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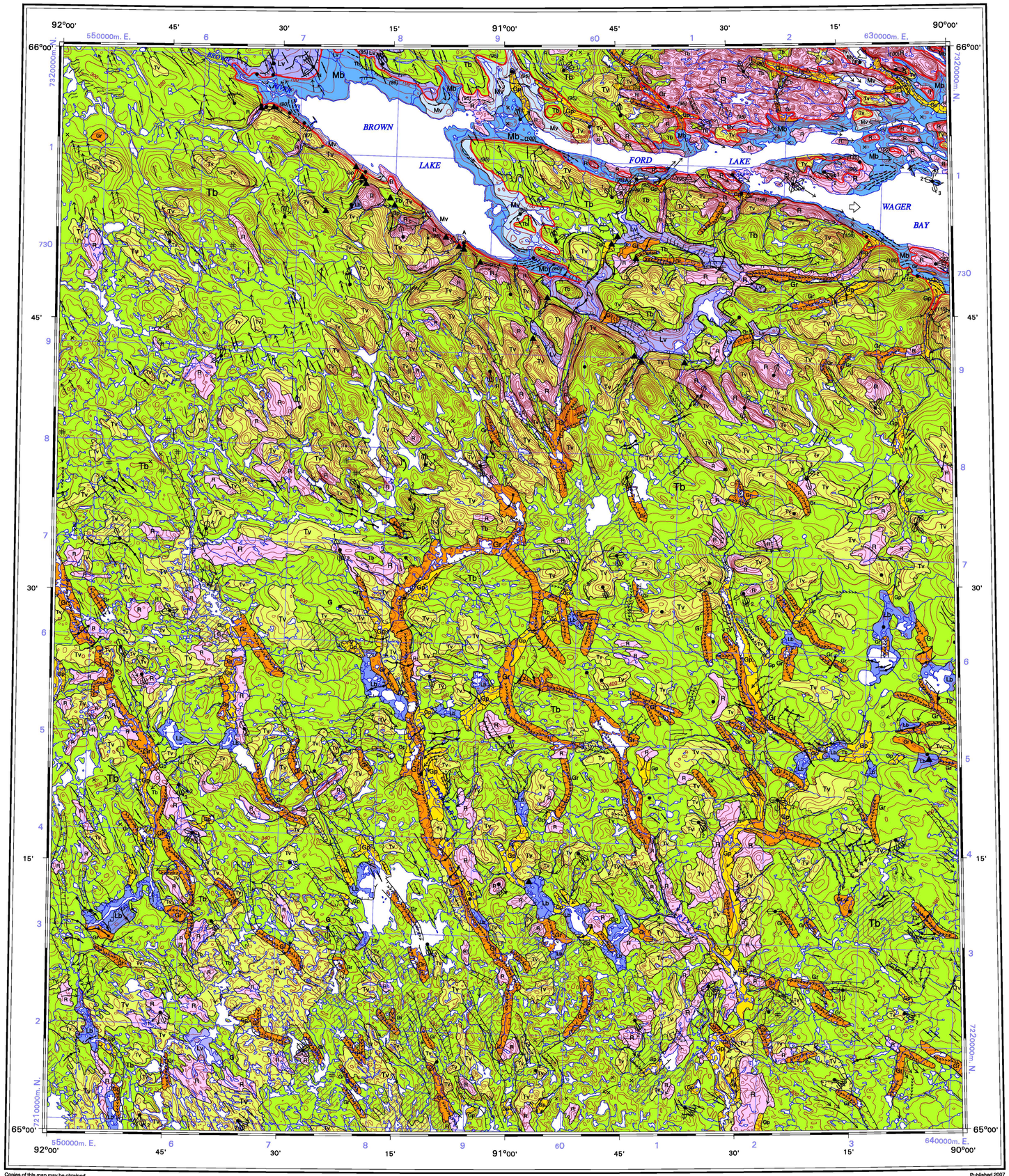
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE

A — ***FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:*** *gravel, sand, and boulders; 1–5 m thick; forming floodplain terraces and valley-bottom deposits.*

MARINE DEPOSITS: *sediments deposited during regression of a high postglacial sea.*

Mb — ***Marine blanket:*** *sand, silt, and gravel; 2–10 m thick; forming continuous cover of littoral, sublittoral, and offshore sediments; forms plains and beach ridges.*

Mv — ***Marine veneer:*** *sand, silt, and gravel; 0.5–2 m thick; discontinuous cover of littoral and offshore sediment; mimics surface of underlying till or bedrock.*

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: *sediments deposited in glacial lakes fronting retreating ice margins in northern valleys, and dammed behind small moraines that crossed meltwater channels in the south.*

Lb — ***Glaciolacustrine blanket:*** *mainly sand, with some silt and ice-rafted dropstones; 2–10 m thick; forming flat to undulating plains interspersed with small morainal ridges.*

Lv — ***Glaciolacustrine veneer:*** *sandy sediments; 0.5–2 m thick; forming plains interspersed with till (northern areas) or outwash (southern areas).*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *gravel and sand; deposited by meltwater behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.*

Gp — ***Glaciofluvial outwash:*** *stratified gravel and sand; 2–15 m thick; locally kettled; grading to deltaic sediments near marine limit; deposited in a proglacial environment as valley trains, terraces, and fans.*

Gr — ***Ice-contact deposits (eskers, kames, and subglacial channel deposits):*** *poorly stratified or sorted sand to gravel; 5–20 m thick, forming ridges and hummocks; deposited in a subglacial environment along meltwater corridors.*

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

TILL: *stony diamictic deposits with a pebbly sand or silty sand matrix; generally unsorted; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments. Lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock type.*

Tb — ***Till blanket:*** *glacial diamicton; 2–10 m thick; forming undulating plains with fluted or drumlinized areas, and boulder fields; deposited mainly in a subglacial environment.*

Tv — ***Till veneer:*** *glacial diamicton; 0.5–2 m thick; discontinuous cover mimicking topography of underlying bedrock.*

PRECAMBRIAN

R — ***BEDROCK:*** *intact and frost-riven outcrop, mainly granite and gneiss, variously modified by glacial erosion; flat to hilly topography; some streamlined landforms; surfaces range from rough and weathered to glacially polished, weathered rock being common in uplands south of Ford Lake and Wager Bay.*

- *Geological boundary*
- *Prominent frost polygons*
- *Perched marine delta (elevation in metres)* — (78)
- *Beach ridge crests*
- *Marine washing limit; with elevation in metres* — (43)
- *Holocene fossil locality* — F
- *Glacial lake shoreline*
- *Glaciolacustrine delta*
- *Overflow channel or spillway from glacial lake*
- *Sublacustrine moraine*
- *Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (small, ephemeral)*
- *Subglacial meltwater corridor*
- *Ice-marginal meltwater channel; barb on upslope side*
- *Esker*
- *Area of sheetwash, characterized by boulder lags*
- *Kame or conical gravel hill*
- *End moraine*
- *Drumlinoid ridge*
- *Rock-crag and till-tail form*
- *Glacially plucked bedrock (roche moutonnée)*
- *Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)* — 1, 2
- *Striation (ice-flow direction known, unknown)*
- *Glacially formed lineation, undifferentiated*
- *Glacial trough eroded into bedrock (ice-flow direction shown)*
- *Gossan* — G
- *Isolated bedrock outcrop* — ×
- *Ground observation and sample site* — ●

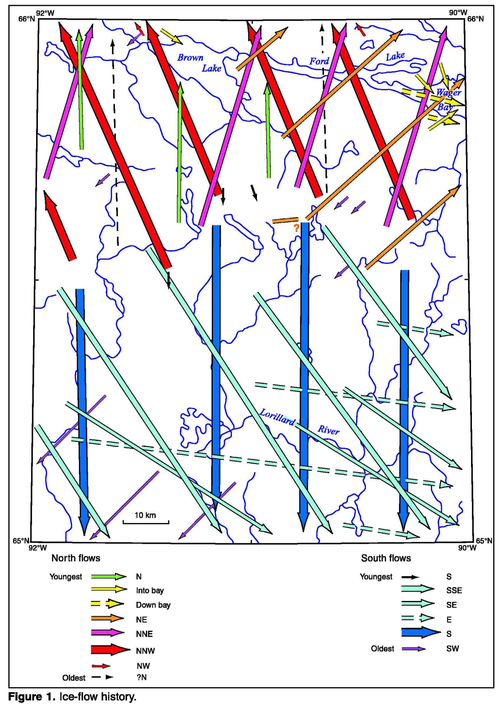


Figure 1. Ice-flow history.

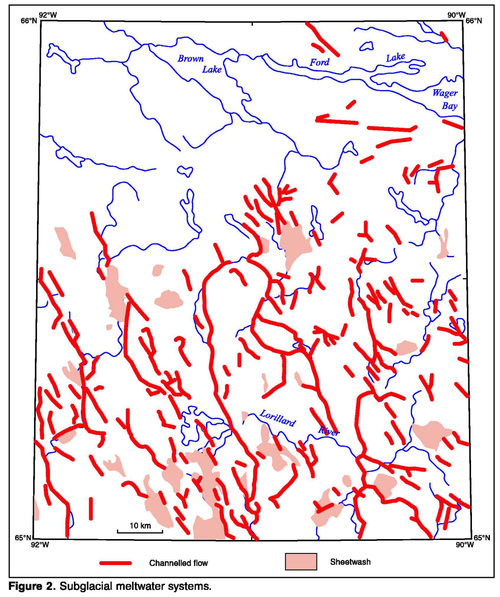


Figure 2. Subglacial meltwater systems.

Authors: L.A. Dredge and I. McMartin

Geology based on fieldwork by L.A. Dredge and I. McMartin, 2004

Digital compilation by L. Robertson, GSC Northern Canada Division, 2006

Digital cartography by D. Viner, Data Dissemination Division (DDD)

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Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by DDD

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area Mean magnetic declination 2007, 12°43´W, decreasing 4.3´ annually. Readings vary from 10°17´W in the SW corner to 15°22´W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

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1 Challenger Drive, P.O. Box 1006, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2

LOCATION MAP

MAP 2111A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

WAGER BAY

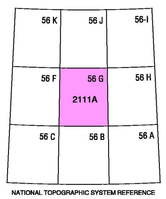
NUNAVUT

Scale 1:250 000/Échelle 1/250 000

kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983

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



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE

Canada

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2007: Surficial geology, Wager Bay, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2111A, scale 1:250 000.