

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 Talc: active block and rubble accumulations as much as 50 m thick forming talus (foree) aprons and fans below cliffs resulting from rock falls and debris flows; 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 slides 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 postglacial 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 glacial 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,l,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, Gc; and kames, Gh.

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

Tm Till: nonsorted stony muds, 0.5-60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock.

Tv End moraine: 5-60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly coned by debris-rich retreating glacier ice.

Tv Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous.

Tvw Washed till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick, surface armored 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) variably modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with patchy till cover; fully and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially eroded regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in peninsular interiors (Dyke, 1993); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening; in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.

Geological boundary (defined, assumed) ...

Areas covered by periglacial 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, roof-based ice on other side, steep sides of teeth face down ice ...

Iceberg scour ...

Drumlinoid hill ...

Crag-and-fall ...

Ice moulded bedrock ...

Strike (ice flow direction known, unknown) ...

Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest) ...

Field observation site: boundary diamict (Dd), boundary gravel (Bg), diamict (G), gravelly sand (gs), mud (m), muddy sand (ms), rock (r), sand (s), sandy gravel (sg), stony mud (sm), till (t) ...

Field observation site: material as above near rock outcrop ...

Radiocarbon date ...

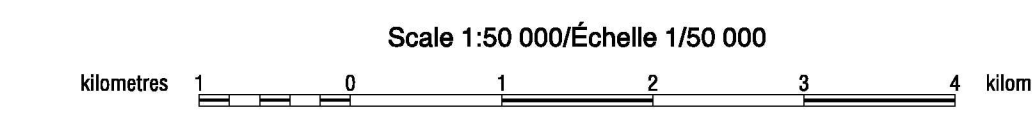
OPEN FILE 4695
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
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Geology by A.S. Dyke, 2004

Field data provided by De Beers Canada Corporation, 2003
Digital cartography by M.M. Proulx, 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



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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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, 43°30'W, decreasing 43.7° 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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37 117 OF4689	37 118 OF4690	37 119 OF4691	37 120 OF4692
37 121 OF4693	37 122 OF4694	37 123 OF4695	37 124 OF4696
37 125 OF4697	37 126 OF4698	37 127 OF4699	37 128 OF4700
37 129 OF4701	37 130 OF4702	37 131 OF4703	37 132 OF4704

REFERENCES

Dyke, A.S., 1993: Landscapes of cold-climate Late Wisconsinan ice caps, Canadian Arctic; Progress in Physical Geography, v.17, p.323-347.

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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