

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) × · · · · · · · · · · · · Thin unit, marker (on stratigraphic relationships diagram and structural cross-sections) . . 'BRASKERUDS' beds and glaciofluvial drift, undivided (see also Note 9): Sand, fine-Bedding, top known (overturned, inclined, vertical, horizontal) . TBQ to coarse-grained, quartzose, unconsolidated, cross-stratified; silt; gravel; minor uncoalified wood, leaves, peat, mud; fluvial, swamp and lacustrine deposits; Bedding, from aerial photographs . unconformably overlain by unconsolidated or locally cemented glaciofluvial gravels, Fault, thrust (synonymous with contraction fault; teeth indicate inferred dip direction of fault and upthrust side; defined and approximate, assumed) . . Fault, undetermined (solid circle indicates downthrown side; defined and approximate) . . Fault on structural cross-sections (arrow indicates direction of motion) Lineament (from aerial photographs) . . Anticline (trace of axial plane; upright or inclined, overturned; arrow indicates plunge direction; defined and approximate)

Syncline (trace of axial plane; upright or inclined, overturned; arrow indicates

Location of uncoalified wood (assignable to Pliocene 'Braskeruds' beds;

In addition to these localities, scattered galena and sphalerite occurs

(on stratigraphic relationships diagram and structural cross-sections)

sparingly in the Allen Bay Formation, and minor hydrozincite is encountered on shale parting surfaces in the Cape Phillips Formation.

plunge direction; defined and approximate)

Location of formation type section (see Note 10) .

Mineral occurrence (bitumen, coal, barite)

observations of J.G. Fyles, pers. comm., 1993) . .

LOWER AND UPPER CRETACEOUS

DBL BLUE FIORD FORMATION (undivided).

EIDS FORMATION (Emsian). Mudrock, minor sandstone, siltstone, and limestone.

fossiliferous. Sandstone: yellowish grey; fine-grained; thin-bedded; graded beds

Member 3. Sandstone, siltstone, mudrock, and minor limestone. Sandstone and

siltstone: argillaceous, calcareous, and micaceous; yellowish grey and dark yellowish

brown weathering; very fine-grained; thin-bedded; graded laminae (turbidites), rare

sole marks and contorted bedding. Mudrock: calcareous; medium grey weathering;

thin-bedded and fissile. Limestone: argillaceous and silty; yellowish grey weathering;

thin- to thick-bedded; locally with limestone boulders; submarine slope and basin.

Member 2. Limestone and mudrock, minor limestone clast conglomerate. Limestone: variably argillaceous; yellowish grey weathering; thin- to thick-bedded; planar-parallel lamination; rare contorted bedding; locally fossiliferous. Mudrock: calcareous;

medium grey weathering; thin-bedded and fissile. Limestone conglomerate: yellowish

grey; thick-bedded; poorly sorted; clast support; rare boundstone boulders; shelf and

Member 1. Mudrock and minor limestone. Mudrock: medium and dark grey and bluish

black weathering; thin-bedded and fissile. Limestone: yellowish grey weathering;

CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION (Llandovery to Ludlow). Limestone, mudrock, minor

dolostone. Limestone and dolostone: locally chert rich; yellowish grey weathering;

hydrozincite on some parting surfaces; basin floor and submarine slope.

THUMB MOUNTAIN and IRENE BAY FORMATIONS, undivided: on structure

thin- to medium-bedded; abundant planar-parallel lamination; petroliferous. Mudrock:

calcareous; medium grey; thin-bedded and fissile; abundant graptolites. Common

thin-bedded; planar-parallel lamination; submarine slope and basin.

green weathering; thin-bedded, friable, fissile. Limestone: argillaceous, silty, and rare

limestone clast conglomerate; yellowish grey weathering; thin- to thick-bedded; locally

DE Mudrock and siltstone: calcareous and variably micaceous; light grey and greyish

(turbidites); submarine slope (see also Note 5).

DEVON ISLAND FORMATION (Ludlow to Pragian)

UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN

LOWER AND UPPER SILURIAN

CCF CASS FJORD FORMATION (Undivided).

northeastern Ellesmere Island.

EDIAÇARAN(?) AND LOWER CAMBRIAN

SCORESBY BAY FORMATION (structural cross-sections only). Dolostone and

limestone: thickness variation, distribution and contained rock types in this unit are

based on measured sections and stratigraphic relationships documented on

ELLESMERE GROUP (undivided, structural cross-sections only): thickness variation,

subsurface distribution, and contained rock types in this succession are extrapolated

FIORD FORMATION at the base (sandstone, slate, argillaceous limestone), and the

overlying RITTER BAY (slate), RAWLINGS BAY (quartz sandstone) and KANE

BASIN (slate and argillaceous limestone) FORMATIONS.

from seismic profiles south of Bjorne Peninsula, and based on measured sections

and stratigraphic relationships documented on northeastern Ellesmere Island. Separately mapped units of northeastern Ellesmere Island include the ARCHER

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

LEGEND

EUREKA SOUND GROUP (KTMB-TM; see also Notes 8,10) MARGARET FORMATION (Upper Paleocene-Eocene): sandstone, quartzose; fineto medium-grained; yellowish orange and pale yellowish grey weathering; lignite, locally fused and stained red; siltstone; minor mudrock; local conglomerate at base; deltaic and nonmarine. MOUNT MOORE FORMATION (Upper Paleocene): sandstone, quartzose, variably calcite-cemented or uncemented; cross-stratified; pale to moderate yellowish brown, greyish yellow and greyish orange weathering; abundant detrital coal fragments; siltstone; marl; mudrock; deltaic and nearshore marine.

Some units on the map appear with a question mark (?);

SVERDRUP BASIN SUCCESSION

this indicates that the unit assignment is uncertain. POST-OROGENIC GRAVELS

diamictite, and scattered erratics; periglacial.

MOUNT LAWSON FORMATION (Upper Paleocene): mudrock, with intercalated and thin-bedded lithic sandstone and siltstone; moderate to dark brownish grey weathering; minor lignite coal; abundant silicified wood; prodeltaic and shallow marine; TML': may include unrecognized beds of the MOUNT BELL FORMATION at the base (see also Note 8). CRETACEOUS AND PALEOGENE MOUNT BELL FORMATION (Maastrichtian and Paleocene): sandstone, quartzose;

cross-stratified; white to dark yellowish orange weathering; locally cemented with limonite; lignite coal; fluvial and marginal marine (see also Note 8). **CRETACEOUS** UPPER CRETACEOUS KANGUK FORMATION (Turonian to Maastrichtian): mudrock, dark grey and brownish black weathering, jarosite stained; variably silty, siliceous and bentonitic; bentonitic clay, yellow and greyish yellow; glauconitic sandstone; tuffaceous sandstone; open marine.

LOWER CRETACEOUS HASSEL FORMATION (Albian): Sandstone, very fine- to medium-grained; pale olive grey and yellowish grey weathering; bioturbated, variably quartzose, pebbly, and carbonaceous, uncemented, mostly recessive; interbedded siltstone and minor mudrock; nearshore marine and deltaic. CHRISTOPHER FORMATION (Aptian and Albian): Mudrock, dark grey, brownish grey and brownish black weathering; intercalated siltstone and minor, very

siltstone concretions, locally abundant bivalves; open marine. ISACHSEN FORMATION (Barremian and Aptian): Sandstone, fine- to coarse-grained; quartzose and carbonaceous; cross-stratified; yellowish grey, very pale grey and pale orange weathering; minor lignite coal, coaly mudrock and clast-supported chert pebble conglomerate; fluvial and deltaic.

fine-grained sandstone; scattered chert pebbles; numerous mudstone and calcareous

SCHEI POINT GROUP (TMH-TSB)

OKSE BAY GROUP (DSF-DF)

BARROW FORMATION (Norian): Mudrock, brownish black weathering; minor quartzose sandstone and siltstone; open marine. PAT BAY FORMATION (Carnian): Sandstone, fine- to coarse-grained; pale yellowish orange, calcareous and bioclastic; scattered pebbles; bioclastic limestone; minor dark

grey or dusky red weathering mudrock, coaly mudrock and coal; abundant Gryphea

and other bivalves; nearshore marine. MIDDLE AND UPPER TRIASSIC coarse-grained; pale yellowish orange; cross-stratified, variably calcareous and bioclastic, scattered pebbles; nearshore marine; THB: HOYLE BAY FORMATION: sandstone; structure sections only; TMH: MURRAY HARBOUR FORMATION: shale, petroliferous; sandstone; structure sections only.

BJORNE FORMATION: Sandstone, medium- to coarse-grained; variably pebbly and calcite cemented, cross-stratified; moderate red to dusky red and pale yellowish orange weathering; chert-pebble conglomerate; braided fluvial and deltaic; TBL: BLIND FIORD FORMATION: Shale; structure sections only.

TROLD FIORD FORMATION (Wordian) PTF: Glauconitic sandstone, locally CPC fossiliferous; minor chert; nearshore marine; structure sections only; CANYON FIORD FORMATION (Bashkirian to Sakmarian) CPC: sandstone, conglomerate, minor shale and limestone; mostly rift-fill alluvial fan deposits; structure sections only. FRANKLINIAN SUCCESSION

UPPER DEVONIAN FRAM FORMATION (Frasnian). Sandstone, siltstone, minor conglomerate. Sandstone: pebbly, locally calcareous; dusky red and white weathering; fine-grained; thick- to thin-bedded; poorly consolidated to unconsolidated, recessive; abundant trough cross-stratification and channel-fill sequences. Conglomerate: white and yellowish grey weathering; pebble, granule, and minor cobble grade; thick-bedded; locally unconsolidated. Siltstone: calcareous; dusky red weathering; thin-bedded;

HECLA BAY FORMATION (Givetian). Sandstone and conglomerate. Sandstone: quartzose, locally pebbly; pale yellowish orange and yellowish grey weathering; fineto medium-grained; thick-bedded; planar and trough cross-stratified. Chert conglomerate: pale yellowish orange and yellowish grey weathering; pebble, granule, and cobble grade; thick-bedded; braided fluvial. LOWER AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN STRATHCONA FIORD FORMATION (Emsian and Eifelian). Sandstone, siltstone,

mudrock, minor conglomerate and limestone. Sandstone: quartzose, micaceous, and calcareous; dusky red and yellowish green weathering; thin- to thick-bedded; abundant cross-stratification. Siltstone and mudrock: micaceous; dusky red weathering; planar-parallel- and cross-stratification. Conglomerate: yellowish grey; pebble and granule grade; thick-bedded; trough and planar cross-stratified. Limestone: sandy and micaceous; yellowish grey and dusky yellow; thin-bedded; abundant ostracodes, rare bivalves; meandering, braided fluvial, marine. (see also

Members 2 and 3 (undivided): Member 3. Dolostone and limestone: yellow and yellowish brown weathering; thick-bedded; fenestral, locally very fossiliferous; vuggy porosity locally; open shelf. Member 2. Dolostone, limestone, siltstone, minor gypsum and anhydrite. Limestone and dolostone: silty; dusky red and yellowish green-weathering; thin-bedded; recessive. Siltstone: dusky red and pale yellowish green weathering; thin-bedded; planar, parallel lamination, ripple marks. Gypsum and anhydrite: white and moderate red weathering; nodular and laminated; restricted marine, paralic, floodplain (see also

BLUE FIORD FORMATION (Emsian)

locally biostromal and biohermal. Sandstone: calcareous; pale yellowish brown and dusky yellow weathering; thin-bedded; massive; open shelf. VENDOM FIORD FORMATION (Emsian): Dolostone, conglomerate, gypsum, rare sandstone and siltstone. Dolostone: variably arenaceous; dusky red, yellowish green, and yellowish brown weathering; thin- to thick-bedded; abundant fossil fragments; biomoldic porosity. Sandstone: dusky red and pale yellowish brown weathering; locally cross-stratified. Siltstone: gypsiferous locally; moderate red and yellow-grey weathering; thin-bedded, recessive. Conglomerate: yellowish grey weathering; granule to cobble, rarely boulder grade; thick-bedded. Gypsum: white, orange and moderate red weathering; planar-parallel lamination and nodular; fluvial, paralic, restricted proximal shelf.

Member 1. Limestone, minor dolostone and sandstone. Limestone and dolostone: yellowish grey weathering; medium- to thick-bedded; bioturbated; abundant fossils;

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN GOOSE FIORD FORMATION (Ludlow to Pragian). Dolostone and limestone. Dolostone: light grey, yellowish grey, and pale yellowish brown weathering; thin- to thick-bedded, resistant; locally very fossiliferous. Limestone: yellowish grey and pale yellowish brown weathering; thick- to medium-bedded; abundant brachiopods, corals, and stromatoporoids; chert-rich in basal part of formation; restricted and open marine (see also Note 4).

DOURO FORMATION (Ludlow). Limestone: locally argillaceous and dolomitic; Sp yellowish grey, pale yellowish brown, and pale yellowish green weathering; thick- and medium-bedded; locally burrow mottled; abundant atrypid brachiopods and corals;

CAPE STORM FORMATION (Ludlow). Dolostone: minor silt; light grey and yellowish SCS grey weathering; medium bedded; planar-parallel lamination, abundant mudcracks and ostracodes; restricted marine. ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND UPPER SILURIAN ALLEN BAY FORMATION (Katian to Ludlow?)

Upper part. Limestone: dolomitic; yellowish grey; very thick-bedded; bioturbation structures, stromatolitic, and rare brachiopods; restricted and open marine. Middle part. Dolostone: locally abundant silicification, commonly biostromal; yellowish grey and pale yellowish brown weathering; thick-bedded; abundant vuggy and biomoldic porosity, bitumen stained locally; abundant pentamerid brachiopods, stromatoporoids, corals, and crinoids; open marine. Lower part. Limestone: dolomitic; light grey and yellowish grey weathering; thick-bedded; burrow-mottled, sparsely fossiliferous; open marine. CORNWALLIS GROUP (OCB-OCI)

UPPER ORDOVICIAN IRENE BAY FORMATION (Katian). Limestone and minor mudrock. Limestone: argillaceous; pale greenish yellow and yellowish grey weathering; medium-bedded; rubbly weathering; abundant trilobite fragments, receptaculitids, corals, brachiopods, bryozoans, crinoids, and cephalopods. Mudrock: calcareous; pale greenish yellow weathering; thin-bedded; limestone nodules; open marine. THUMB MOUNTAIN FORMATION (Sandbian to Katian): Limestone: dolomitic; light grey and yellowish grey weathering; thick-bedded; burrow mottled; rare crinoid ossicles, corals, gastropods (Maclurites), and cephalopods; white chert nodules in

upper part; open marine.

LOWER TO UPPER ORDOVICIAN BAY FIORD FORMATION (Floian to Sandbian) Upper part. Dolostone: greyish green and yellowish grey weathering; thin-bedded; abundant planar-parallel lamination; rare mudcracks; restricted marine. Middle part. Limestone and minor dolostone. Dolostone: as in upper part. Limestone: dolomitic; pale yellowish brown; thick-bedded; burrow mottled and locally fenestral; petroliferous smell, sparse fossils, including fragmentary and disarticulated trilobites, gastropods, crinoids, and brachiopods; open marine. Lower part. Limestone, dolostone, mudrock, locally abundant gypsum and/or breccia at the base. Dolostone and limestone: light grey, pale yellowish green, and yellowish grey weathering; thin- to medium-bedded; abundant planar-parallel lamination. Mudrock: calcareous and locally gypsiferous; light grey weathering; fissile; friable. Gypsum: white weathering; planar-parallel lamination; intensely tectonized. Breccia: particulate rubble packbreccia; poorly sorted; angular dolostone and limestone lithoclasts; restricted marine.

ELEANOR RIVER FORMATION (Tremadoc and Floian): Limestone and dolostone. Limestone: dolomitic; pale yellowish brown and light grey weathering; thick-bedded; massive and burrow mottled; abundant chert nodules and silicified mottles. Dolostone: light grey weathering; thin- to medium-bedded; planar-parallel lamination and mudcracks; restricted and open marine. BAUMANN FIORD FORMATION (Tremadoc). Upper part. Limestone and gypsum. Gypsum: as in lower part. Limestone: yellowish grey weathering; thin-bedded; recessive; restricted marine. Middle part. Limestone: dolomitic; yellowish grey

weathering; thick-bedded; burrow mottled; resistant; open marine. Lower part. Gypsum: white and light grey weathering; planar-parallel lamination; intensely

tectonized; recessive; restricted marine. CHRISTIAN ELV FORMATION (Tremadoc): Limestone, minor dolostone and sandstone. Limestone and dolostone: medium grey and dark grey weathering; medium- to thick-bedded; numerous intraclast beds; rare algal-microbial mounds Sandstone: calcareous; white and light grey weathering; medium- to thick-bedded; medium-grained; cross-stratified; open and restricted marine. CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN

dolostone: yellowish brown and brownish orange weathering in the east, dark grey

Mudrock: greyish yellow-green weathering; thin-bedded; open and restricted marine.

and dark yellowish brown in the west; thick-bedded; burrow mottled and abundant stromatolite-microbial boundstone; vuggy porosity; open marine (map unit is included

MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN CASS FJORD FORMATION Upper part: Limestone, minor dolostone, mudrock and sandstone. Limestone and dolostone: yellowish grey and greyish yellow-green weathering; thin- to thick-bedded; abundant algal-microbial mounds and intraclast beds; abundant fossils including fragmentary trilobites and brachiopods. Sandstone: quartzose and calcareous; white and yellowish grey; medium-bedded; locally with carbonate intraclasts and ooids.

with Cass Fjord Formation on all structure sections).

Lower part: Limestone, dolostone, sandstone, siltstone, minor mudrock. Limestone and dolostone: variably silty and sandy; pale yellowish orange and moderate red planar-parallel lamination; rare fossils including fragmentary trilobites and brachiopods. Mudrock and siltstone: moderate red weathering; thin-bedded; recessive; planar-parallel lamination, mudcracks; restricted marine. Thickness variations of parts of this formation illustrated on the accompanying structural cross-sections are based on measured sections located west of the map area and on northeastern Ellesmere island. LOWER AND MIDDLE CAMBRIAN CAPE LEIPER, CAPE INGERSOLL, POLICE POST, CAPE KENT, AND CAPE WOOD FORMATIONS (undivided). Dolostone and limestone: variably argillaceous,

LOWER CAMBRIAN DALLAS BUGT FORMATION: Sandstone: quartzose, locally arkosic and argillaceous, dolomitic in the upper part; yellowish grey and greenish grey weathering; thin- to thick-bedded; abundant horizontal and vertical (Skolithos) traces; marine. INGLEFIELD MOBILE BELT

arenaceous, peloidal, and oolitic; pale yellowish orange, greyish yellow, and yellowish

brown weathering; medium- to thick-bedded; rare burrow mottles; locally abundant trilobite fragments; vuggy porosity with local bitumen stain; open and restricted

PALEOPROTEROZOIC (~1980 to 1750 Ma; Dawes, 2004) Gneiss, diverse meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks, and granitoid rocks, chiefly of granulite grade; intrusive granitoid rock (undivided; see GSC Memoir 409 by T. Frisch, 1988 for details). This unit may include unconformable sedimentary successions of Mesoproterozoic and Neoproterozoic ages where it is overlain by the Ellesmere Group in the subsurface (as illustrated on structural cross-sections).

of Irene Bay in the headwaters of the Ingrid River. However, the Baumann Fiord Formation is only

for frost-shattered bedrock.

the east-facing slopes of the Huff Ridge.

preserved in irregular rubble mounds and is assumed to have been transported to its present location by recent landslides from the southeast. 2. This region of low relief, situated 8 to 10 km southwest of Taggart Lake, includes faulted and, as yet, undivided small exposure areas of Thumb Mountain, Irene Bay, and Allen Bay formations. 3. Large erratics and glacially transported rubble piles of Allen Bay and Cape Phillips formations are abundant on west-facing slopes within the range of hills lying along the west side of the Braskerud Plain from 78°00'N to at least 78°10'N. In some instances, these deposits can readily be mistaken

. Sandstone and conglomerate occurs in many exposures of the upper Goose Fiord Formation throughout the range of hills east of the Braskeruds Plain between Vendom and Strathcona fiords. These beds are associated with an extensive intraformational disconformity. 5. Part of the upper member of the Devon Island Formation grades southwards into the lower Eids Formation. This relationship is marked by a facies change located at approximately 78°14'N on

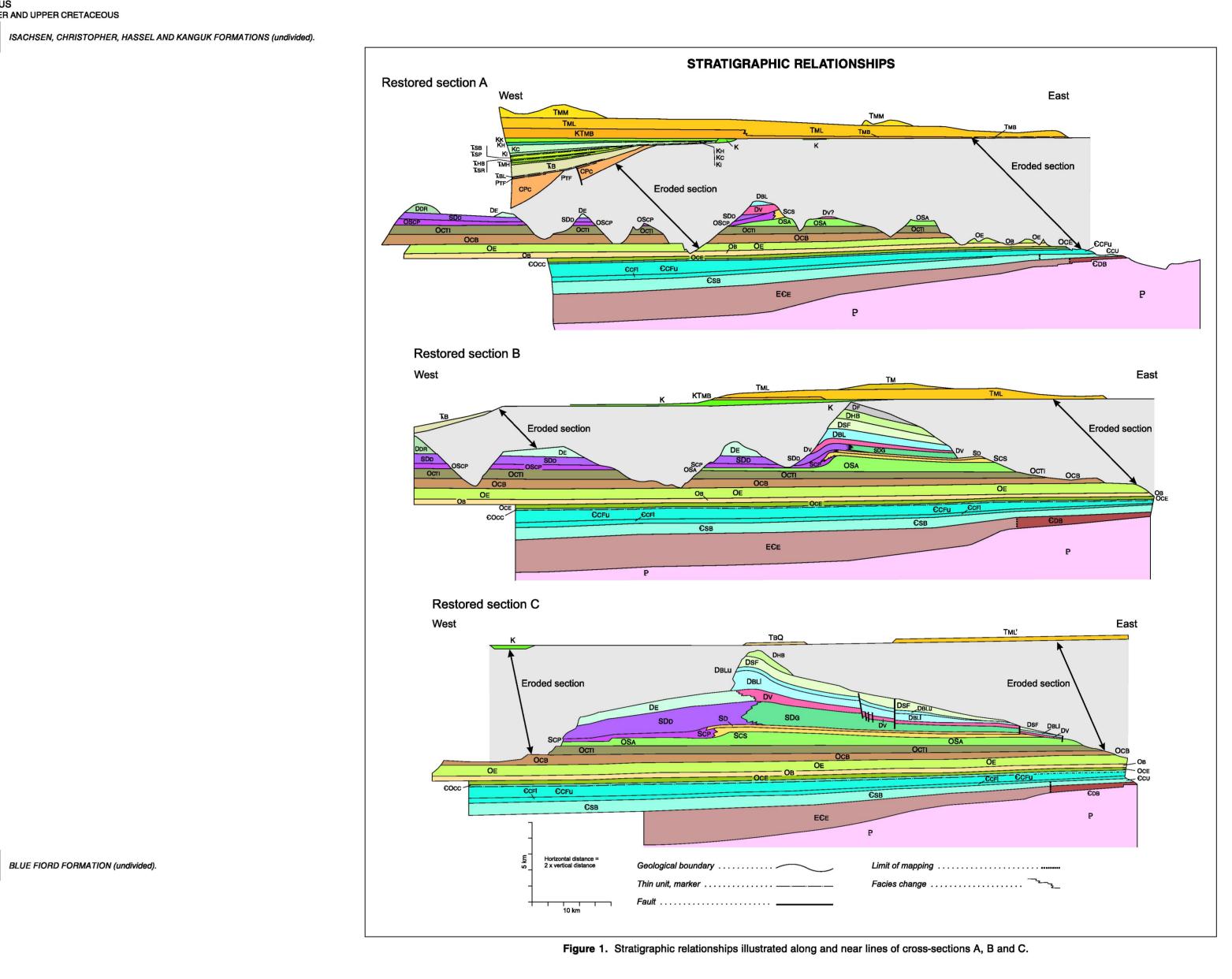
6. A thin interval of dusky red weathering siltstone, carbonate and evaporite overlies a widespread disconformity separating members 1 and 2 of the Blue Fiord Formation throughout the ranges of hills east of Braskeruds Plain between the heads of Vendom and Strathcona fiords. These strata also feature a facies change westwards to recessive limestone and dolostone and a loss of the distinctive red-weathering character.

Baumann Fiord Formation appears to overlie flat-lying Bay Fiord strata at a site located 10 km east 7. Sandstone occurs in member 1 of the Blue Fiord Formation throughout the range of hills along the west side of Braskeruds Plain as far north as 78°17'N. Detailed study of these beds may reveal that the contacts between the lower and upper parts of the Blue Fiord Formation and between the Blue Fiord and overlying Strathcona Fiord Formation may be lower (and farther west) than currently indicated for this area.

8. The Mount Bell Formation is a readily identified rock unit, distinguished mainly by the fact that it consists of white to dark yellowish orange weathering sandstone. It appears to be discontinuous in most areas east of Irene Bay, south and east of Strathcona Fiord, and east of Braskeruds Plain, In much of these areas the Mount Lawson Formation appears to comprise the basal beds of the Eureka Sound Group. The question as to whether the absence of Mount Bell beds is the result of having been bevelled out by an unconformity positioned below the Mount Lawson Formation or passing laterally into dark coloured beds of the Mount Lawson Formation from which it would be readily distinguished is, as yet, unresolved. Miall (1986) referred beds of the Eureka Sound Group in northwestern parts of the map area (i.e.

north of Bay Fiord and west of longitude 82°45'W) to his then newly defined Vesle Fiord Formation. This procedure is not accepted here and the beds in this region are assigned to the Mount Bell 9. Unconsolidated sand and gravel assignable to the Pliocene 'Braskeruds' beds are believed to underlie large areas of the Braskeruds Plain as well as numerous high-level benches throughout drainage basins around the heads of Vendom and Strathcona fiords. Occurrences of uncoalified wood and peat are diagnostic features of these deposits. In most areas, Pliocene beds are disconformably overlain by Quaternary gravels. There has been no attempt to map out the true

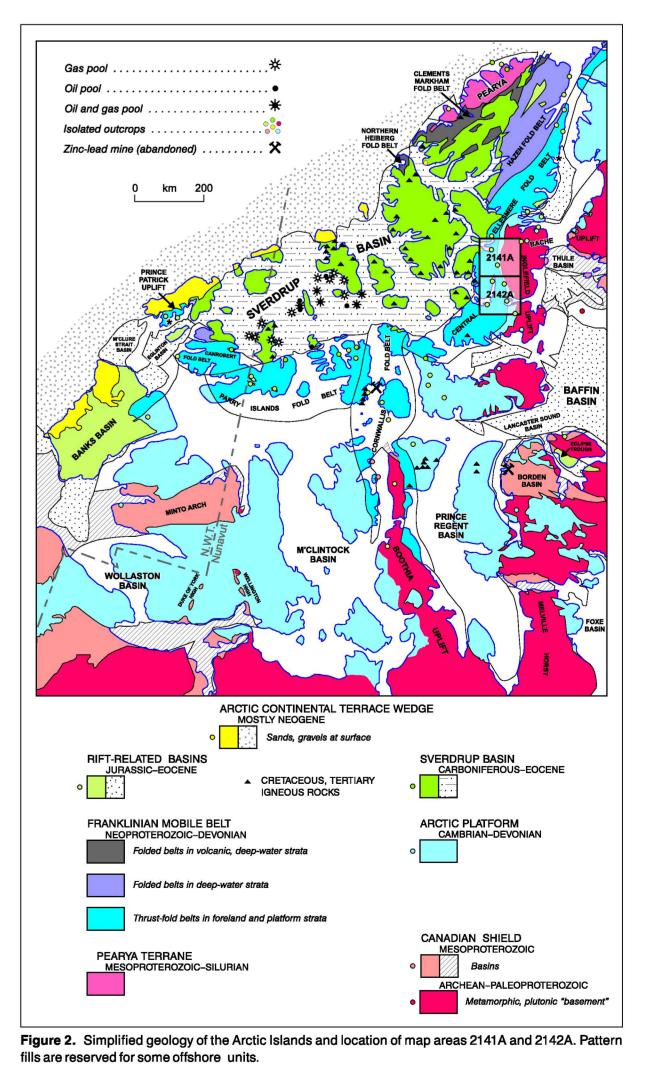
combined extent of either, except where mapping of Paleogene and older bedrock is precluded by the excessive thickness and lateral continuity of the younger deposits. 10. This map area contains the type-sections of the Strathcona Fiord, Mount Bell, Mount Lawson and



LOWER DEVONIAN DANISH RIVER FORMATION (Pragian and ?Emsian). Sandstone, minor siltstone DDR and mudrock. Sandstone: calcareous, variably micaceous; dusky yellow weathering; fine- and very fine-grained; medium- to thick-bedded; abundant tool marks, intraclasts, slump structures, and abundant graded beds (turbidites). Mudrock: calcareous; medium grey weathering; thin-bedded; planar-parallel lamination; submarine fan. SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN DEVON ISLAND FORMATION, undivided (Ludlow to Pragian): Mudrock and minor limestone. Mudrock: medium and dark grey and bluish black weathering; thin-bedded and fissile. Limestone: yellowish grey weathering; thin-bedded; planar-parallel lamination; submarine slope and basin.

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN UPPER ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION (Hirnantian to Ludlow; includes an unmapped Upper Ordovician tongue of the Allen Bay Formation at the base). Limestone, mudrock, minor dolostone and chert. Limestone and dolostone: locally chert rich; yellowish grey weathering; thin- to medium-bedded; abundant planar-parallel lamination; petroliferous. Mudrock: calcareous; medium grey; thin-bedded and fissile; abundant graptolites and trilobites. Common hydrozincite on some parting surfaces. Chert: black and dark brown; nodular and thin-bedded; basin floor and submarine slope.



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