



**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 (low) 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, abraded by active flow of interstitial or buried ice to form rock (debris) 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, Gc: and kames, Gh.

**EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**

**Tm** End moraines: 5–60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively settled in places; large features mainly covered by debris-rich melt glacier ice.

**Tv** Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.

**Tvw** 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; hilly 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, 1993); 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 late spillway .....  
 Glacial late limit .....  
 Marine limit .....  
 Marine limit elevation in metres .....  
 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 moraines .....  
 Lateral moraine .....  
 End moraine .....  
 Margin of glacial dispersal tract: 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 diamiction (bd), bouldery gravel (bg), diamiction (d), gravel (g), gravelly sand (gs), mud (m), muddy sand (ms), rock (r), sand (s), sandy gravel (sg), stony mud (sm), st (s)

Field observation site: material as above near rock outcrop .....  
 Radiocarbon date .....  
 Date .....  
 Material .....  
 Lab no. .....  
 Elevation (m) .....

**REFERENCES**

Dyke, A.S., 1993. 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, Byke 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 4701  
**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**  
**CAPE THABITZLER EAST**  
 BAFFIN ISLAND  
 NUNAVUT

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

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 du 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, 41° 01' W, decreasing 35.7' 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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