

Cross-section A to A' Northeastern Ellesmere Island (northern Nunavut) via Hans Island to Washington Land (Northwest Greenland)

**NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE MAP ON NORTHEASTERN ELLESMERE ISLAND**  
(sources: Dewing et al., in press; Harrison et al., 2007; Mayr et al., 2007)

**PALEOGENE**  
EUKEKA SOUND GROUP (T<sub>1</sub> - T<sub>3</sub>)

**PALEOGENE (SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN)**

**T<sub>1</sub>**  
Cape Lawrence Formation: interbedded conglomerate, sedimentary breccia and sandstone, conglomerate thick-bedded to massive, boulder to granite grade, clasts of limestone, dolomite and minor sandstone; weathers reddish brown; red symbology; offshore.

**T<sub>2</sub>**  
Cape Lawrence Formation: interbedded conglomerate, sedimentary breccia and sandstone, conglomerate thick-bedded to massive, boulder to granite grade, clasts of limestone, dolomite and minor sandstone; weathers reddish brown; red symbology; offshore.

**T<sub>3</sub>**  
Peyo Formation: coarse-grained, volcanic sandstone, trough crossbeds, weathers brownish green; interbedded with mudstone, siltstone and pebble conglomerate; well rounded clasts of basal basalt, basaltic, mafic and granitic gneiss; abundant plant fossils and pebbled logs, rare freshwater brachiopod and graptolite; rare red sandstone and siltstone; calcareous sandstone and siltstone (lacustrine) in the lower part of the formation, and basal conglomerate; red symbology; offshore.

**SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN**  
UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN (LUDOVIC TO NYADAGAN)

**SD<sub>1</sub>, SD<sub>2</sub>**  
Edla Formation: mudstone interbedded with minor sandstone and limestone; mudstone, calcareous, silty and sandy, thin bedded, weathers light grey; sandstone, fine-grained, thin-bedded, weathers dusky yellow-grey; limestone, silty, fusuliferous and bivalved, weathers yellow-grey; red symbology; offshore.

**SILURIAN**  
UPPER SILURIAN (LUDOVIC)

**S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>**  
Danish River Formation: very thick-bedded graywacke, calcareous, impure, fine-grained, orange to pink, red color and related side markings; sandstone, silty mudstone, not type often arranged in thin upward system; 15 per cent coarse-grained granitoid and weathers in some sections north of Cape de Fosse, weathers brown; submarine fan deposits; red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER SILURIAN (LANDOVERY AND WENLOCK)**

**S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>**  
Cape Philips Formation: thin to very thin bedded black mudstone, graystone, interbedded with calcareous dolomite and limestone; part of formation; interbeds of brown siltstone in upper part of formation; map locally contain strata of Upper Ordovician age at the base; red symbology; offshore.

**ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**  
UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND LOWER SILURIAN (ASHGILL AND LANDOVERY)

**OS<sub>1</sub>, OS<sub>2</sub>**  
Allen Bay Formation: carbonate buildup (upper part); coral and megafossiliferous limestone; laminar stromatolite limestone and flat-topped globular and subhemispherical stromatolite boulders and radiolites; includes beds correlative with the Kap Morlan Formation of Washington Land; red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER SILURIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN**

**S<sub>5</sub>, S<sub>6</sub>**  
Palmer Hills, Kap Godthaab, Hassen, Basalts Fjord and Offa Island Formations: slope and platform facies carbonates including carbonate buildups; red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER SILURIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN**

**S<sub>7</sub>, S<sub>8</sub>**  
Pentamerus (Berge) and Hauge (Berge) Formations: isolated and amalgamated carbonate buildup deposits; slope facies carbonates; interbedded lime mudstone, granitoid and shale; red symbology; offshore.

**MORRIS BUGT GROUP (DK-SAF)**

**ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**  
UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND LOWER SILURIAN

**OS<sub>3</sub>, OS<sub>4</sub>**  
Ateqaluk Formation: cliff-forming nodular burrow-mottled limestone, widely fine-grained or fossiliferous, extensively dolomitized, petrofluoriferous color (correlative with the Trene Bay Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**ORDOVICIAN**  
UPPER ORDOVICIAN

**OS<sub>5</sub>, OS<sub>6</sub>**  
Cape Caboun Formation: massive nodular lime mudstone with shale and silty partings (approximately equivalent of the Trene Bay Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN AND UPPER ORDOVICIAN**

**OS<sub>7</sub>, OS<sub>8</sub>**  
Kap Jackson Formation: massive, bedded, nodular dolomite lime mudstone with fossiliferous hardgrounds; less resistant beds in the upper part (approximately equivalent of the Thamb Mountain Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**RYDER GLETSCHER GROUP (DK-OW)**

**MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN**

**OS<sub>9</sub>**  
Cape Weblar Formation: massive, laminated and burrow-mottled fine-grained dolomite, dolomite breccia, shale, siltstone; minor limestone; a medial interval of argillaceous and argillaceous dolomite (correlative with the upper Eleanor River Formation and Bay Fjord Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER ORDOVICIAN**

**OS<sub>10</sub>, OS<sub>11</sub>**  
Cape Ely and Nunavut Formations: burrow-mottled and fossiliferous lime mudstone, intratransmissional breccia, minor shale; chromolite dolomite and calcareous limestone in the upper part (correlative with the lower Eleanor River Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**Polvun Cliff and Yggdrasil Bay Formations: shaly dolomite, laminated lime mudstone, shale, overlain by dense limestone, intratransmissional conglomerate, shaly limestone, and argillites with shale and dolomite interbeds (correlative with the Eleanor River Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.**

**CHRISTIE ELY FORMATION: semi-resistant lime mudstone, laminated and stromatolite, lime mudstone with silty laminae type and fossiliferous and wavy-bedded limestone; cross-bedded sandstone in the upper part; red symbology; offshore.**

**EDICARAN TO SILURIAN**

**ES<sub>1</sub> - ES<sub>5</sub>**  
Undivided; mostly resistant; weathers off-white with the hanging wall of thrusts located under Kennedy Channel and close to the Ellesmere coast; red symbology; offshore.

**CHRISTIE ELY FORMATION: interbedded limestone and dolomite; limestone dolomite, lime mudstone with minor nodules, calcite with laminae and minor fine pebble conglomerate; locally abundant thrombolites; dolomite, finely crystalline, quartz sandstone, white, fine-grained and thin-bedded; red symbology; offshore.**

**UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN**

**CO<sub>1</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>**  
Bauman Fjord Formation: upper member: interbedded dolomite and gypsum; laminated dolomite; middle member: limestone, skeletal dolomite and radiolarite; lower member: interbedded gypsum and dolomite; red symbology; offshore.

**CHRISTIE ELY FORMATION: interbedded limestone and dolomite; limestone dolomite, lime mudstone with silty laminae type and fossiliferous and wavy-bedded limestone; cross-bedded sandstone in the upper part; red symbology; offshore.**

**UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN**

**CO<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>4</sub>**  
Cape City Formation: medium- to thick-bedded limestone, lime mudstone and shaly limestone with burrow nodules, calcite; calcite and minor fine pebble conglomerate; intervals of thick bedded stromatolite boulders, and quartz sands in the base; formation weathers very resistant; red symbology; offshore.

**CHRISTIE ELY FORMATION: interbedded limestone and dolomite; limestone dolomite, lime mudstone with silty laminae type and fossiliferous and wavy-bedded limestone; cross-bedded sandstone in the upper part; red symbology; offshore.**

**CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN**

**UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN**

**CO<sub>5</sub>, CO<sub>6</sub>**  
Case Fjord Formation: middle and upper members: interbedded thin-bedded limestone and dolomite; thrombolite and stromatolite boulders and abundant intratransmissional conglomerate; yellow, cross-bedded sandstone in upper part; purple colored intervals in lower part; map unit weathers massive; red symbology; offshore.

**UPPER CAMBRIAN**

**CO<sub>7</sub>, CO<sub>8</sub>**  
Case Fjord Formation, lower member (Franklin Glacier beds): interbedded limestone and dolomite; medium- and thin-bedded, burrow-nodules, laminated, fine pebble conglomerate; purple colored intervals; unit weathers moderately resistant; red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER CAMBRIAN**

**C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>**  
Sorensen Bay Formation: thick-bedded, calcareous dolomite, medium crystalline, some limestone in lower part; formation weathers yellow-orange and resistant; red symbology; offshore.

**ELLESMERE GROUP (EC<sub>1</sub> - EC<sub>4</sub>)**

**EC<sub>1</sub>, EC<sub>2</sub>**  
Kane Basin Formation: well-sorted sandstone and siltstone; sandstone fine to coarse grained, thin-bedded, laminated; minor mudstone in lower part; weathers distinctly dark and recessive; red symbology; offshore.

**EC<sub>3</sub>, EC<sub>4</sub>**  
Dallase Bay Formation: thin- to thick-bedded sandstone, quartz siltstone, fine to coarse grained, cross-bedded, scabbled burrows, weathers light grey to pink; intervals of thin-bedded siltstone, yellow to rusty weathering; interbeds of dark grey mudstone; red symbology; offshore.

**EC<sub>5</sub>, EC<sub>6</sub>**  
Ritter Bay Formation: dark grey shale and siltstone, locally silty, laminated; formation weathers dark and recessive; red symbology; offshore.

**EDICARAN AND CAMBRIAN**

**UPPER EDICARAN AND LOWER CAMBRIAN**

**ED<sub>1</sub>, ED<sub>2</sub>, ED<sub>3</sub>**  
Unnamed formation  
ED<sub>1</sub>: Sandstone facies: thin- to medium bedded sandstone, quartz siltstone, fine to coarse grained, quartz granule conglomerate; minor mudstone; interbeds of dark grey shale and siltstone; weathers reddish brown, resistant.  
ED<sub>2</sub>: Mixed facies: dark grey shale and siltstone, intervals of calcic granitoid and siltstone, thin interbeds of sandstone, interbeds of calcic granitoid, stromatolite and thrombolite; facies weathers dark grey, recessive.  
ED<sub>3</sub>: Undifferentiated unnamed formation; facies not known; red symbology; offshore.

**UPPER EDICARAN**

**ED<sub>4</sub>, ED<sub>5</sub>**  
Ela Bay Formation: upper part: dolomite, coarsely crystalline, thick-bedded, conchoidal, brecciated, weathers yellowish grey to light grey and resistant; middle part: shale, pyritic, laminated, weathers yellowish brown, sandstone, dark grey and recessive weathering; lower part: crinoid lamellae, limestone, dolomite, microlite, weathers calcareous, some fine pebble conglomerate, variably red, yellow and green weathering; red symbology; offshore.

**ED<sub>6</sub>**  
Kennedy Channel Formation: interbedded siltstone and shale; laminated, black and dark grey, weathers surfaces carry a white sulphate precipitate; minor interbedded sandstone; formation weathers massive.

**NORTHEAST ELLESMERE ISLAND, OFFSHORE AND CENTRAL PART OF MAP**  
(sources: Dewing et al., in press; Harrison et al., 2007; Hurst, 1980; Daves, 2004; Mayr et al., 2007)

**PALEOGENE (SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN)**

**T<sub>1</sub>**  
Eureka Sound Group, undivided; offshore, southwestern part of Kennedy Channel; sedimentarily stratified, low velocity material probably including Cape Lawrence Formation; red symbology; offshore.

**WASHINGTON LAND AND EAST CENTRAL PART OF MAP**  
(ages and descriptions from Hurst, 1980 and Daves, 2004)

**PEARY LAND GROUP (P<sub>1</sub>)**

**SILURIAN**  
LOWER SILURIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN

**S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>**  
Cape Schuchert and Lafayette Bay Formations, undivided: distal carbonate slope facies including black argillaceous shale, lime mudstone, chert, limestone conglomerate and thin granitoid beds (correlative with the Cape Philips Formation on central Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**WASHINGTON LAND UPPER SILURIAN (S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>)**

**MIDDLE SILURIAN AND UPPER SILURIAN**

**S<sub>5</sub>, S<sub>6</sub>**  
Kap Morlan Formation: lime mudstone, bioclastic limestone, carbonate conglomerate (may include beds elsewhere assigned to map units Sp and Sg); red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER SILURIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN**

**S<sub>7</sub>, S<sub>8</sub>**  
Palmer Hills, Kap Godthaab, Hassen, Basalts Fjord and Offa Island Formations: slope and platform facies carbonates including carbonate buildups; red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER SILURIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN**

**S<sub>9</sub>, S<sub>10</sub>**  
Pentamerus (Berge) and Hauge (Berge) Formations: isolated and amalgamated carbonate buildup deposits; slope facies carbonates; interbedded lime mudstone, granitoid and shale; red symbology; offshore.

**MORRIS BUGT GROUP (DK-SAF)**

**ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**  
UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND LOWER SILURIAN

**OS<sub>1</sub>, OS<sub>2</sub>**  
Ateqaluk Formation: cliff-forming nodular burrow-mottled limestone, widely fine-grained or fossiliferous, extensively dolomitized, petrofluoriferous color (correlative with the Trene Bay Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**ORDOVICIAN**  
UPPER ORDOVICIAN

**OS<sub>3</sub>, OS<sub>4</sub>**  
Cape Caboun Formation: massive nodular lime mudstone with shale and silty partings (approximately equivalent of the Trene Bay Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN AND UPPER ORDOVICIAN**

**OS<sub>5</sub>, OS<sub>6</sub>**  
Kap Jackson Formation: massive, bedded, nodular dolomite lime mudstone with fossiliferous hardgrounds; less resistant beds in the upper part (approximately equivalent of the Thamb Mountain Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**RYDER GLETSCHER GROUP (DK-OW)**

**MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN**

**OS<sub>7</sub>**  
Cape Weblar Formation: massive, laminated and burrow-mottled fine-grained dolomite, dolomite breccia, shale, siltstone; minor limestone; a medial interval of argillaceous and argillaceous dolomite (correlative with the upper Eleanor River Formation and Bay Fjord Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER ORDOVICIAN**

**OS<sub>8</sub>, OS<sub>9</sub>**  
Cape Ely and Nunavut Formations: burrow-mottled and fossiliferous lime mudstone, intratransmissional breccia, minor shale; chromolite dolomite and calcareous limestone in the upper part (correlative with the lower Eleanor River Formation of eastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

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**CHRISTIE ELY FORMATION: semi-resistant lime mudstone, laminated and stromatolite, lime mudstone with silty laminae type and fossiliferous and wavy-bedded limestone; cross-bedded sandstone in the upper part; red symbology; offshore.**

**CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN**

**UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER ORDOVICIAN**

**CO<sub>1</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>**  
Case Fjord Formation: shaly lime mudstone, intratransmissional conglomerate, lesser thin-bedded dolomite, aluminous limestone, granitoid, sandstone, locally common argillite, calcic limestone (correlative with the middle and upper Case Fjord Formation of northeastern Ellesmere Island); red symbology; offshore.

**UPPER CAMBRIAN**

**CO<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>4</sub>**  
Case Fjord Formation, upper member: interbedded thin-bedded limestone and dolomite; thrombolite and stromatolite boulders and abundant intratransmissional conglomerate; yellow, cross-bedded sandstone in upper part; purple colored intervals in lower part; map unit weathers massive; red symbology; offshore.

**UPPER CAMBRIAN**

**CO<sub>5</sub>, CO<sub>6</sub>**  
Case Fjord Formation, lower member (Franklin Glacier beds): interbedded limestone and dolomite; medium- and thin-bedded, burrow-nodules, laminated, fine pebble conglomerate; purple colored intervals; unit weathers moderately resistant; red symbology; offshore.

**LOWER CAMBRIAN**

**C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>**  
Sorensen Bay Formation: thick-bedded, calcareous dolomite, medium crystalline, some limestone in lower part; formation weathers yellow-orange and resistant; red symbology; offshore.

**ELLESMERE GROUP (EC<sub>1</sub> - EC<sub>4</sub>)**

**EC<sub>1</sub>, EC<sub>2</sub>**  
Kane Basin Formation: well-sorted sandstone and siltstone; sandstone fine to coarse grained, thin-bedded, laminated; minor mudstone in lower part; weathers distinctly dark and recessive; red symbology; offshore.

**EC<sub>3</sub>, EC<sub>4</sub>**  
Dallase Bay Formation: thin- to thick-bedded sandstone, quartz siltstone, fine to coarse grained, cross-bedded, scabbled burrows, weathers light grey to pink; intervals of thin-bedded siltstone, yellow to rusty weathering; interbeds of dark grey mudstone; red symbology; offshore.

**EC<sub>5</sub>, EC<sub>6</sub>**  
Ritter Bay Formation: dark grey shale and siltstone, locally silty, laminated; formation weathers dark and recessive; red symbology; offshore.

**EDICARAN AND CAMBRIAN**

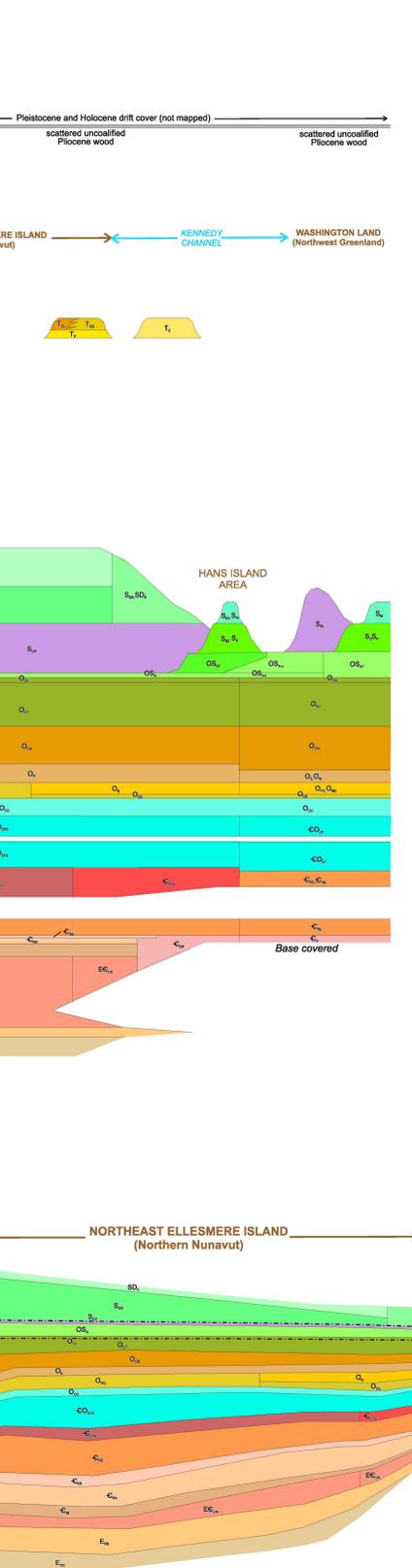
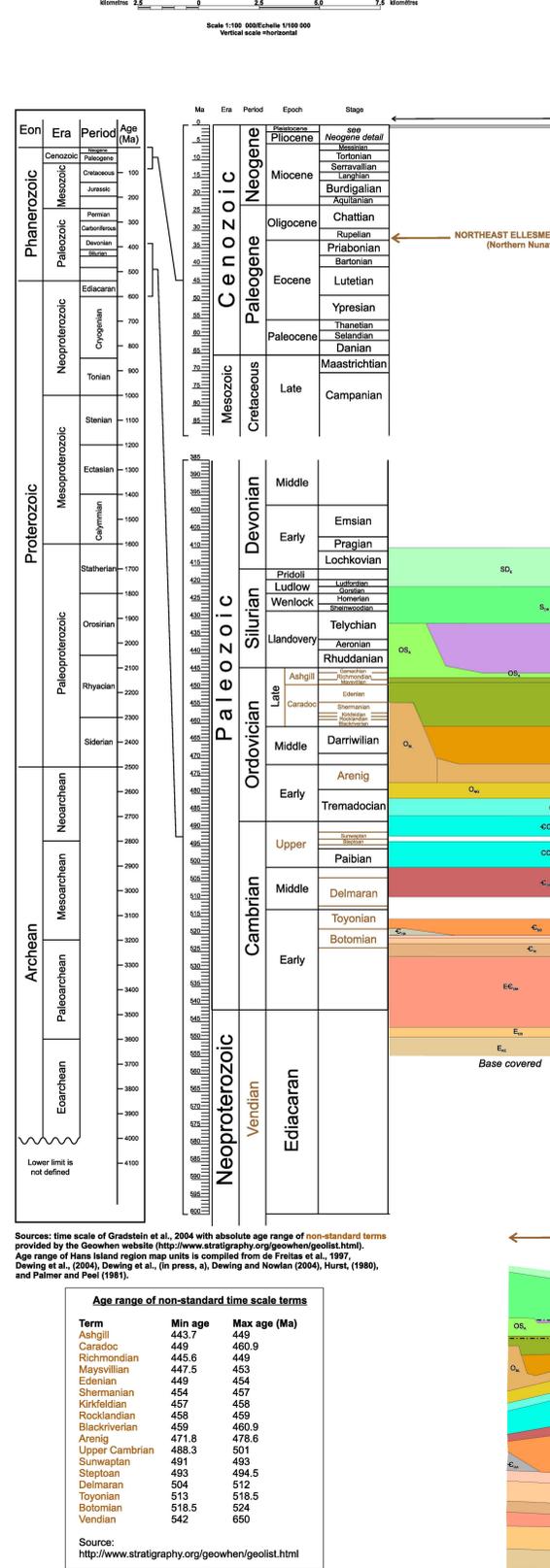
**UPPER EDICARAN AND LOWER CAMBRIAN**

**ED<sub>1</sub>, ED<sub>2</sub>, ED<sub>3</sub>**  
Unnamed formation  
ED<sub>1</sub>: Sandstone facies: thin- to medium bedded sandstone, quartz siltstone, fine to coarse grained, quartz granule conglomerate; minor mudstone; interbeds of dark grey shale and siltstone; weathers reddish brown, resistant.  
ED<sub>2</sub>: Mixed facies: dark grey shale and siltstone, intervals of calcic granitoid and siltstone, thin interbeds of sandstone, interbeds of calcic granitoid, stromatolite and thrombolite; facies weathers dark grey, recessive.  
ED<sub>3</sub>: Undifferentiated unnamed formation; facies not known; red symbology; offshore.

**UPPER EDICARAN**

**ED<sub>4</sub>, ED<sub>5</sub>**  
Ela Bay Formation: upper part: dolomite, coarsely crystalline, thick-bedded, conchoidal, brecciated, weathers yellowish grey to light grey and resistant; middle part: shale, pyritic, laminated, weathers yellowish brown, sandstone, dark grey and recessive weathering; lower part: crinoid lamellae, limestone, dolomite, microlite, weathers calcareous, some fine pebble conglomerate, variably red, yellow and green weathering; red symbology; offshore.

**ED<sub>6</sub>**  
Kennedy Channel Formation: interbedded siltstone and shale; laminated, black and dark grey, weathers surfaces carry a white sulphate precipitate; minor interbedded sandstone; formation weathers massive.



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**Age range of non-standard time scale terms**

Term	Min age (Ma)	Max age (Ma)
Ashgill	443.7	448
Caradoc	449	460.9
Richmondian	445.6	449
Maysvillian	447.5	453
Edenian	449	454
Sherranian	454	457
Kirkfieldian	457	458
Rocklandian	458	459
Blackriverian	459	460.9
Armitg	471.8	478.6
Upper Cambrian	488.3	501
Sunwaptan	491	493
Staptian	493	494.5
Delmaran	504	512
Toyonian	513	518.5
Botomian	518.5	524
Vendian	542	650

Source: <http://www.stratigraphy.org/geowhen/geolist.html>

**Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)**

Bedding, top known (overturned, vertical, inclined) .....

Bedding, determined graphically from air photos (inclined) .....

Fault, strike slip, arrows indicate relative movement (defined and approximate, assumed) .....

Thrust, reverse fault (defined and approximate, assumed; teeth on hanging wall) .....

Fault, type unknown (defined and approximate, assumed; downthrown side indicated) .....

Anticline (defined and approximate, assumed, overturned) .....

Syncline (defined and approximate, assumed) .....

Line of structural cross-section .....

Mineral locality (lead, zinc, copper) .....

**Source:** developed from a palinspastic restoration of structural cross-section A-A' (see above).

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