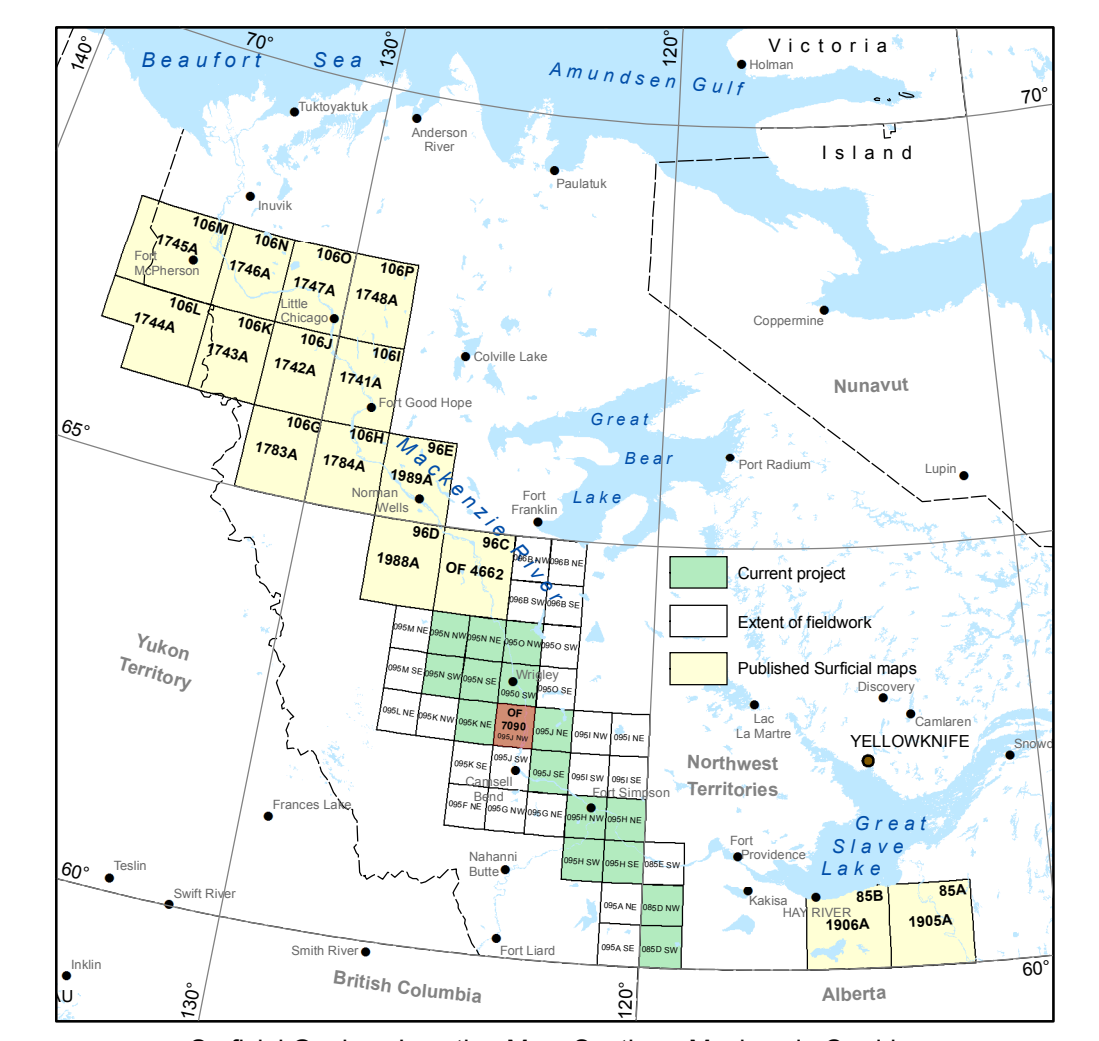


- Holocene**
- ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** peat and muck, occurring as flat to gently sloping plains
 - IO FENLAND: woody sedge peat: 0.5-2 m thick. (ground observation); 3-5 m thick. (shoreline data)
 - pO PEATLAND: saturated sphagnum peat generally underlain by woody sedge peat: 0.5-2 m thick. (ground observation); 3-5 m thick. (shoreline data)
 - pK PEATLAND: containing thermokarst depressions
 - pD PEATLAND (> 50%) and FENLAND
 - pO FENLAND (> 50%) and PEATLAND
 - ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sand, silt and minor gravel in association with modern and post-glacial drainage regime
 - Ap ALLUVIAL PLAIN: coarse sand and gravel with silt; fine sand and some organic detritus, occurring as channel and overbank floodplain sediments or channel bars; 3-5 m thick
 - Af ALLUVIAL FAN: mainly sand and silt with minor gravel and discontinuous layers of organic detritus occurring as fan deposits
 - Al ALLUVIAL COMPLEX: footbank and fan deposits; may contain small areas of colluvium
 - COLLUVIAL AND LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS:** diamicton and rubble derived from bedrock and/or surficial material through a variety of colluvial and landslide processes
 - Cv COLLUVIAL VENEER: discontinuous veneer of diamicton and rubble that conforms to local topography; < 1 m thick
 - Cg ROCK GLACIER: a multi-lobate tongue of frozen colluviated debris with interstitial ice, ice lenses and/or massive loil; maybe active or be a relic form
 - Cx COLLUVIAL COMPLEX: slope complex (veneer or blanket) consisting of diamicton and rubble; may include minor landslides (Cz) and/or alluvial fan (Af) units; > 2 m thick
 - Cx-c COLLUVIAL COMPLEX, CHANNELLED: slope complex consisting of diamicton and rubble; may include minor landslides (Cz) and/or alluvial fan (Af) units, affected by channeling; > 2 m thick
 - Cx-g COLLUVIAL COMPLEX, GULLED: slope complex consisting of diamicton and rubble; may include minor landslides (Cz) and/or alluvial fan (Af) units, affected by modern gully processes; > 2 m thick
 - Cz LANDSLIDE: bedrock, rubble, diamicton and/or unconsolidated materials occurring as stepped or tongue-shaped deposits; formed by rotational slumping, commonly present along lower flow River mouth fill and glaciolacustrine deposits; retrogressive flow flow, debris flow, rock topple and translational slides in surficial sediments and/or bedrock. They are prominent along former meltwater channels; maximum area 24.8 km²
 - LATE PLEISTOCENE**
 - Ev EOLIAN VENEER: discontinuous cover of mainly fine sand and silt over their surficial units and bedrock; < 1 m thick
 - Eb EOLIAN BLANKET: continuous cover of mainly fine sand and silt most commonly over lacustrine and fill plains; 2-10 m thick
 - Ex EOLIAN COMPLEX: veneer to blanket; includes parabolic dunes
 - GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** silt and clay with minor sand and diamicton; sediments deposited in a proglacial lake
 - Lp LACUSTRINE PLAIN: flat to gently sloping cover; locally overlain by eolian sand; 1-10 m thick; subject to rotational slumping where it is interbedded with gravel units
 - Lp-c LACUSTRINE PLAIN, CHANNELLED: flat to gently sloping cover, affected by glaciolacustrine channeling; locally overlain by eolian sand; 1-10 m thick; subject to rotational slumping where it is interbedded with gravel units
 - Lp-k LACUSTRINE PLAIN WITH THERMOKARST DEPRESSIONS: flat to gently sloping cover; locally overlain by eolian sand; 1-10 m thick; subject to active layer detachment slides; retrogressive flow flow slides and debris flows; 2-15 m thick
 - Lp-g LACUSTRINE PLAIN, GULLED: flat to gently sloping cover affected by modern gully processes; locally overlain by eolian sand; 1-10 m thick
 - Lb LACUSTRINE BLANKET: deposit conforms to local topography up to 8 m of relief; locally overlain by eolian sand; 2-10 m thick
 - Lbv LACUSTRINE BLANKET TO VENEER; locally overlain by eolian sand; < 3 m thick
 - Lm LACUSTRINE PLAIN, ROLLING: rolling, occurring as low ridges; locally overlain by eolian sand; 2-15 m thick
 - Lm-k GLACIOLACUSTRINE PLAIN, ROLLING WITH THERMOKARST DEPRESSIONS: rolling, occurring as low ridges, containing thermokarst depressions; locally overlain by eolian sand; subject to active layer detachment slides; retrogressive flow flow slides and debris flows; 2-15 m thick
 - Ls SHORELINE DEPOSITS: low, ridged beach deposits of sand and gravel; < 5 m thick
 - Ls-c SHORELINE DEPOSITS, CHANNELLED: low ridged beach deposits of sand and gravel, incised by glaciolacustrine channeling; the deposits may be intercalated with till deposits; < 5 m thick
 - Lx LACUSTRINE COMPLEX: detritic sediments transitional between glaciolacustrine and glaciolacustrine deposits with upper 0-5 m consisting of sand; locally re-worked by eolian processes; subject to active layer detachment slides; retrogressive flow flow slides and debris flows; may contain thermokarst depressions; up to 20 m thick
 - Lx LACUSTRINE PLAIN: highly modified by landsliding
 - GLACIOLUVAL DEPOSITS, OUTWASH:** sand and gravel locally with a veneer of eolian silt and/or sand; deposited by glacial meltwater in the distal proglacial environment
 - Gp GLACIOLUVAL PLAIN: flat to gently sloping; 2-20 m thick
 - Gp-k GLACIOLUVAL PLAIN WITH THERMOKARST DEPRESSIONS: flat to gently sloping; 2-20 m thick
 - Gc GLACIOLUVAL PLAIN, highly modified by slope processes, particularly landslides; 2-20 m thick
 - Gp-d GLACIOLUVAL TERRACE TO PLAIN: glaciolacustrine terraces predominant; flat to gently sloping; with no visible boundaries between them; these units occur only along major river or interbedded with other drift types; 3-50 m thick
 - Gt GLACIOLUVAL TERRACE: 10-50 m thick
 - Gt-c GLACIOLUVAL TERRACE, CHANNELLED: affected by glaciolacustrine channeling; 10-50 m thick
 - Gt-k GLACIOLUVAL TERRACE WITH THERMOKARST DEPRESSIONS: affected by thermokarst depressions; 2-30 m thick
 - Gt-g GLACIOLUVAL TERRACE, GULLED: affected by modern gully processes; 10-50 m thick
 - Gd GLACIOLUVAL DELTA: gently sloping, abrupt scarp; deposited in a glacial lake; 5-15 m thick
 - Gd-k GLACIOLUVAL DELTA WITH THERMOKARST DEPRESSIONS: gently sloping; deposited in a glacial lake; 5-15 m thick
 - Gf GLACIOLUVAL FAN: mainly coarse gravel with minor sand; locally with mudflow deposits; commonly deposited in a meltwater channel or glacial lake; 5-7 m thick
 - GLACIOLUVAL DEPOSITS, ICE CONTACT:** sand and gravel locally with a veneer of eolian silt and/or sand; deposited as ice contact sediment by glacial meltwater
 - Gr GLACIOLUVAL ESKER RIDGES: 2-15 m thick
 - Gh GLACIOLUVAL HUMMOCKS: kames; < 5 m thick
 - Gx GLACIOLUVAL COMPLEX: includes eskers, kames and plains, commonly with thermokarst ponds in places; 2-50 m thick
 - Gx-c GLACIOLUVAL COMPLEX, CHANNELLED: containing ridges, kames and kettled plains, affected by glaciolacustrine channeling; 2-50 m thick
 - Gx-g GLACIOLUVAL COMPLEX, GULLED: containing ridges, hummocky and kettled plains, affected by modern gully processes; 2-50 m thick
 - TILL DEPOSITS:** unsorted silt, sand, and clay with clasts (pebbles, cobbles, boulders) deposited by glaciers in a variety of landforms
 - Tp TILL PLAIN: flat to gently sloping; 3-10 m thick
 - Tp-c TILL PLAIN, CHANNELLED: till plain affected by glacial meltwater; 3-10 m thick
 - Tb TILL BLANKET: gently to moderately sloping plain conforming to underlying topography; 2-6 m thick
 - Tb-c TILL BLANKET TO VENEER, CHANNELLED: conforming to underlying topography, incised by glaciolacustrine channels; up to 8 m thick
 - Tbv TILL BLANKET TO VENEER: conforming to underlying topography; < 8 m thick
 - Tbv-c TILL BLANKET TO VENEER, CHANNELLED: conforming to underlying topography, incised by glaciolacustrine channels; < 8 m thick
 - Tbv-g TILL BLANKET TO VENEER, GULLED: conforming to underlying topography, affected by modern gully processes; up to 6 m thick
 - Tv TILL VENEER TO BLANKET: conforming to underlying topography; 1-8 m thick
 - Tv-c TILL VENEER TO BLANKET: conforming to underlying topography; affected by glaciolacustrine channeling; up to 8 m thick
 - Tv-g TILL VENEER TO BLANKET, GULLED: affected by modern gully processes; conforming to underlying topography; up to 8 m thick
 - Tv TILL VENEER: conforming to underlying topography; < 1 m thick
 - Td TILL DRUMMLING: hilly plain with individual drumlins or flutings; 3-15 m thick
 - Tt TILL RIDGED: surface of generally coarse till (20-50% pebbles) deposited as ridges; commonly lateral and frontal moraines; 5-15 m thick
 - Tu TILL HUMMOCKY: generally coarse diamicton (20-50% pebbles) deposited as hummocks; may contain thermokarst ponds
 - Tx TILL COMPLEX: largely hummocky, ridged, and/or hilly with patches of gravel; in some places Tx forms a veneer over bedrock, elsewhere it is up to 25 m thick
 - Ty TILL PLAIN: irregular gently to moderately sloping plain, highly modified by landsliding
 - PALEOZOIC TO MESOZOIC**
 - R BEDROCK: primarily prominent ridges, escarpments and hills associated with Devonian rocks
 - Upper Devonian limestone, dolomite, shale, siltstone, mudstone and sandstone and Cretaceous shale and limestone mostly in plains areas. Upper and middle Devonian limestone, dolomite, shale, siltstone, mudstone and sandstone mostly in mountainous areas
 - R-k Karstedt carbonate rocks affected by solution and collapse; karst forms expressed as sinkholes and channels; commonly developed in Compaal Range
 - ORGANIC DEPOSITS: as patterns**
 - This pattern is used when organic deposits appear as a second or third order component in a polygon, e.g. Tp-kO
 - Fenland constituting 10 - 49% of the map unit
 - Peatland constituting 10 - 49% of the map unit
 - Peatlands and fenlands undivided constituting 10 - 49% of the map unit
 - EOLIAN DEPOSITS: as pattern**
 - This pattern is used when eolian sand veneer would appear instead as a third order component in a polygon, e.g. Tp-Gv-E
 - Discontinuous veneer (<1m) mainly fine sand and silt covering other surficial units and bedrock
 - COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: as pattern**
 - This pattern is used when colluvial veneer and sheetwash deposits would appear instead as a third order component in a polygon, e.g. Tv-Lx-Cx
 - Discontinuous veneer (<1m) colluvium and sheetwash deposits

- Geological boundary (defined)
- Moraine ridge: unconsolidated sediments (fill, sand and gravel) deposited in ridges at terminal, recessional, lateral and medial positions with respect to former ice margins
- Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge or flute (direction unknown): streamlined hill or ridge of till or bedrock with long axis parallel to direction of ice flow; elliptical base and arched profile with long gentle slope pointing in downstream direction
- Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge or flute (direction known): streamlined hill or ridge of till or bedrock with long axis parallel to direction of ice flow; elliptical base and arched profile with long gentle slope pointing in downstream direction
- Cirque (Late Pleistocene): 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 channels, may run across or along slope contours; may be presently dry, 0.5-3 km in length, some of these channels may extend to or from adjacent map areas
- 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 channels, may run across or along slope contours; may be presently dry, 0.5-3 km in length
- Esker (direction known): sinuous, low ridge composed of sand and gravel; formed by deposition from meltwater running through a channel beneath or within glacier ice
- Shoreline of former lake: low, ridged beach deposits of sand and gravel
- Tension cracks
- Debris flow
- Star
- Landslide
- Sinkhole
- Shield erratic
- X Ground observation



Surficial Geology Location Map, Southern Mackenzie Corridor

Authors: A. Duk-Roeklin and D. Hurley
 Geology by D. Hurley, 2005-2006
 Airphoto interpretation and compilation by A. Duk-Roeklin
 Digital cartography by 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
 Mean magnetic declination 2012, 22°00'E, decreasing 26.7' annually.
 Readings way from 22°12'E in the NW corner to 21°12'E in the SE corner of the map
 Elevations in metres above mean sea level



OPEN FILE 7090
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CAMSEIL BEND (95-J/NW)
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
 Scale 1:100 000/Echelle 1/100 000
 Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 kilometres

95-NSE	95-GSW	95-OSE
OF6008	OF6014	
95-KNE	95-JNW	95-JNE
	OF7000	OF7091
95-NSE	95-JSW	95-JSE

UNDERSTANDING THE LEGEND
 The genetic category of surficial material is indicated by the first upper case letter, e.g., G (glaciolacustrine). The morphologic category is indicated in lower case following the genetic category, e.g., Gp (glaciolacustrine plain). The modifying processes are indicated in lower case separated from the morphologic category by a (-) e.g., Gp-k (glaciolacustrine plain with thermokarst depressions).
 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 pattern, e.g., eolian sand cover, peatlands or fenlands.

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 2012