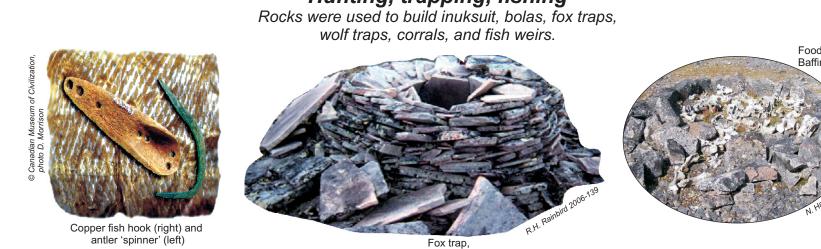
George Munavud



Rocks and minerals have been used for thousands of years to make shelter, and tools for hunting and everyday living

Hunting, trapping, fishing



memorials, graves spiritual objects,











Rocks were used to make pots,

oil lamps, scrapers, ulus,

fireplaces, and sleeping



GLATIVE

ARCHEAN

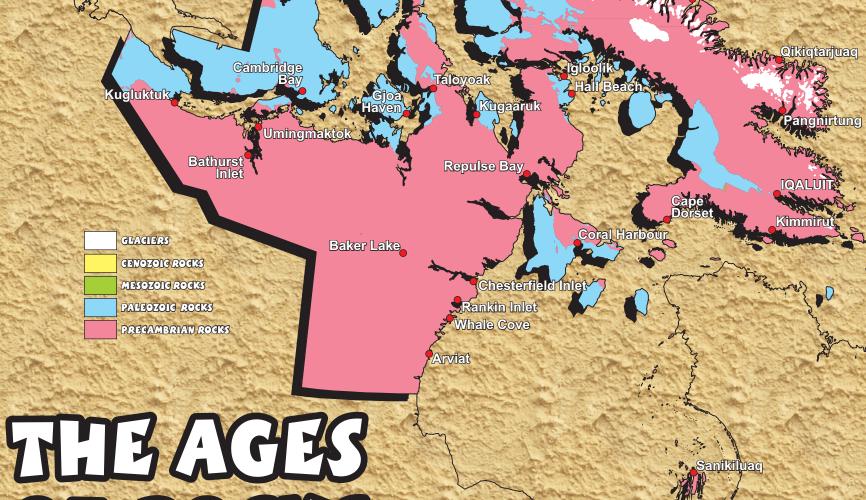
PRECAMBRIAN

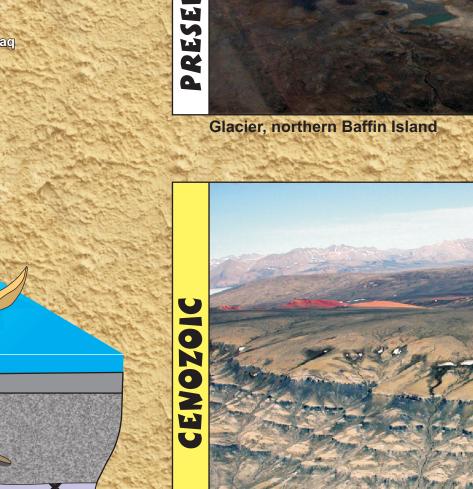
PROTEROZOIC

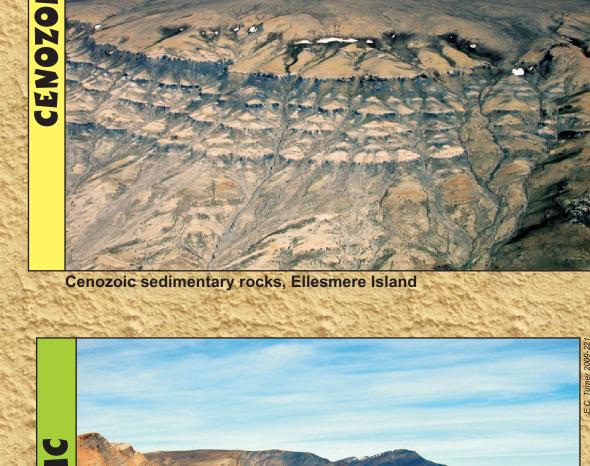
Minerals at work, home, and play Today in Nunavut, people look for mineral and minerals that formed in different kinds of rocks over time. Gravel is needed for roads, runways,

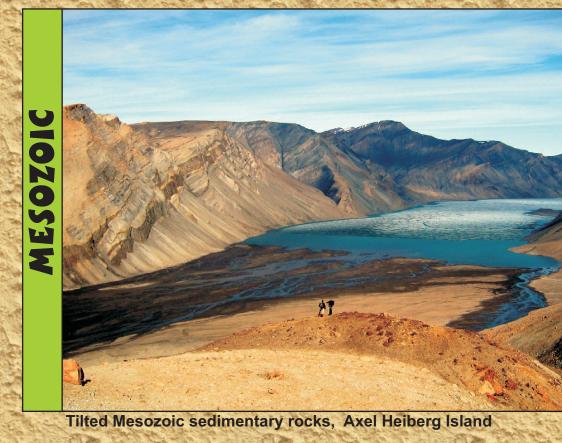
are used for energy. For many Nunavummiut

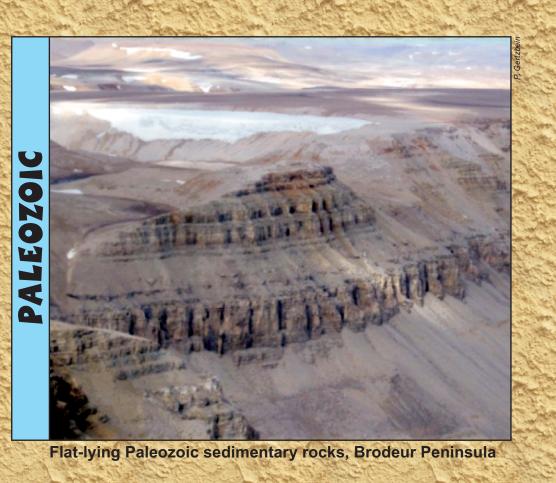


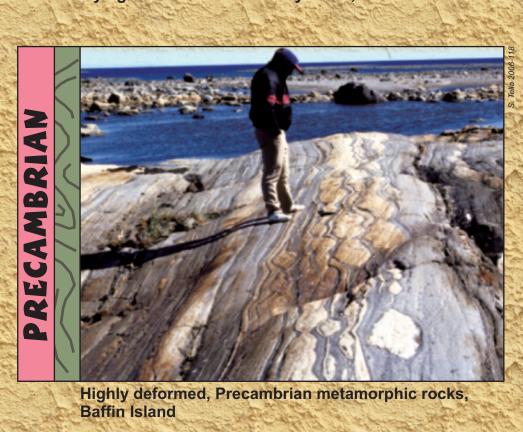


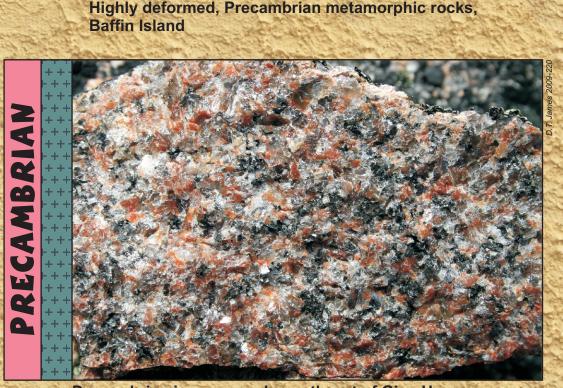








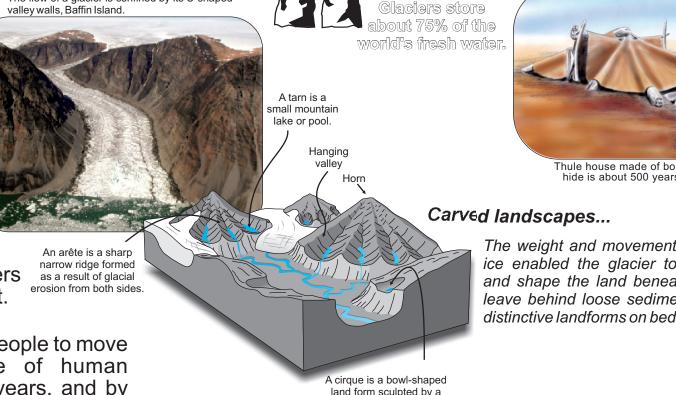


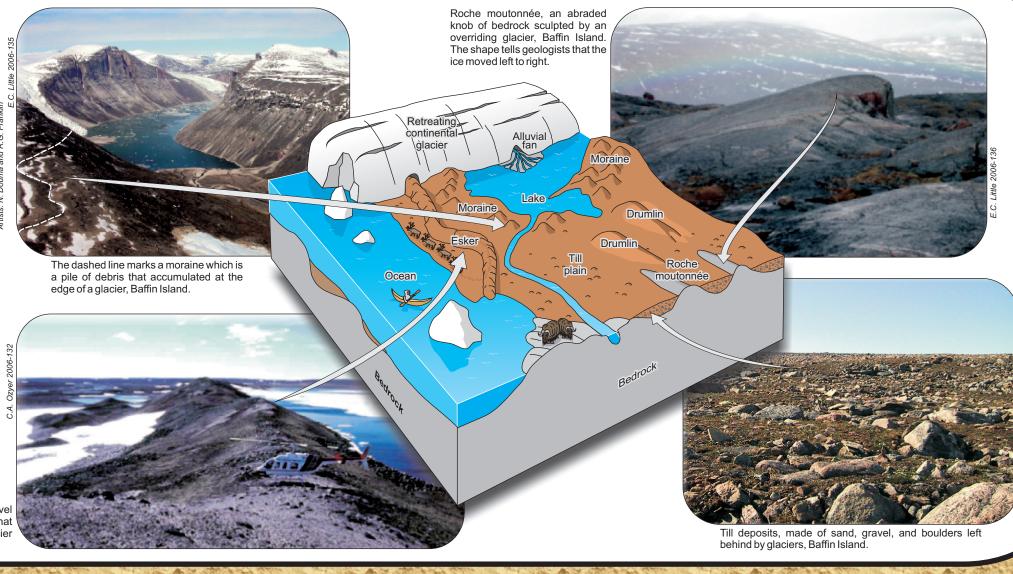




2.5 to 3 km before it began to melt 10 000 years ago. Today small glaciers remain in the eastern mountains of Nunavut.

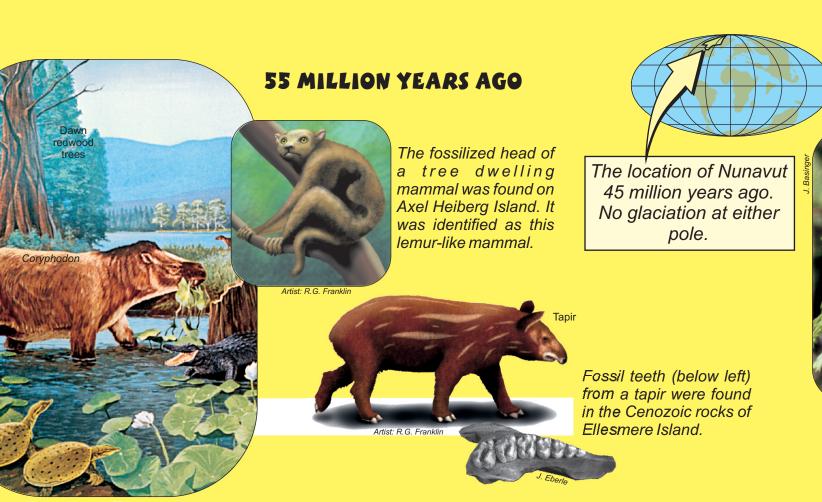
2500 years ago, Inuit ancestors were living over much of

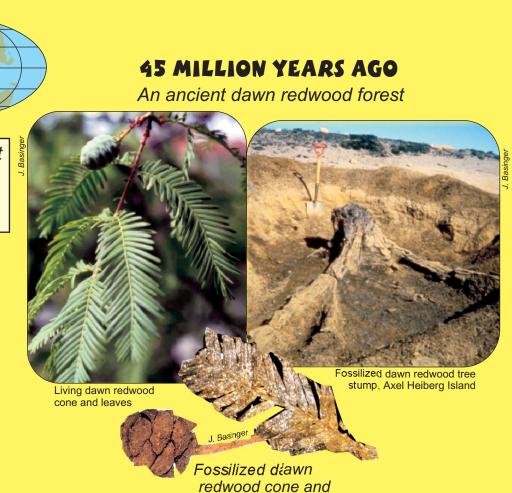




The change from forests to tundra

dramatic change in Earth's history. Fossils present Arctic conditions.



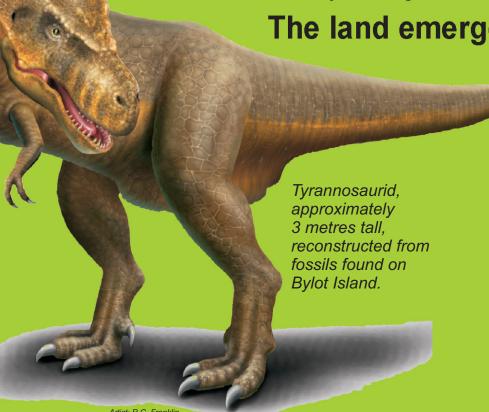


Axel Heiberg Island.

The location of Nunavut 4.5 million years ago. 4.5 MILLION YEARS AGO DID YOU KNOW? temperature on A



251 million years ago to 65.5 million years ago The land emerges from the sea



The end of the Mesozoic period marks the extinction of many animals, including the dinosaurs. During the Mesozoic, many modern forms of plants, shelled organisms, and fish evolved. On land, dinosaurs were the dominant animals, while large marine reptiles roamed the sea. In Nunavut, Mesozoic rocks are mainly sedimentary rocks including sandstone, shale, coal,

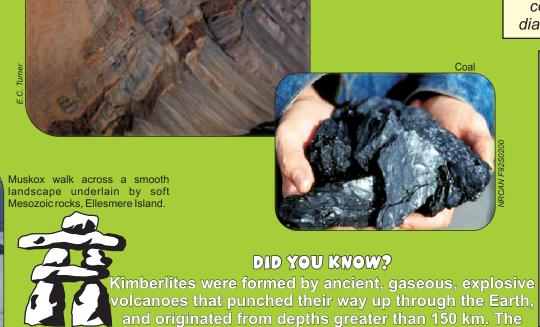
The location of Nunavut

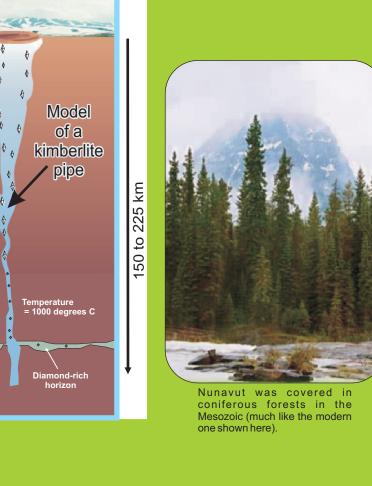
70 million years ago.

Over time the ancient continent of North America moved from its equatorial position toward the north. About 70 million years ago dinosaurs roamed the shores of an inland sea. Dense forests developed on the land and resulted in the formation of thick deposits of coal.

and salt. These rocks were formed in rivers and shallow seas.





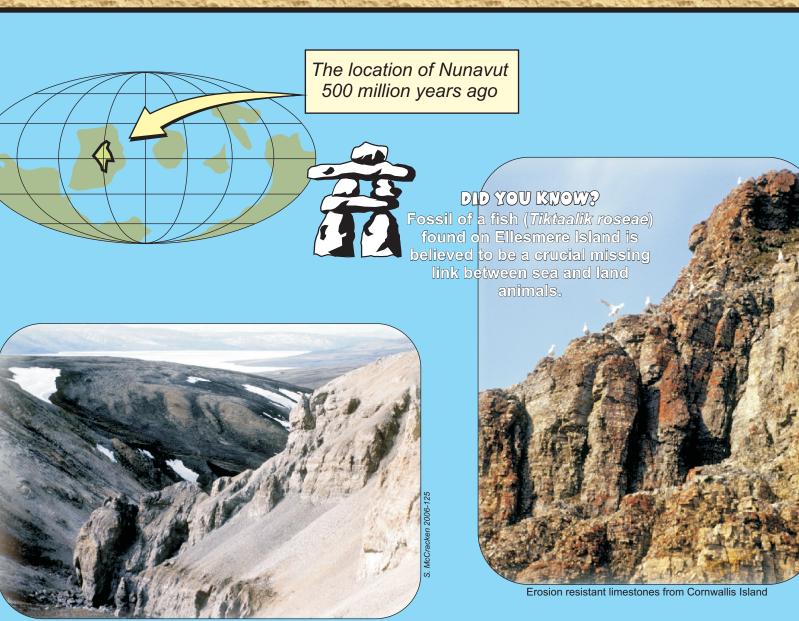


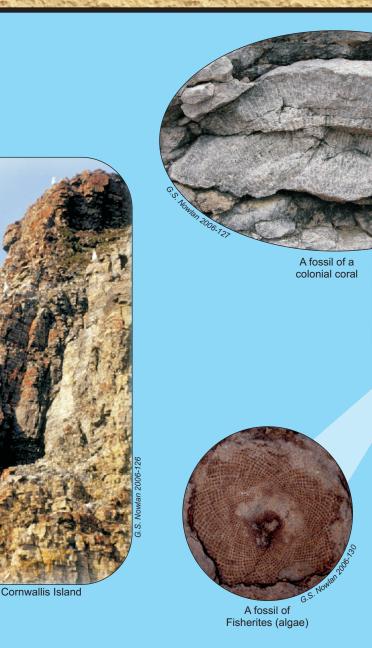
PALEOZOIGROCKS

542 to 251 million years ago

When warm tropical seas covered Nunavut

the remains of ancient creatures trapped in the sea-floor sediments formed fossil-bearing limestone (a type of sedimentary rock).







nillions of years of erosion. t oval outline, kilometres as viewed from the air) and

Present-day landscape

Geoscape Nunavut Geological Survey of Canada

Popular Geoscience 95

On the Internet

latural Resources Canada: Earth Sciences Sector





4600 to 542 million years ago Colliding plates, mountain building, and volcanoes

Precambrian metamorphic rock called gneiss was formed by the collision of massive tectonic plates up to thousands of kilometres wide and tens of kilometres thick. Buried rock units were twisted, folded, faulted, and changed to gneiss under great heat and pressure. Volcanoes formed and sedimentary rocks were deposited in oceans and rivers. At the same time, mineral and metal deposits formed around volcanoes and faults. Cooling and the addition of water allowed soft minerals like serpentine, talc, and calcite to form. The softer rocks are

