

LEGEND	
Colored legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map only.	
Mv	Glaciomarine/Marine veneer: Thin, discontinuous deposit. Hatch-fill is used when the veneer is the dominant proportion of a compound unit. Thickness is less than 1 m.
Mp	Other glaciogenic materials: Usually forms thick sequences that enable extensive glaciogenic body thickness. In most cases rhythmically deposited sand, silt, clay, and clay (cf. marshy glaciomarine). Thickness ranges from 1 to greater than 5 m.
Mm	Nearshore glaciomarine/marine: Usually forms thin sheets to gullied plateau-like slopes. May be well sorted, massive, or rhythmically stratified silt to fine sand/medium sand (cf. offshore glaciomarine). Thickness typically less than 5 m, but may reach 10 m.
Mr	Glaciomarine/Marine littoral sediments: Generally well sorted sand and gravel that locally includes washed till. Usually forms ridges of beach ridges (i.e. raised beaches), bars, spits, terraces, and ice-pushed ridges. Thicknesses range from 1 to 5 m.
Mh	Ice-contact glaciomarine blanket: Fine sand, silt, clay, and stony mud. Any stratification observed is commonly developed by synsedimentary slumping and ice movement. Surface is hummocky, pitted, or ridged with relief up to 10 m.
Mt	Glaciomarine/Marine talus flats: Modern, well sorted silty-sands to sand and clay that locally contains pockets of reworked silt and sand; commonly shown with a boulder lag. Thickness ranges from 1 to 5 m.
Md	Glaciomarine/Marine - deltaic: Sediment build-up from flowing water entering the marine environment. Usually have steeply-dipping fronts (i.e. Gilbert-type deltas). Thickness ranges from 5 to greater than 20 m.
Ev	Glaciomarine/Marine - complex: Consists primarily of marine sediments but may contain pockets of till, glaciocluvial, and/or alluvial and colluvial sediments that are interbedded with the primary constituent and are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping. Thickness is less than 1 m.
Mx	Glaciomarine/Marine - undifferentiated: Complicated glaciomarine/marine sediments with mixed surface morphologies. Thickness is greater than 1 m.
Mu	EARLY HOLOCENE TO MIDDLE NEOCENE
Gf	Glaciolacustrine: Well to poorly sorted gravel, sand, and silt; minor diamictite; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater.
Gv	Glaciolacustrine veneer: Thin to discontinuous deposit. Hatch-fill is used when the veneer is the dominant proportion of a compound unit. Thickness is less than 1 m.
Gp	Glaciolacustrine terraces: Typically forms a single level (i.e. a plain) and/or forms terraces separated by scarps. Patches of coluvium that are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping may be present along the terrace scarps. Thickness ranges from 1 to greater than 20 m.
Gh	Glaciolacustrine - complex: Complex arrangement of surface slope steepness and aspects often forming kame and kame topography and including esker ridges. Thickness ranges from 5 to greater than 15 m.
Gx	Glaciolacustrine - complex: Consists primarily of glaciolacustrine materials but may contain till, glaciocluvial, glaciomarine, marine, colluvium, and/or alluvium sediments that are interbedded with the primary constituent and are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping. Thickness is greater than 1 m.
Gu	Glaciolacustrine - undifferentiated: Consists of glaciolacustrine materials with mixed surface morphologies. Thickness is greater than 1 m.
Tv	Till veneer: Thin, discontinuous deposit. Hatch-fill is used when the veneer is the dominant proportion of a compound unit. Thickness is less than 1 m.
Lv	Till blanket: Surface morphology conforms to underlying bedrock topography. May exhibit crag-and-tail, flutings, and/or other drumlinoid forms; occasionally exhibits roches moutonnées in areas of thin till blankets (e.g. 1 to 2 m). Thicknesses range from 1 to 5 m.
Ld	Till plain: Surface morphology is a single level or gently sloping, low relief plain; a result of overlying till masking the underlying topography. Thickness ranges from 1 to 20 m.
Lx	Till complex: Surface morphology forms gently rolling plains with 1 to 2 m relief; may exhibit flutings and/or other drumlinoid forms. Generally masks underlying topography. Thickness is greater than 5 m.
Cv	Colluvial veneer: Thin, discontinuous deposit. Hatch-fill is used when the veneer is the dominant proportion of a compound unit. Thickness is less than 1 m.
Cb	Colluvial blanket: A mantle of sediment. Thickness is greater than 1 m.
Ca	Colluvial apron: Forms a slope deposit comprising debris flows, avalanche-dominated fans, and/or solifluction derived from bedrock and glacial sediment sources. Thickness is up to 10 m, thinning at head and toe of the deposit.
Cf	Colluvial fan: Fan-shaped accumulations of mass wasted debris. Thickness can reach up to 10 m.
Ch	Landslide Sediments: Forms hummocky or ridged topography with ridges, depressions, and/or scarp features. Thickness is relatively variable, but may range up to 10 m (direction of movement indicated by symbol).
Cx	Colluvial - complex: Consists primarily of colluvial materials but may contain till, glaciocluvial, glaciomarine, marine, and/or alluvial sediments, that are interbedded with the primary constituent and are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping. Thickness is greater than 1 m.
Cu	Colluvium - undifferentiated: Comprises colluvial sediments with mixed surface morphologies. Thickness is greater than 1 m.
GACIOLACUSTRIQUE RIBBON: Lacustrine deposits, or, in along the margin of a glacial lake. May have been backfilled, or formed as a result of glaciolacustrine waves due to glacial melt. Typically well sorted silt and sand; deltas are composed of cross-stratified sand and gravels, and may include lenses of finer material.	GACIOLACUSTRIQUE RIBBON: Lacustrine deposits, or, in along the margin of a glacial lake. May have been backfilled, or formed as a result of glaciolacustrine waves due to glacial melt. Typically well sorted silt and sand; deltas are composed of cross-stratified sand and gravels, and may include lenses of finer material.
Lg_v	Gaciolacustrine veneer: Thin, discontinuous deposit. Hatch-fill is used when the veneer is the dominant proportion of a compound unit. Thickness is less than 1 m.
Lp_d	Gaciolacustrine planterace: Typically forms a single plain, or may form terrace and wave-cut benches separated by scarps. Thickness ranges from 1 to greater than 20 m.
Lg_d	Gaciolacustrine blanket: A mantle of material. Thickness ranges from 1 to 5 m.
Lg_f	Gaciolacustrine delta: Sediment build-up from flowing glacially derived water entering a glacial lake. The feature may have gently- or steeply-dipping fronts. Thickness ranges from 3 to greater than 10 m.
Lg_x	Gaciolacustrine complex: Consists primarily of gaciolacustrine materials but may contain till, glaciocluvial, glaciomarine, marine, and/or alluvial sediments, that are interbedded with the primary constituent and are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping. Thickness is greater than 1 m.
GLACIOMARINE AND MARINE: Sediments deposited by a postglacial transgression (over land or sea) followed by regression. Typically fine sand, silt, clay, and silt/clay with some rhythmic stratification. Beach sediments may be composed of gravel and sand. Deltas are composed of cross-stratified sand and gravels, and may include lenses of finer material.	GLACIOMARINE AND MARINE: Sediments deposited by a postglacial transgression (over land or sea) followed by regression. Typically fine sand, silt, clay, and silt/clay with some rhythmic stratification. Beach sediments may be composed of gravel and sand. Deltas are composed of cross-stratified sand and gravels, and may include lenses of finer material.
R	Bedrock: Outcrops of bedrock, may have thin mantle (<10 cm) of unconsolidated or organic material.
Rf	Bedrock - Felsenmeer: Frost-heaved, angular blocks of bedrock.
Surficial materials contact (defined, approximate, inferred)	
Observation point	
Ice movement indicator (Uni-directional, Bi-directional)	
Flute	
Esker (flow direction known)	
Moraine: major	
Moraine: minor	
Cirque	
Ice contact	
Meltwater channel, major (arrow indicates flow direction)	
Meltwater channel, minor (flow direction unknown)	
Meltwater channel, lateral (barb on upstream side)	
Escarpment	
Shoreline	
Glacial lake limit	
Glacial lake limit (1958) before re-advance (2000)	
Radiorcarbon age (lab number)	
GSC-178	
REFERENCES	
Falcone, G., Ivens, J.D., Lockett, D.H., and Andrews, J.T. 1985 Major end moraines in eastern and central Arctic Canada. Canada Dept. of Mines and Tech. Survey Geol. Geophys. Bull., vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 137-153.	

Table 1. Radionuclide ages obtained from NTS 37G. Not applicable = "na".									
Number	Longitude	Latitude	Elevation (m)	Material	Species	Age Uncorrected for radiocarbon (yr BP)	Age Normalized to 13C (yr BP)	Reservoir Corrected Age (yr BP)	Comments
GSC-4796	79.3899	57.835	40	Shell	Mytilus truncata	7,690 ± 0.08	na	7,29	Surface collection from glaciomarine sands.
GSC-4797	79.2329	71.9810	42	Shell	Mytilus edulis	4,780 ± 0.08	3,98	4,711	Surface collection from forest beds.
GSC-4798	79.2329	71.9810	76	Shell	na	5,90 ± 0.08	nd	nd	
GSC-4799	79.2805	71.5371	26	peat	na	2,060 ± 0.06	-25,40%	2,050 ± 0.06	
GSC-4800	77.7444	71.7461	33	peat	na	0,710 ± 0.05	-28,20%	0,650 ± 0.05	Delta forest beds at <42 m asl.

* Reservoir Correction "A": Historical GSC correction applied to all marine shells.

** Reservoir Correction "B": Marine reservoir correction of -690 yrs from McNeely et al. 2006 for non-P. arcticus shells from waters within close proximity to Pond Inlet, Nunavut.

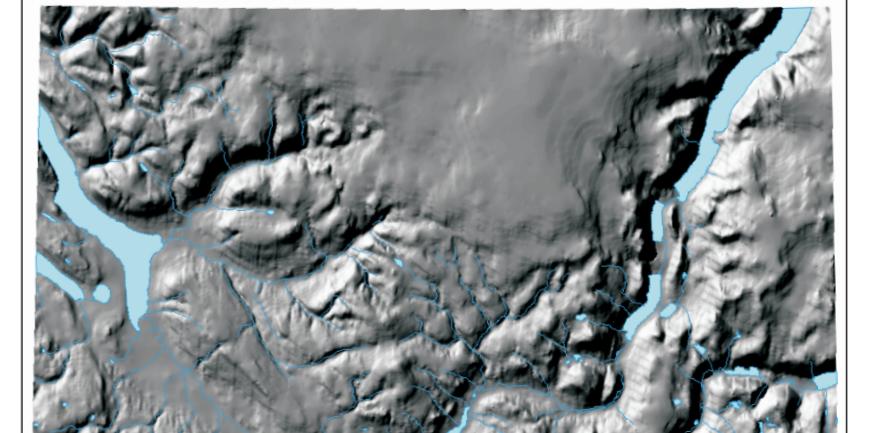
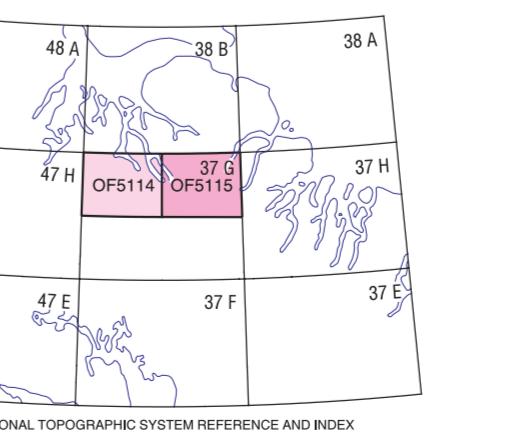
OPEN FILE 5115 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY ICEBOUND LAKES (NORTHEAST) BAFFIN ISLAND NUNAVUT

Scale 1:100 000/Echelle 1/100 000
kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 Kilometres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2007
Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
© Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2007

Drainage was produced by C. Gilbert, Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office.
Geology and drainage has been registered to Landsat 7 images 028010_0100_0091_17
and 028009_0100_0091_17 available from www.geonext.ca. As a result,
some incoherencies may exist between this Open File and the NTDB vector topo dataset.

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

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.
Mean magnetic declination 2007, 45°11'E, decreasing 54.0' annually. Readings vary from
40°30'W in the NE corner to 43°42'W in the SW corner of the map.



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