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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

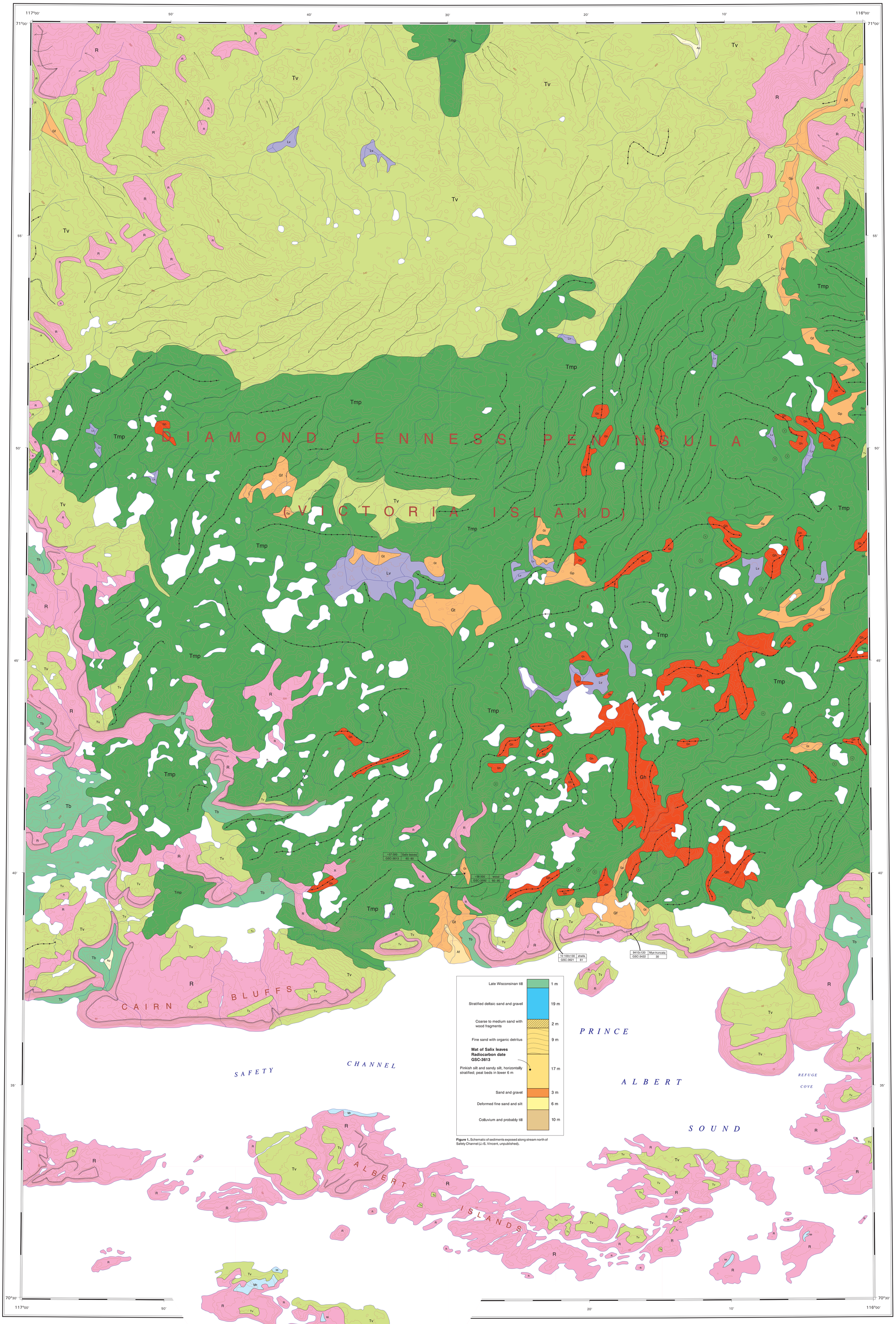

Figure 1. Schematic of sediments exposed along stream north of Safety Channel (J.-S. Vincent, unpublished).

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, 2–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak nival flood.*

Af — ***Alluvial fans.***

HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSINAN

MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS: *gravel, sand, silt, 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.*

LATE WISCONSINAN

GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: *clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1–2 m thick, deposited in small glacier dammed 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,t,f — ***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 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; lithic composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but shield erratics common.*

Tmp — ***End moraines:*** *5–60 m high ridges and hummocks; comprised of debris-rich, relict glacier ice mantled by till, extensively kettled and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons; probably interfingered with* Gh *and* Mb, *the other major components of end moraine systems.*

Tb — ***Till blanket:*** *2–20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly drumlinized 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 postglacial time; outcropping mainly on hilltops, on slopes stripped bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relict, sea cliffs in raised beach terrains.*

Geological boundary
Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel
End moraine
Kame
Drumlin and fluting
Cliff in bedrock
Radiocarbon date — Date | Material; Lab no. | Elevation (m)

Geology based on fieldwork by A.S. Dyke, 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, 31°24'E, decreasing 47.0' annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

OPEN FILE 4353

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CAIRN BLUFFS

VICTORIA ISLAND

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2004

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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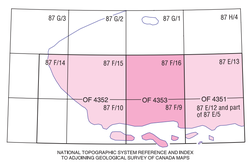

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

LOCATION MAP

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DOSSIER PUBLIC
4353
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
2004

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