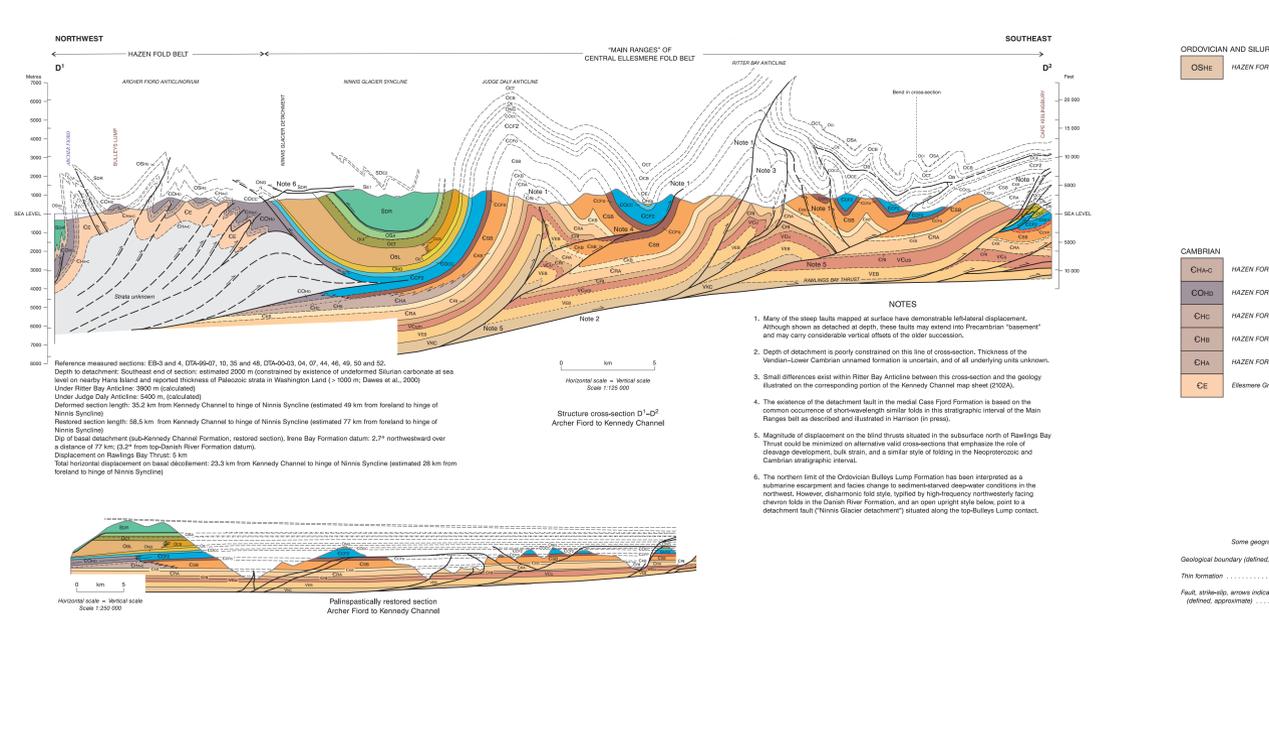
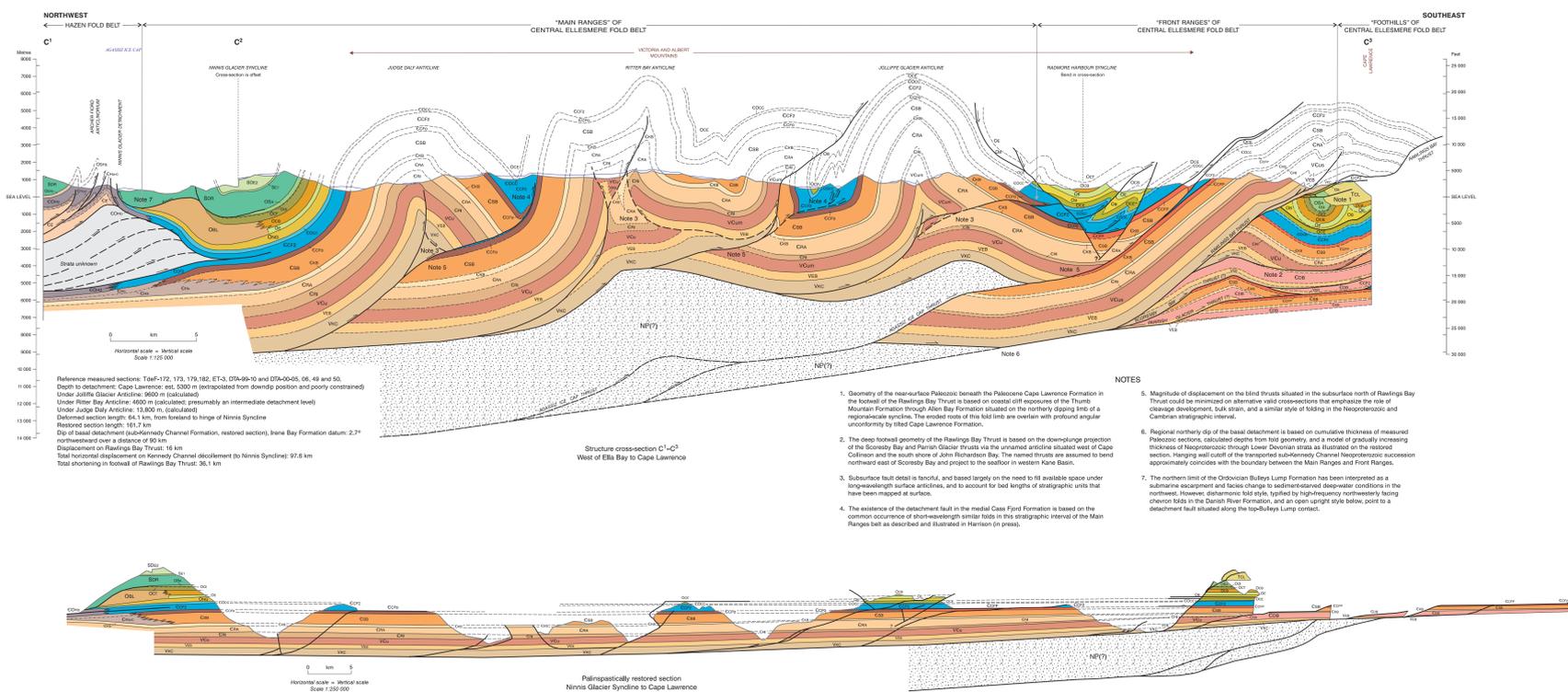


**NOTES**

1. Six thrust sheets are situated at surface to the west and appear to project onto the line of cross-section in the footwall of the Cape Hawks Thrust. For this reason total calculated shortening along this line of section should be considered a minimum value.
2. Geometry of the eroded hanging wall of the Parrish Glacier Thrust is based on the kided Cambrian and Ordovician section situated west of the head of Scooby Bay.
3. The normal fault of the Neoproterozoic beneath the Parrish Glacier Thrust coincides approximately with the surface trace of Dobbin Bay Syncline. The distance from the apicline to the thrust trace at surface provides a minimum estimate of the horizontal displacement on the thrust.
4. The existence of the detachment fault in the medial Case Fjord Formation is based on the common occurrence of short-wavelength similar folds in this stratigraphic interval of the Main Ranges belt as described and illustrated in Harrison (in press).
5. Magnitude of displacement on the blind thrust situated in the subsurface north of Parrish Glacier Thrust could be minimized on alternative valid cross-sections that emphasize the role of change development, bulk strain, and a similar style of folding in the Neoproterozoic and Cambrian stratigraphic interval.
6. Regional northerly dip of the basal detachment is based on cumulative thickness of measured Paleozoic sections, calculated depths from fold geometry, and a model of gradually increasing thickness of Neoproterozoic through Lower Devonian strata as illustrated on the restored section. Hanging wall crest of the transported sub-Kennedy Channel Neoproterozoic succession approximately coincides with the boundary between the Main Ranges and Front Ranges.



**NOTES**

1. Many of the steep faults mapped at surface have demonstrable left-lateral displacement. Although shown as detached at depth, these faults may extend into Precambrian "basement" and may carry considerable vertical offsets of the older succession.
2. Depth of detachment is poorly constrained on this line of cross-section. Thickness of the Vendian-Lower Cambrian unnamed formation is uncertain, and of all underlying units unknown.
3. Small differences exist within Ritter Bay Anticline between this cross-section and the geology illustrated on the corresponding portion of the Kennedy Channel map sheet (2101A).
4. The existence of the detachment fault in the medial Case Fjord Formation is based on the common occurrence of short-wavelength similar folds in this stratigraphic interval of the Main Ranges belt as described and illustrated in Harrison (in press).
5. Magnitude of displacement on the blind thrusts situated in the subsurface north of Rowlings Bay Thrust could be minimized on alternative valid cross-sections that emphasize the role of change development, bulk strain, and a similar style of folding in the Neoproterozoic and Cambrian stratigraphic interval.
6. The northern limit of the Ordovician Bully's Lump Formation has been interpreted as a submarine escarpment and facies change to sediment-starved deep-water conditions in the northeast. However, diachronous fold style, implied by high-frequency northerly facing chevron folds in the Danish River Formation, and an open upright style below, point to a detachment fault (Ninnis Glacier detachment) situated along the top-Bully's Lump contact.

**LEGEND**

<b>PALEOCENE</b>	TCL	CAPE LAWRENCE FORMATION
<b>CRETACEOUS</b>	K	(SACHEN, CHRISTOPHER, and KANGUK FORMATIONS) (undivided)
<b>SILURIAN</b>	SDE1	EIDS FORMATION (upper part)
	SDE2	EIDS FORMATION (lower part)
<b>SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN</b>	SDO	GOOSE FORD FORMATION
<b>SILURIAN</b>	SDP	DANISH RIVER FORMATION
	DSOP	CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION
<b>ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN</b>	OSHE	HAZEN FORMATION; member E
<b>ORDOVICIAN</b>	OSB	BULLY'S LUMP FORMATION
	OSG	NINNIS GLACIER FORMATION
<b>ORDOVICIAN</b>	OSA	ALLEN BAY FORMATION
	OCI	IRENE BAY FORMATION
	OCT	THAMES MOUNTAIN FORMATION
	OCB	BAY FORD FORMATION
	OE	ELEANOR RIVER FORMATION
	OB	BAUMANN FORD FORMATION
	OCE	CHRISTIAN ELY FORMATION
<b>CAMBRIAN</b>	CCP	CASS FJORD FORMATION (upper part)
	CCPb	CASS FJORD FORMATION (Parrish Glacier beds)
	CCPc	CASS FJORD FORMATION (poetic beds)
	CSB	SCOOBERRY BAY FORMATION
	CKB	KANE BASIN FORMATION
	CRA	RAWLINGS BAY FORMATION
	CHI	ITTER BAY FORMATION
<b>NEOPROTEROZOIC(?) - CAMBRIAN</b>	VCS	Unnamed formation; notes not known
	VCSu	Unnamed formation; anastomosing facies
	VCSun	Unnamed formation; mixed facies
<b>NEOPROTEROZOIC</b>	VEB	ELLA BAY FORMATION
	WVC	KENNEDY CHANNEL FORMATION
<b>NEOPROTEROZOIC(?) - CAMBRIAN</b>	NRY(?)	Neoproterozoic (assumed)
<b>MESOPROTEROZOIC</b>	MPSS	Smith Sound group
<b>PALEOPROTEROZOIC</b>	Pg	Undifferentiated granulate Inglefield Supergroup (Canadian Shield area)

Some geographical names subject to revision

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Thin formation

Fault, strike-slip, arrows indicate relative movement (defined, approximate)

**REFERENCES**

Dawes, P.R., Frisch, T., Davis, A.A., et al., 2000. The Basin 1995 mapping: tectonic structures and economic assessment of Precambrian and Lower Paleozoic provinces in northwestern Greenland. *Geology of Greenland Survey Bulletin* 188, p. 11-26.

Harrison, J.C. In press. Regional variation in structural style, deformation kinematics, and tectonic history, northeast Ellesmere Island, in *Geology of Northwest Ellesmere Island, Adjacent to Kane Basin and Ninnis Strait, Nunavut* (ed. J. Mayr, Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 592).

Structure cross-sections A1-A2, B1-B4, C1-C3 and D1-D2 to accompany maps 2101A, 2102A, 2104A, 2105A