



- LEGEND**
- This legend is common to Open Files 4683 to 4701.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- COLLUVIUM:** block and rubble accumulations, 1–50 m thick.
- Ca** Talus: active block and rubble accumulations as much as 50 m thick forming talus (scree) aprons and fans below cliffs resulting from rock on this map.
Commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levees.
- Cr** Rock glacier debris: talus, generally 10–50 m thick, deformed by active flow of interstitial or buried ice to form rock (talus) glaciers with transverse ridges and furrows, and pits, and with steep, unstable sides and fronts.
- FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** alluvium: gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.
- Ap** Alluvial plains: active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash.
- At** Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.
- Af** Alluvial fans: gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.
- MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in deltaic and beach environments during regression of the proglacial sea.
- Mr** Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming ridges and swales.
- Mt** Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces.
- Mv** Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
- Mb** Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2–10 m thick.
- GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in glacier dammed lakes in deepwater, beach, and deltaic environments.
- Lt** Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces.
- Lv** Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
- Lb** Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 2–5 m thick.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
- Gp.t.f** Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains. Gp: terraces, Gt: and fans, Gf.
- Gr.h** Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming eskers, Gt: and kames, Gh.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- Tm** Till: nonsorted stony muds, 0.5–60 m thick, deposited in surtural and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock.
- End moraine:** 5–60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly covered by debris-rich melt glacier ice.
- Tv** Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.
- Tw** Washed till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick, surface armoured by stones due to washing by subglacial meltwater.
- Tb** Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming an undulating blanket with drumlins and ribbed moraines in places.
- Tbr** Ribbed till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming ribbed (Rogen) moraines.
- BEDROCK**
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R** Rock: rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variously modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with patchy till cover; lithic and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in peninsular interiors (Dyke, 1983); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening; in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.
- Geological boundary (defined, assumed)
Areas covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age (indicated by a white pattern)
Glacial lake spillway
Glacial lake limit
Marine limit
Marine limit elevation in metres 60
Weakly developed strandline
Cliff in bedrock
Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (large, small)
Esker
Kame
Ice contact face
Ribbed moraine
Lateral moraine
End moraine
Margin of glacial dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice
Lateral sliding boundary; teeth on sliding side, cold-based ice on other side; steep sides of teeth face down ice
Iceberg scour
Drumlinoid hill
Crag-and-tail
Ice moulded bedrock
Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)
Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)
Field observation site: bouldery dam (rd), bouldery gravel (bg), dam (rd), gravel (g), gravelly sand (gs), mud (m), muddy sand (ms), rock (r), sand (s), sand gravel (sg), stony mud (sm), till (t)
Field observation site: material as above near rock outcrop
Radiocarbon date
Date
Material
Lab no
Elevation (m) 50
- REFERENCES**
- Dyke, A.S., 1983. Landscapes of cold-centred Late Wisconsinan ice caps, Canadian Arctic: Progress in Physical Geography, v.17, p.223–247.
- Jackson, G.D. and Sangster, D.F., 1987. Geology and resource potential of a proposed national park, Bylot Island and northwest Baffin Island, Northwest Territories, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 87-17, 31 p.



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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

OPEN FILE 4686
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NEERGAARD LAKE EAST
BAFFIN ISLAND
NUNAVUT
Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000
Kilomètres 1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2005
Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
© Sa Majesté la Reine en chef du Canada 2005

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info
Locational accuracy of the base appears to be ±100 m based on plotting of GPS measured field site locations
Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area
Mean magnetic declination 2005, 40°59' W, decreasing 45.8' annually
Elevations in metres above mean sea level
Contour interval 20 m
Field altimetry and the placement and trend of raised shorelines may conflict significantly with the contours

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37 F25 OF4697	37 F26 OF4698	37 F27 OF4699	37 F28 OF4700
37 F29 OF4701	37 F30 OF4702	37 F31 OF4703	37 F32 OF4704
37 F33 OF4705	37 F34 OF4706	37 F35 OF4707	37 F36 OF4708
37 F37 OF4709	37 F38 OF4710	37 F39 OF4711	37 F40 OF4712
37 F41 OF4713	37 F42 OF4714	37 F43 OF4715	37 F44 OF4716
37 F45 OF4717	37 F46 OF4718	37 F47 OF4719	37 F48 OF4720
37 F49 OF4721	37 F50 OF4722	37 F51 OF4723	37 F52 OF4724
37 F53 OF4725	37 F54 OF4726	37 F55 OF4727	37 F56 OF4728
37 F57 OF4729	37 F58 OF4730	37 F59 OF4731	37 F60 OF4732
37 F61 OF4733	37 F62 OF4734	37 F63 OF4735	37 F64 OF4736
37 F65 OF4737	37 F66 OF4738	37 F67 OF4739	37 F68 OF4740
37 F69 OF4741	37 F70 OF4742	37 F71 OF4743	37 F72 OF4744
37 F73 OF4745	37 F74 OF4746	37 F75 OF4747	37 F76 OF4748
37 F77 OF4749	37 F78 OF4750	37 F79 OF4751	37 F80 OF4752
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37 F89 OF4761	37 F90 OF4762	37 F91 OF4763	37 F92 OF4764
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