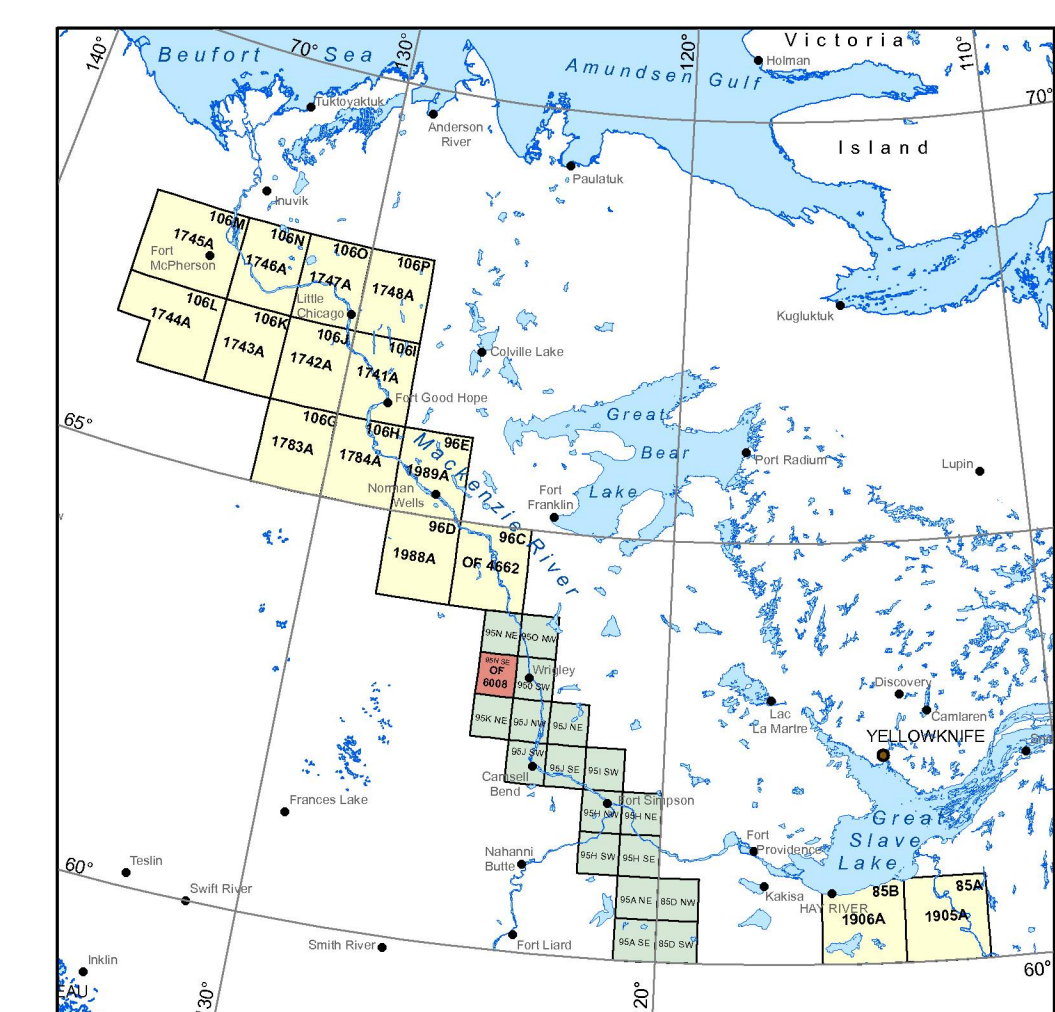


- Holocene**
- Organic deposits**
- fo: FENLAND: woody sedge peat; 1-2 m thick
  - po: PEATLAND: sphagnum peat generally underlain by woody sedge peat; 0.5-2 m thick
  - po-k: PEATLAND: contains thermokarst depressions
  - pfO: PEATLAND (> 50%) AND FENLAND
- Alluvial deposits**
- Ap: ALLUVIAL PLAIN: coarse sand and gravel with silt and fine sand occurring as channel and overbank floodplain sediments or in-channel bars; 3-5 m thick
  - Af: ALLUVIAL FAN: mainly sand and silt with minor gravel and discontinuous layers of peat occurring as fan deposits
  - Ax: ALLUVIAL COMPLEX: floodplain and fan deposits; may contain small areas of colluvium
- Colluvial and landslide deposits**
- Cv: COLLUVIAL VENEER: discontinuous veneer of diamict and rubble that conforms to local topography; < 2 m thick
  - Cx: COLLUVIAL COMPLEX: slope complex consisting of diamict and rubble; may include minor landslides (Cz) and/or alluvial fan (Af) units; > 2 m thick
  - Cz: LANDSLIDE: bedrock, rubble and/or diamict occurring as stepped or fan-shaped deposits; formed by rotational slumping, retrogressive thaw flow, debris flows, rock topple and translational slides in surficial sediments and/or bedrock; they are prominent along former meltwater channels
- Late Pleistocene**
- Eolian deposits**
- Ex: EOLIAN COMPLEX: veneer to blanket deposited over other surficial materials particularly lacustrine and till plains; may include parabolic dunes
- Glaciolacustrine deposits**
- Lp: LACUSTRINE PLAIN: flat to gently sloping cover; locally overlain by eolian sand, commonly associated with glacial Lake Mackenzie; 1-10 m thick
  - Lp-k: LACUSTRINE PLAIN WITH THERMOKARST DEPRESSIONS: flat to gently sloping cover; locally overlain by eolian sand, commonly associated with glacial Lake Mackenzie; 1-10 m thick
  - Lb: LACUSTRINE BLANKET: deposit conforms to local topography up to 25 m of relief; locally overlain by eolian sand, commonly associated with glacial Lake Mackenzie; 2-30 m thick
  - Lb-g: LACUSTRINE BLANKET, GULLIED: deposit conforms to local topography; locally overlain by eolian sand, commonly associated with glacial Lake Mackenzie
  - Lv: LACUSTRINE VENEER: discontinuous deposits, conforming to local topography; commonly associated with small lakes following ice retreat; locally overlain by eolian sand, commonly associated with glacial Lake Mackenzie; < 2 m thick
  - Lvb: LACUSTRINE VENEER TO BLANKET: locally overlain by eolian sand; < 3 m thick
  - Lbv: LACUSTRINE BLANKET TO VENEER: locally overlain by eolian sand, commonly associated with glacial Lake Mackenzie; < 3 m thick
  - Lm: LACUSTRINE PLAIN, ROLLING: rolling, occurring as low ridges; locally overlain by eolian sand; 2-15 m thick
  - La: SHORELINE DEPOSITS: low, ridged beach deposits of sand and gravel; the deposits may be intercalated with till deposits, commonly deposited locally along the margins of glacial Lake Mackenzie; < 5 m thick
  - Le: LACUSTRINE COVER, DISCONTINUOUS: highly modified by landsliding
- Glaciofluvial deposits, outwash**
- Gp: GLACIOFLUVIAL PLAIN: flat to gently sloping; 2-20 m thick
  - Gtp: GLACIOFLUVIAL TERRACE TO PLAIN: glaciofluvial terrace dominant; flat to gently sloping, with no visible boundaries between them; these units occur only along major rivers or interbedded with other drift types; < 10 m thick
  - Gt: GLACIOFLUVIAL TERRACE; 10-50 m thick
  - Gd: GLACIOFLUVIAL DELTA: gently sloping, deposited in a glacial lake; 5-15 m thick
- Glaciofluvial deposits, ice contact**
- Gx: GLACIOFLUVIAL COMPLEX: includes eskers, kames and plains, commonly with thermokarst ponds in places; 2-30 m thick
- Glacial deposits**
- unsorted silt, sand, and clay with clasts (pebbles, cobbles and some boulders) deposited by glacial ice in a variety of landforms
  - Tp: TILL PLAIN: flat to gently sloping; 3-5 m thick
  - Tb: TILL BLANKET: gently to moderately sloping plain conforming to underlying topography; 2-8 m thick
  - Tbv: TILL BLANKET TO VENEER: conforming to underlying topography; 2-8 m thick
  - Tvb: TILL VENEER TO BLANKET: conforming to underlying topography
  - Tv: TILL VENEER: with slopes conforming to underlying topography; < 2 m thick
  - Td: TILL DRUMLINOID: hilly till plain with individual drumlins or extensive flutes; 3-15 m thick
  - Tr: TILL, RIDGED: plain of generally coarse till (20-50% pebbles) deposited as ridges; commonly lateral and frontal moraines and hummocks; < 9 m thick
  - Tm: TILL PLAIN, ROLLING: till plain with local hummocks 10-20 m high (5-20% pebbles and larger); typically bouldery till in mountains; < 10 m thick
  - Tx: TILL COMPLEX: largely hummocky, ridged, and/or hilly with patches of gravel; in some places Tx forms veneer over bedrock
  - Te: TILL, ERODED: gently to moderately sloping till plain, highly modified by landsliding

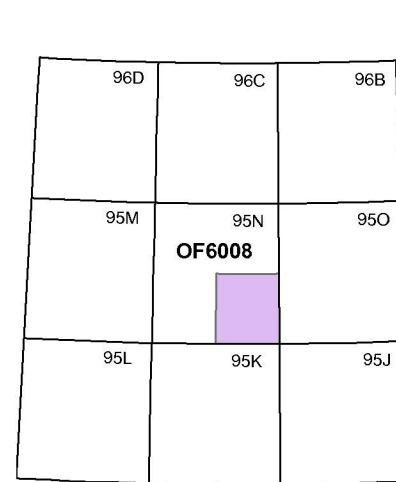
- Paleozoic to Mesozoic**
- Bedrock**
- R: primarily prominent ridges, escarpments and hills associated with Devonian rocks. Cretaceous shale (various colours) and limestone mostly in plains area. Paleozoic limestone, dolomite, shale (various colours), siltstone, mudstone and sandstone mostly in mountainous areas
- Organic Deposits**
- This pattern is used when organic deposits appear as a second or third component in a polygon, eg. Tp.Gx.Ev
  - Peatland constituting 10 - 50% of the map unit
- Eolian Deposits**
- This pattern is used when eolian sand veneer appears as a second or third component in a polygon, eg. Tp.Gx.Ev
  - Discontinuous veneer (<1m) mainly fine sand and silt covering other surficial units and bedrock
- Colluvial Deposits**
- This pattern is used when colluvial veneer appears as a second or third component in a polygon, eg. Tv.Cx.Lb.Cx
  - Discontinuous veneer (<1m) mainly diamict and rubble that conforms to local topography
- Geological boundary (defined)**
- Moraine ridge, unconsolidated sediments (fill, sand and gravel) deposited in ridges at terminal, recessional, lateral and medial positions with respect to ice margins
  - Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge or flute (direction uncertain): streamlined hill or ridge of till with long axis parallel to direction of iceflow
  - Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge or flute (direction certain): streamlined hill or ridge of till with long axis parallel to direction of iceflow; elliptical base and arched profile with long gentle slope pointing in downstream direction
  - Cirque: steep-walled, half bowl-like basins situated high on mountainsides; horseshoe or semi-circular in planform and produced by glacial erosion of valley headwalls
  - Meltwater channel (major): erosion and channel formation by meltwater flow along, beneath or in front of a glacier or ice sheet; range from broad, shallow channels to deeply incised, steep-sided, flat-bottomed valleys; channels may run across or along slope contours; may be presently dry, poorly drained or contains an underdrift stream or small lakes
  - Meltwater channel (minor): erosion and channel formation by meltwater flow along, beneath or in front of a glacier or ice sheet; range from broad, shallow channels to deeply incised, steep-sided, flat-bottomed valleys; channels may run across or along slope contours; may be presently dry, poorly drained or contains an underdrift stream or small lakes
  - Esker (direction uncertain): sinuous, low ridge composed of sand and gravel; formed by deposition from meltwater running through a channel beneath or within glacier ice
- Other features:**
- Tension cracks
  - Shoreline of former lake: low, ridged beach deposits of sand and gravel
  - Landslide
  - Debris flow
  - Sinkhole
  - Ground Station

Geology by A. Duk-Rodkin, 2005  
 Digital cartography by F. Hardjowirago and D.A. Lemay  
 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada  
 Digital base from Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geological Survey of Canada  
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level

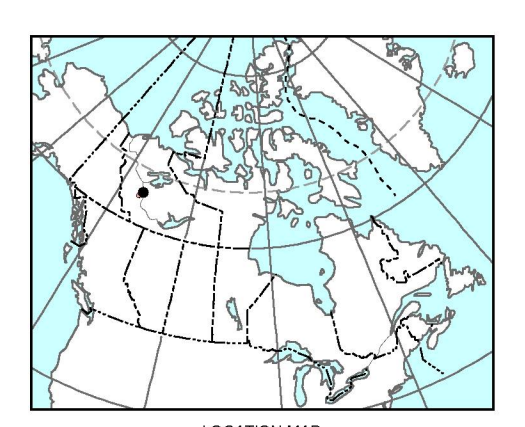
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 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**DAHADINNI RIVER (95N/SE)**  
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
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**UNDERSTANDING THE LEGEND**

The generic category of surficial material is indicated by the first upper case letter, e.g. G (glaciofluvial). The morphologic category is indicated in lower case following the generic category, e.g. Gp (glaciofluvial plain). The modifying processes are indicated in lower case separated from the morphologic category by a (-) e.g. Gp-k (glaciofluvial plain with thermokarst processes).

Combined units are used where, for reasons of scale, the units cannot be separated. The main unit, covering over 50% of the geologic polygon, is separated by a (|) from the secondary unit, e.g., Gp-k-Lp. In cases where the polygon has a third unit it is represented by a patterned symbol, e.g., eolian sand cover, peatlands or fenlands.

Duk-Rodkin, A., 2009. Surficial geology, Dahadinni River (95N/SE), Northwest Territories, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6008, scale 1:100 000

