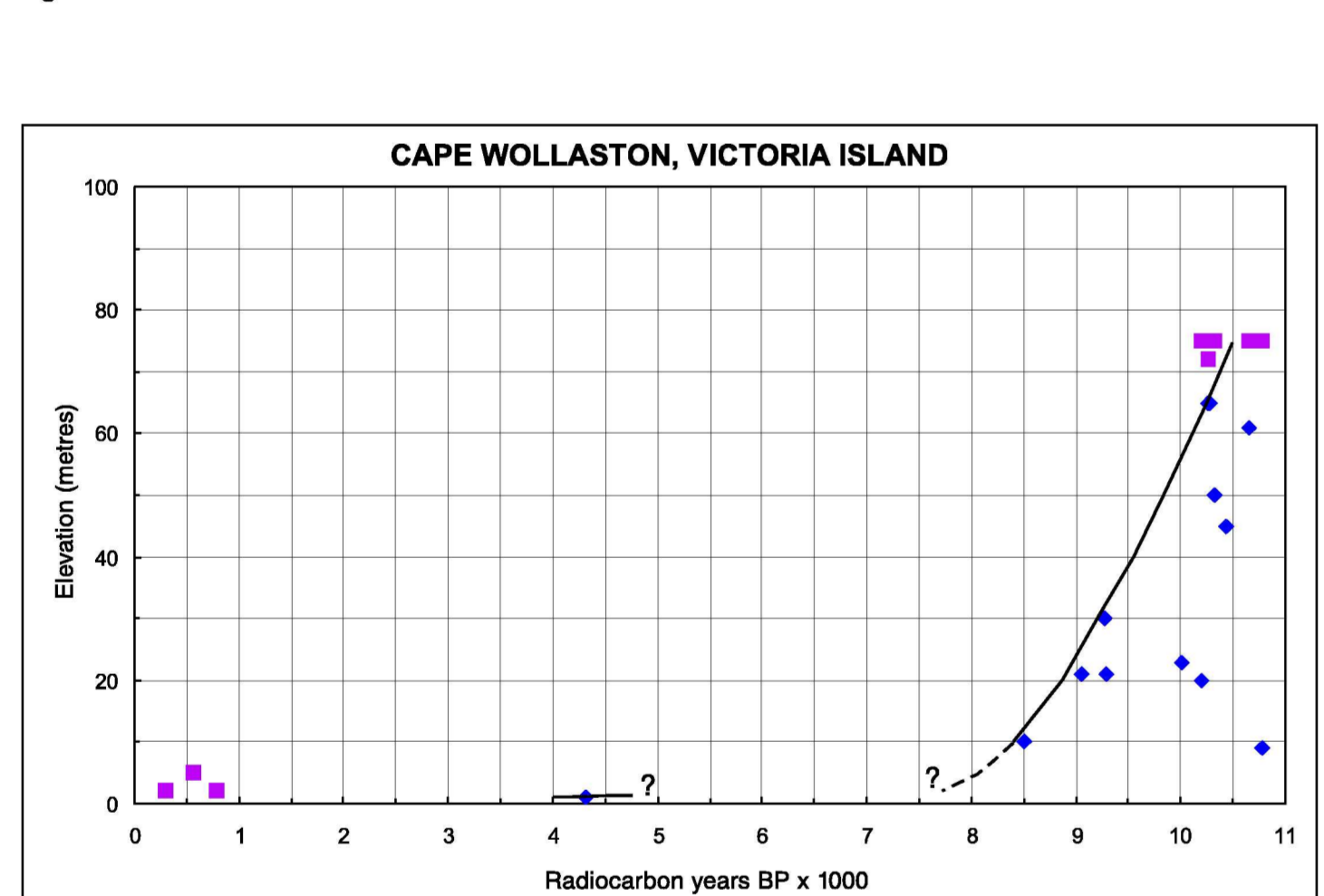
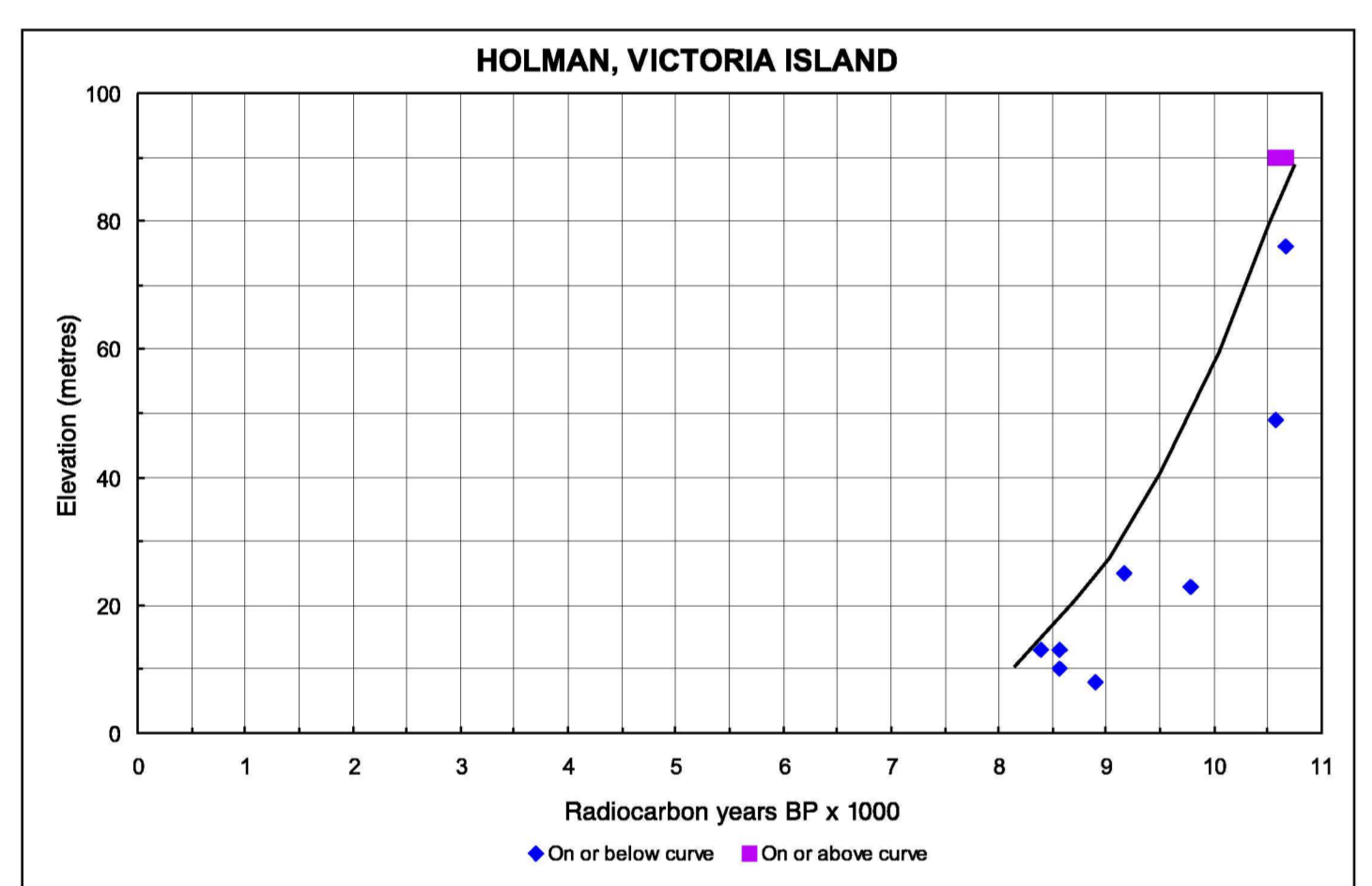
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 Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4352, scale 1:50 000.



Notes regarding radiocarbon dates: Many animals and plants died after radiocarbon age than thought and dated from the year of death. This is due to the radiocarbon age of the material. The dates (dots) on this map are the 'radiocarbon age'. That is, it dates an organism's death, not the date of deposition of the material. However, the radiocarbon age of a sample is not the same as the date of deposition. The radiocarbon age of a sample is not the same as the date of deposition. The radiocarbon age of a sample is not the same as the date of deposition.

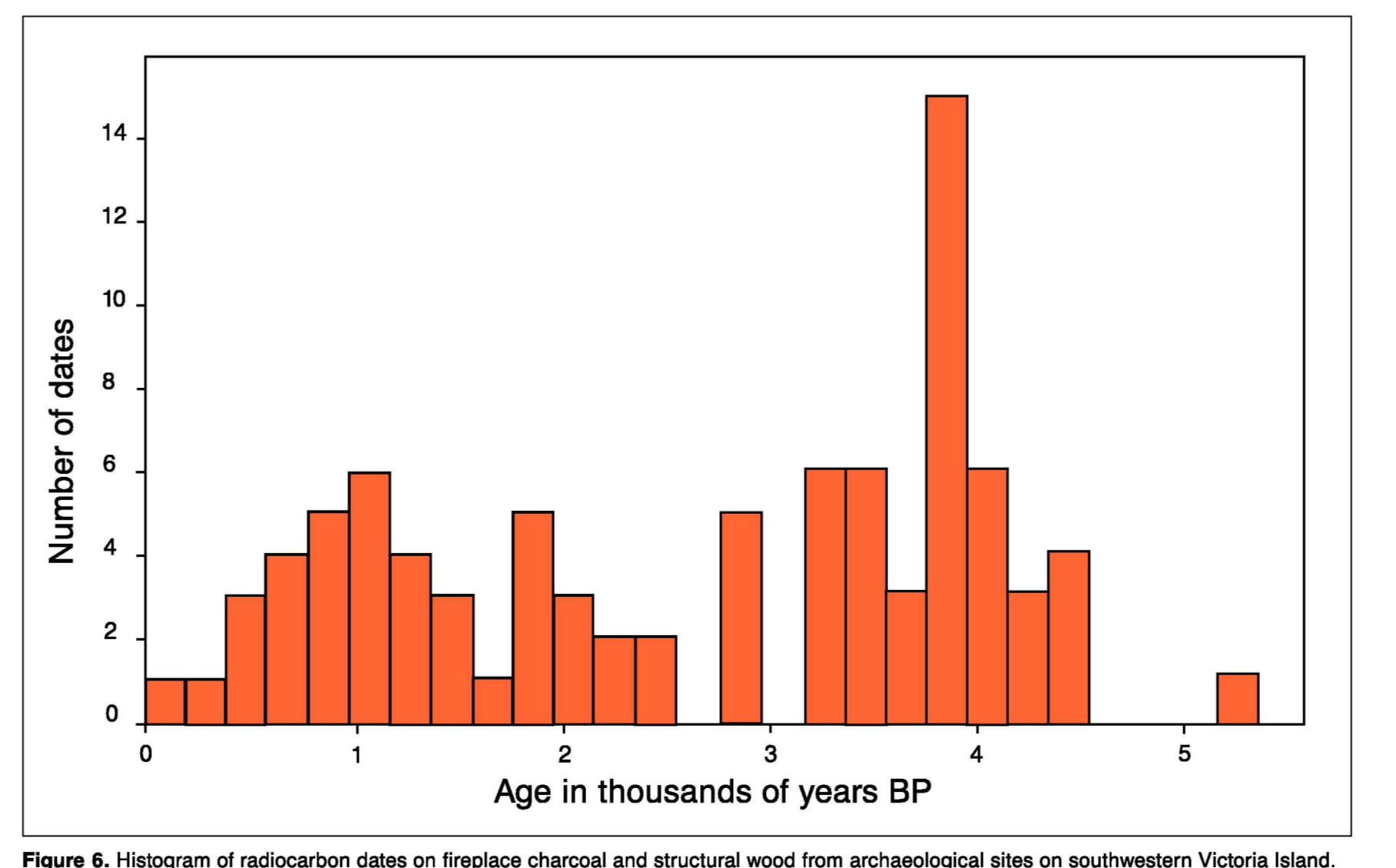
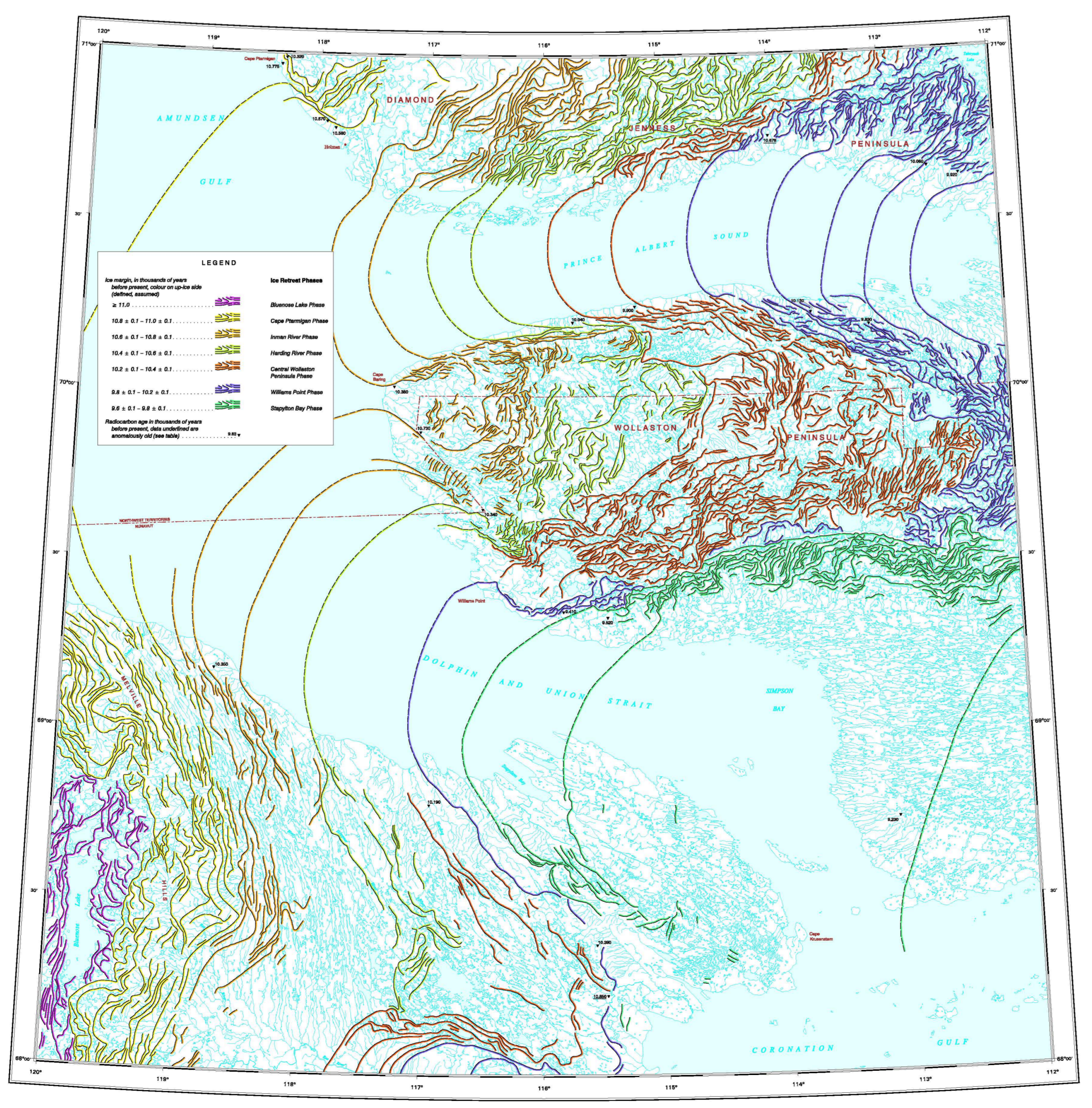


Figure 6. Histogram of radiocarbon dates on firetrace charcoal and structural wood from archaeological sites on southwestern Victoria Island. The single sample dating older than 5000 years (5 ka BP) probably represents the burning of ancient driftwood by the earliest people, who arrived in the area about 4500 years ago. Based on radiocarbon dates listed in Swales and Dyke (2002) and on the authors' unpublished dates.