DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The Ujuktuk Fiord map sheet, southernmost Cumberland Peninsula, Baffin Island, exposes a heterogeneous plutonic complex and relatively narrow screens and enclaves of supracrustal rocks (see cover photograph). Plutonic rocks mainly consist of variably foliated tonalitic to granodioritic rocks (Ann) and massive granodiorite to granite (Asp). Both are cut by numerous generations of granitic pegmatite, inclusions of biotite and/or gabbro (Agb) and are cut by mm- to cm-scale veins of monzogranite–tonalite. Gneissic textures appear more prevalent in tonalite (Atg) in the eastern half of the map area. Supracrustal rocks are mostly metasedimentary rocks and include, from oldest to youngest, north-trending plutons of homogeneous, moderately foliated, subhorizontally parted granodiorite/monzogranite (PAgd) are mapped west of Ujuktuk Fiord. This tilt-covered region is characterized by relatively subdued topography and, otherwise effectively highlighted in the vertical gradient of the magnetic data (Figure 2; Coyle 2009).

Narrow belts, screens and enclaves of supracrustal rocks comprise approximately 15% of exposed rocks in the map area. The supracrustal rocks are invariably rusty-weathering biotite–garnet±staurolite semipelite (PAsp), that locally are cut by Atn, or by gabbro interpreted to correlate with that occurring as sills in Nuvuk Point (Agb). Metasedimentary rocks are mapped in two areas: 1) west of Ujuktuk Fiord, 2) which allowed ground-truthed occurrences, to be extended, particularly in the northeast and far northwest corner of the map sheet. Mafic volcanic rocks of two distinct ages are identified, and at both localities, they are associated with metasedimentary rocks. Rocks west of Ujuktuk Fiord, on Warnham Island, pillowed basalt (Amv) with brown-weathering residues and sparse 1-cm plagioclase phenocrysts are overlain by an apparently cross-bedded limy arenite and both units are cut by quartz porphyritic dikes (PAqp) dated at 2.77 Ga (Jones, D., unpublished data). Similar rocks host the largest occurrence of mafic volcanic rocks in southern Rock Island, where a ~1 km wide section of Nagqu aphanitic metabasalt (PA_{mv}) is locally intercalated with calcareous psammite, cut by gabbroic sills and associated with ~ca. 2 Ga sillimite (N. Wodicka, pers. comm. 2010). Elsewhere in the map area, metasedimentary rocks of undetermined age (e.g. PAsp, PAps) are spatially associated with mafic to ultramafic rocks that are interpreted as metamorphosed volcanic and intrusive rocks (Scott 1997). Fiord is notably greasy with rusty-orange weathering sulphide-rich zones along the interfaces between metasedimentary and gabbroic rocks. This apparent sedimentary-sill complex may include a metamorphosed, layered intrusion. Mafic volcanic rocks (Amv) are pillowed, form units at least 100 to 200 m thick and are characterized by brown-weathering clinopyroxene phenocrysts, average 1 cm, resulting in a distinctive and characteristic spotted texture.

Structures and fabrics throughout the map area record at least two penetrative deformation events. This is evidenced by the presence of a strong to intense, originally north-trending, S_1 fabric which was subsequently folded about F_2 folds with subvertical axial surfaces and recumbent F_2 fold axes. Stretching lineations reflecting these superposed events are generally strong, $S_2 \geq S_1$ transposition foliations, with only local preservation of S_1. A prominent post-tectonic northwest-striking dubrae dyke, and several lesser dykes, transect this map sheet, their continuity overprinted in their magnetic signature (Fig. 2).

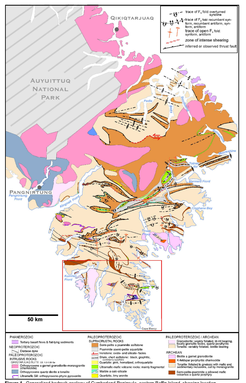


Figure 1. Generalized bedrock geology of Cumberland Peninsula, eastern Baffin Island, showing location of the Ujuktuk Fiord map sheet (COM 1) outlined in red.

Abstract

Cumberland Peninsula, eastern Baffin Island, is an under-explored, frontier region with significant diamond, base- and precious-metal potential. Plutonic rocks of tonalitic to quartz dioritic composition across southern Cumberland Peninsula form the structural basement to supracrustal rocks of the Hoare Bay group and Piling Group. Tonalitic rocks are variably foliated to gneissic with preliminary Archean ages of ca. 2.9–2.77 Ga. Supracrustal rocks, exposed in screens and enclaves in the south are inferred to be of Archean age. Extensive metasedimentary cover rocks of the Hoare Bay group in the map area, from oldest to youngest, include iron formation, chert, pebbly-cobbleous rocks, minor quartzite, and marble, with widespread psammitic-semipelite turbidite. At several localities, mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks preserve primary textures and geochemical signatures of basaltic protoliths. Additional mafic panels of uncertain origin are widespread.

Résumé

La péninsule Cumberland, située dans l'est de l'île de Baffin, est une région pionnière peu explorée offrant un important potentiel en diamants ainsi qu'en métaux communs et précieux. Des roches plutoniques, de composition allant de la tonalite à la diorite quartzique, forment le socle structural au sud de la péninsule, sous des roches supracrustales qui dominent dans sa partie nord. La toilure des roches tonalitiques varie de foliée à gneissique et leur âge préliminaire archéen est de 2,9 à 2,77 Ga. Les roches supracrustales, sous forme de segments isolés et de panneaux dans la partie méridionale de la région, en sont, quant à elles, vraisemblablement d'âge archéen. Les roches métasédimentaires du groupe de Hoare Bay comprend une formation de fer à faciès silicatés et oxydé, du chert, du shale graphiteux pyriteux, un peu de quartzite, et du marbre, avec une prédominance de turbidite à psammite-semipélite. À plusieurs endroits, des roches volcaniques mafiques à ultramafiques conservent des textures primaires et des signatures géochimiques de leurs roches ignées protolithiques. D'autres fragments mafiques d'origine incertaine sont largement répandus.

Cover illustration:
Cliffs bounding fiords of southern Cumberland Peninsula are underlain by massive granodiorite and tonalite gneiss interlayered with narrow panels and lenses of rust-weathering metasedimentary rocks.
Photograph by M. Sanborn-Barrie, 2011-08

Printed map:
Catalogue No. M183-1/1-2011E
ISBN 978-0-660-20046-0

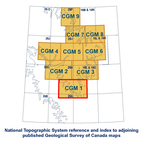
Digital map:
Catalogue No. M183-1/1-2011E-PDF
ISBN 978-1-100-18826-2

doi:10.4095/288206

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2011

Natural Resources Canada | Ressources naturelles Canada

National Topographic System reference and index to adjoining published Geological Survey of Canada maps



CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 1
(preliminary version)
GEOLOGY
UJUKTUK FIORD
Nunavut
1:100 000

Authors: M. Sanborn-Barrie, M. Young, J. Whalen, D. James, and M.K. St-Onge

Geology by M. Sanborn-Barrie, M. Young, B. Hamilton, C. Nagy, R. Kerin, M. Pointing, R. Takpanie-Brinne, J. Whalen, L. Sheldon, M.K. St-Onge, K. Rubingh, and J. Day. Geological Survey of Canada; D. James, Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, 2009

Geological compilation and notes by M. Sanborn-Barrie, 2009–2011

Remote image analysis by T. Lynds, 2008–2010

Cartography by P. O'Regan, B. Hilary, and O. Brown

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of Multiple Metals – Cumberland Peninsula (Nunavut) as part of Natural Resources Canada's Geomapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program.

Logistical support provided by the Polar Continental Shelf Project as part of its mandate to promote scientific research in the Canadian North. PCSP 306-01

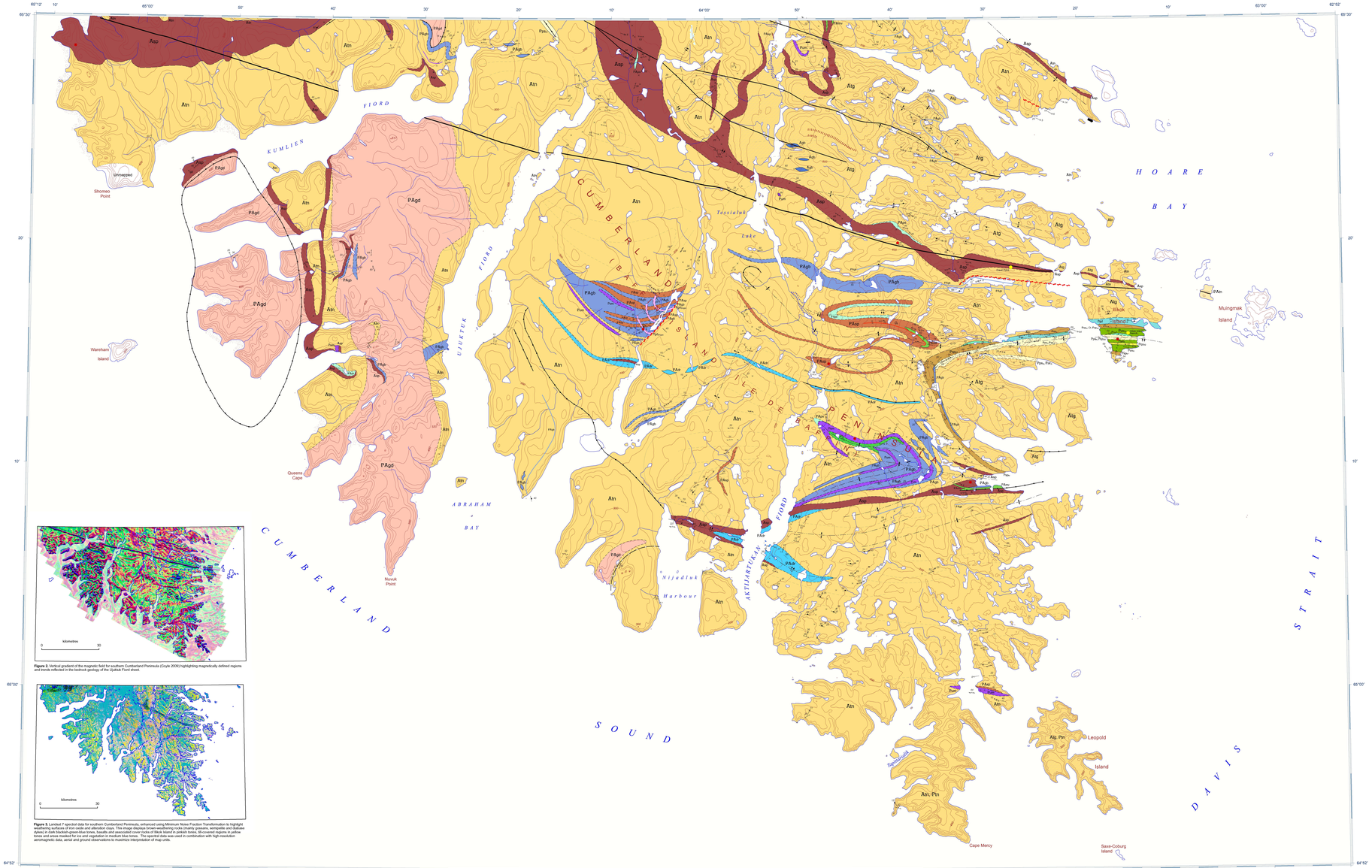


Figure 2. Vertical gradient of the magnetic field for southern Cumberland Peninsula (Coyle 2009) highlighting magnetically defined regions and trends reflected in the bedrock geology of the Ujuktuk Fiord sheet.

Figure 3. Landsat 7 spectral data for southern Cumberland Peninsula, enhanced using Minimum Noise Fraction Transformation to highlight weathering surfaces of iron oxide and alteration clays. This image displays brown-weathering rocks (mainly gossans, semipelite and diabase dikes) in shades of red, vegetation in shades of green, and recent glacial deposits in pale blue tones. Bi-colored regions in yellow tones and areas masked for ice and vegetation in medium blue tones. The spectral data was used in combination with high-resolution aeromagnetic data, aerial and ground observations to maximize interpretation of map units.

LEGEND

This legend is common to COM 1–COM 3.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
Not all symbols shown in this legend appear on this map.

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE–RECENT

Unconsolidated deposits: mainly glacial till, see Dyke (in press) for detailed surficial geology

NEOPROTEROZOIC

Diabase dyke: WNW-trending, medium brown weathering, equigranular, magnetic-bearing mafic dykes; typically 1–3 m wide, up to 6 m wide.

PALEOPROTEROZOIC

POST-TECTONIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

Granite/pegmamogranite: unstrained to weakly foliated, coarse-grained to pegmatitic, typically white-weathering potassium-feldspar–muscovite–biotite–garnet±tourmaline pegmatite; less commonly pink weathering syenogranite with 1–5% biotite as coarse flakes and clots. Pegmatite is commonly associated with Atn and Asp and, where represented as a map-scale unit but are denoted by map code, where prevalent in outcrop.

SYN- to LATE-TECTONIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

Porphyritic monzogranite: Beige-weathering, leucratic, weakly foliated biotite-muscovite±garnet granodiorite occurring as 1–3 m thick sills (mainly individual sills are mapped) and as numerous thin sills (<1 m thick) in screens and enclaves of metasedimentary rocks and cores of the Hoare Bay group. Dated at 1936 ± 2 Ma (J. Davis, unpublished data).

Hornblende–quartz–diorite/tonalite: quartz (5–20%), medium-grained, foliated hornblende-bearing diorite – quartz diorite, characterized by abundant more mafic, hornblende-bearing inclusions of more mafic composition, possibly of related (cogenate) origin.

PRE- to SYN-TECTONIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

Tonalite: light grey to white weathering, variably foliated homogeneous biotite tonalite±orthogneiss/granodiorite; locally containing xenoliths of marble (PA_{mb}) and semipelite (PA_{sp}).

QIKIQTARJUAQ PLUTONIC SUITE

Granodiorite: weakly foliated, light grey to beige-weathering, medium-grained, equigranular biotite–magnetite–garnet±hornblende±pyroxene granodiorite; 3% burgundy garnet typically as aggregates; may be quartz porphyritic; up to 1 cm; patchy granulite-facies assemblages and colouring.

Charnockite: weakly to strongly foliated, coarse-grained, biotite-orthopyroxene monzogranite/granodiorite (charnockite/enderbite) with distinctive greasy brown fresh surface indicative of abundant orthopyroxene. Locally, commonly containing elliptical, 1 cm long quartz eyes; orthopyroxene partially retrogressed to biotite and sagenitic (rutile) locally containing 10–15% K-feldspar phenocrysts, up to 10 cm (e.g. NW of Pangnirtung Fiord); cuts epi-porphyritic ultramafic sills at M79 & M86 and is commonly cut by monzogranite pegmatite veins.

Quartz-diorite – tonalite: Variably foliated, olive-brown weathering, equigranular, medium-grained, orthopyroxene±biotite-bearing quartz diorite – tonalite, well-exposed, prevalent unit on the peninsula between Pangnirtung and Kingnait fiords.

Ultramafic sills: concordant sills of ultramafic composition are represented by three main types: 1) most prevalent is dark green- to brown-weathering clinopyroxene-orthopyroxene-magnetite±biotite pyroxenite occurring as 10–100 m thick sills intrusive into supracrustal rocks and tonalitic gneiss, and cut by K-feldspar porphyritic granite dikes (PAqp) dated at 2.77 Ga (Jones, unpublished data); magnetic weathered surface due to 15–20% brown-weathering pits, 5–8 mm, thought to represent altered and preferentially weathered orthopyroxene; 2) black-weathering, fine-grained, equigranular, non-magnetic, ilmenite-bearing ultramafic sills, average 3–5 m thick, forming resistant layers exposed as discontinuous black rubble on tilt-covered slopes; 3) sills of Kingnait Fiord, 5–10 m thick, characterized by abundant clinopyroxene >5 mm and rare garnet in white pegmatoidal clinopyroxenite with interstices overgrown by a purple tale-like blastoid Pum. Potential currency stone locality designated with cs.

SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS

HOARE BAY GROUP

Semipelite/psammo±calc±siltstone: light brown-, grey- and/or rusty-weathering layered quartz-pelite±psammite commonly containing 15–40% biotite, 1–2 mm, 1–5% garnet as 2–4 mm porphyroblasts, rarely up to 2 cm and up to 10% sillimanite as fibrous, felty crystals or as white-weathering nodules (fleeceball); brick red weathering units contain up to 15% graphite; rarely muscovite-bearing; typically occurring as 2–4 m thick panels, but may be up to 12 m thick; interlayered with psammite, rarely quartzite; lenticular to elongate calc-silicate concretions denoted by pale green oval symbol.

Psammite±semipelite: grey, white, creamy-beige weathering psammite as cm- to m-scale layers, up to 5 m thick, generally with semipelite, rarely with calc-silicate; contains 5–15% biotite 0.5–1 mm, <5% garnet, rarely andalusite±staurolite; lenticular to elongate calc-silicate concretions denoted by pale green oval symbol.

Iron-formation: oxide– (O_x) and/or silicate-facies (S_x) : typically thin (<1 m) and lenticular interbeds of silicate-facies iron-formation in the western map area and rare, 3–5 m thick, 5–10 m, predominantly oxide-facies, in the eastern and northwestern map areas.

Shale±sillimite: grey to black weathering shale±sillimite±pyrite±graphite; black shale is generally 1–3 m with abundant graphite and sulphides, commonly gossanous and/or rusty, and is locally associated with dolomitic marble and calc silicate and cleavage cooked by pyritic grey shale is 1–100 m wide; fissile to flaggy, is locally associated with dolomitic marble and calc silicate and locally appears to transition up section into black shale. Shale horizons <1 m wide are denoted by a grey line labeled PA_{sh}.

Chert: massive to laminated chert, typically 1–3 m wide, locally up to 5 m wide; generally deep purple- to rusty-weathering (gossanous) but locally pale grey- and white-weathering and thinly to thickly laminated (i.e. near Exeter Sound); observed to occur structurally above and below metavolcanic rocks (PA_{mv}).

Pink orthopsammite: obvious, homolithic pink-weathering, fine- to medium-sand size orthopsammite; 1–2 m thick, spatially associated with PA_{mv}, may have associated minor interbedded, chalky grey-weathering orthopsammite and chert.

Ultramafic-Mafic volcanic rocks: komatiitic, basaltic-komatiitic to basaltic volcanic rocks, variably textured including fragmental, pillowed and massive flows; typically dark green- to brown-weathering, fine- to medium-grained, massive to pillowed basalt. Fe-rhodolite as pillowed flows with light brown-weathering elliptical varioles (Totnes Rock) or as massive, aphanitic slightly plagioclase-phyric flows immediately west of Merrington Fiord; interbedded, cream-weathering psammite to quartzite occurs as 1 m wide beds (i.e. tilted blank); this unit is thickest in the east and northeast, and thinnest or absent in the western map area.

Marble – Calc silicate: pale brown- to light-grey weathering marble, typically composed of calcite, olivine-chlorite-serpentine±spinel, ranges 1–3 m thick, lower, associated pale-green to white calc-silicate generally as thin (<20 cm) interbeds and as lenticular concretions denoted by pale green oval symbol; 3–5 m thick, upper, amphibole±clinopyroxene±scapolite; locally with psammite and semipelite interbeds; marble±calc silicate <2 m wide denoted by turquoise line labelled PA_{mb}.

Lissy arenite: immature quartz-rich clastic rocks characterized by 5–15% pale green to white, rounded to subrounded, commonly elongate quartz grains in a matrix typically containing <3% muscovite and graphitic schist; occurs as cm- to m-thick layers, associated with quartzite.

Orthoquartzite: pale grey, blue grey to white-weathering, equigranular, fine- to medium-sand size orthoquartzite; typically massive and thickly bedded, with no recognizable primary structures; across the map area, this unit averages 5–20 m and thickens to 400 m at the "type" Kingnait exposure on the southeast shore of Kingnait Fiord; may contain up to 2% pale pink garnet and <1% lenticle; locally interbedded with psammite and semipelite.

PALEOPROTEROZOIC / ARCHEAN (undetermined age)

PRE- to SYN-TECTONIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

Granodiorite: light grey weathered, medium-grained biotite±orthopyroxene±garnet granodiorite to monzogranite; variably foliated to mylonitic; locally K-feldspar porphyritic or porphyroclastic; commonly cut by monzogranite±charnockitic veins.

Tonalite: light grey to white weathering, weakly to moderately foliated homogeneous biotite tonalite.

Gabbro: black, dark grey to brown weathering, fine- to medium-grained, variably foliated non-magnetic gabbro typically with colour index between 60 and 65 occurring as 1–6 m wide layers, up to 20 m wide; mafics consist dominantly of hornblende (40–60%), biotite (up to 20%), locally clinopyroxene (5–10%), and 1–2% visible titanite; locally medium grey-green weathering gabbro contains both hornblende and biotite as dominant mafic mineral and minor clinopyroxene; leucogabbro to gabbroic anorthosite (i.e. mafic complex east of Ujuktuk Fiord); continuous mafic layers >2 m wide are denoted by a blue line labeled PAgb.

Diorite – Quartz diorite: medium green-grey (dioritic) to light grey (quartz diorite), equigranular, medium-grained, non-magnetic diorite – quartz diorite; hornblende or biotite as dominant mafic mineral and minor clinopyroxene; quartz diorite has colour index of 30–40 and typically hornblende > biotite with 5–20% quartz, non-magnetic.

SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS

Psammite: light grey to rusty-weathering psammite±quartzite±chert of undetermined age, may have 10% pale green diopside.

Semipelite: occurs as panels, layers and inclusions, average 20–50 m wide, within foliated plutonic rocks, typically brown-weathering, biotite-garnet±sillimanite±graphite semipelite.

Mafic volcanic - Amphibolite: black to dark green weathering, fine- to very fine-grained amphibolite with 50–70% hornblende and locally up to 5% garnet; occurs as layers up to 10 m thick; suspected to be extrusive in origin, but lacking diagnostic primary features.

Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 20. North American Datum 1983

Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.

Elevations in feet above mean sea level.

Mean magnetic declination 2011, 32°29'W, decreasing 27.55' annually. Readings vary from 32°14'W in the SW corner to 33°02'W in the NE corner of the map.

The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users. To submit comments, use the NTS Publication Request Card in the Scientific and Technical Publishing Services Quality Management System.

This publication, including digital data, can be downloaded free of charge from GeoPub (http://geopub.nrcan.gc.ca/). It is also available from the Geological Survey of Canada Bookstore (http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/bookstore).

This map is not to be used for navigational purposes.

ARCHEAN

PRE- to SYN-TECTONIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

Granodiorite: light grey weathered, medium-grained orthopyroxene garnet granodiorite to monzogranite; typically weakly foliated and equigranular; locally K-feldspar porphyritic; commonly cut by monzogranite±charnockitic veins (Amz); yields a preliminary age of ca. 2.7 Ga west of Exeter Sound.

Orthopyroxene monzogranite: K-feldspar porphyritic, orthopyroxene-monzogranite, moderately foliated, occurring as xenoliths in Agd; yields a preliminary age of ca. 2.76 Ga on Exeter Sound.

Tonalite: variably foliated, fine- to medium-grained biotite tonalite±granodiorite, typically cut by mm- to cm-scale veins of medium- to coarse-grained quartz diorite, monzogranite and hornblende and typically containing xenoliths of diorite and quartz diorite; locally of homogeneous tonalite composition; yields preliminary ages of ca. 2.77 Ga on the head of Kumlien Fiord (COM 1) and ca. 2.87 Ga northeast of Padloq Fiord (COM 2).

Tonalite gneiss: compositionally layered orthogneiss dominated by tonalitic phase interlayered with dioritic, gabbroic and biotitic layers.

Gabbro: black, dark grey to brown weathering, fine- to medium-grained, variably foliated gabbro, typically with colour index of 60 to 65 and mafics dominantly as hornblende (40–60%), biotite (up to 20%), with locally clinopyroxene (5–8%) and 1–2% visible titanite; locally leucogabbro to gabbroic anorthosite; xenoliths in plutonic rocks and cores of the Hoare Bay group. Dated at 1936 ± 2 Ma (J. Davis, unpublished data).

SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS

Semipelite: occurs as panels, layers and inclusions, average 20–50 m wide, within foliated to gneissic tonalitic plutonic rocks, typically brown-weathering, biotite-garnet±sillimanite±graphite semipelite; may be interlayered with garnet-rich (>60%) quartzite; up to 100 m wide, amphibolite 1–4 m wide, and/or grey chert; 'gp' denotes graphite-rich unit.

Mafic volcanic rocks: dark green weathering, pillowed flow with brown-weathering vesicules and sparse 1 cm plagioclase phenocrysts, overlain by limy arenite and by quartz porphyry dated at ca. 2.91 Ga; restricted exposure in COM 1 northeast of the head of Akilyarfuaun Fiord, may also include amphibolite associated with Asp.

Lithological contact
observed
approximate
inferred
Limit of mapping
Structural form line
S_1, may have representative dip
S_2, may have representative dip and plunge
S_3, may have representative dip
Faults
thrust, teeth on upthrown side
inferred thrust, teeth on inferred upthrown side
Ductile shear zone, sense of shear unknown
Linear aeromagnetic anomaly
positive
negative
Axial trace of first generation (F_1) synform
upright
overturned, north-dipping limbs
Axial trace of second generation (F_2) antiform, synform
upright
overturned, north-dipping limbs
Axial trace of third generation (F_3) antiform, synform
Bedrock outcrop examined for this study
Gossans
Mineral showings*
Bedding
inclined: facing known, facing unknown
overturned, facing known (WN)
vertical, facing known, facing unknown
tops unknown
Cleavage
inclined, first generation
inclined, second generation
Schistosity
schistosity, first generation: inclined, vertical
schistosity, second generation: inclined, vertical
schistosity, third generation: inclined, vertical
Gneissosity
gneissosity, first generation: inclined, vertical
gneissosity, second generation: inclined
Ductile shear zone
shear zone with dip
Mineral lineation
intersection lineation, S_1-S_2
mineral, stretching, first generation
mineral, stretching, second generation
mineral, stretching, third generation
Extension (direction and plunge indicated)
Folds**
S fold, first generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
S fold, second generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
S fold, third generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
U fold, first generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
U fold, second generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
U fold, third generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
U fold, unknown generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
Z fold, first generation, showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
Z fold, second generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis
Z fold, unknown generation; showing dip of axial plane and plunge of fold axis

*Full list of symbols may occur without axial plane.

Fault
inclined, normal
vertical, normal
Dyke, vein
dyke
dyke, sill
vein: inclined, vertical
Ice movement
direction known
direction unknown

*Sources of Information for Mineral Showings

NWT assessment reports (http://www.nwtgeoscience.ca/reports) (originally published by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)

NU assessment reports (http://nunavutgeoscience.ca/reports_e.html) (originally published by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)

Geological Survey of Canada's Canadian and world mineral deposit databases, (http://gdr.nrcan.gc.ca/mineral_e/ or http://apps1.gdr.nrcan.gc.ca/gsc_minerals/index_e.html?language=en-CA

REFERENCES

Coyle, M., 2009. Residual total and first vertical derivative of the magnetic field, Cumberland Peninsula aeromagnetic survey. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6086-6103.

Dyke, A., in press. Surficial geology of Hoare Bay – Abraham Bay north. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 19 (preliminary version), 1:100 000.

Recommended citation:
Sanborn-Barrie, M., Young, M., Whalen, J., James, D., and St-Onge, M.R., 2011. Geology, Ujuktuk Fiord, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 1 (preliminary version), scale 1:100 000. doi:10.4095/288206

ess.nrcan.gc.ca

Canadian Geoscience Maps
Cartes géoscientifiques du Canada

Canada

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 1
(preliminary version)
GEOLOGY
UJUKTUK FIORD
Nunavut

Four trim marks around perimeter of map sheet. Trim map sheet first, then fold at folding marks.

Cover is 170m wide when folded.

Second panel when folded is also 170m wide.

Subsequent panels when folded are 170m wide or less.