



- LEGEND**
- HOLOCENE**
 ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: gravel and sand, may include boulders, minor organics and muck, <1-10 m thick.
 A Undifferentiated sediments: alluvial plains, fans, terraces.
- HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSINAN**
Postglacial and Proglacial Environment
 MARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel and/or sand, silt, minor clay, <1-20 m thick, deposited in offshore, nearshore, deltaic and shoreline environments during deglaciation and regression of postglacial higher sea levels.
 Mv Marine veneer: silt, sand, very minor gravel and muck, mimicking surface of underlying bedrock, till or glaciomarine sediment which is discontinuously exposed, 1-2 m thick.
 Mr Beach sediments: gravel (including large boulders on bedrock promontories), and/or sand, minor silt, forming ridges and swales. Modern beach zones <50 m wide rarely mapped, 1-3 m thick.
- Proglacial and Glacial Environment**
 GLACIOMARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel and/or sand, silt, minor clay, <1-50 m thick, deposited in offshore, nearshore, deltaic and shoreline environments during deglaciation and regression of postglacial higher sea levels.
 GMB Offshore blanket: silt and fine sand with dropstones, local segregated ice over ice at base, commonly planar bedded; possibly glaciolacustrine at higher elevations; rival gullying, some flowslides; 1-50 m thick.
- LATE WISCONSINAN**
Proglacial and Glacial Environment
 GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: gravel and boulders, sand, minor silt, <1-50 m thick; deposited behind, at and in front of an ice margin.
 GPF Hummocky sediments: gravel, boulders, sand, silt; tightly hummocky terrain; 1-30 m thick.
 GPFp Outwash plain sediments: gravel, boulders, sand, silt; relict proglacial braided plains and terraces, fans with eskers, which may form long valley trains; minor kettle holes; 1-30 m thick.
- Glacial Environment**
 TILL: nonsorted to poorly sorted stony mud, locally clay supported, locally icy, 1-100 m thick, deposited subglacially and at ice margins; lithic composition reflects underlying or up ice substrate, but erratics may be common. Till below the marine limit commonly reworked leaving local concentrations of boulders, gravel, sand or silt, and subdued or eroded glacial landforms.
 Tv Till veneer: diamiction; mimicking the surface of the substrate, particularly bedrock which is discontinuously exposed; included silt to boulder size colluvial deposits primarily talus, solifluction slopes and undifferentiated valley bottom sediments; <2 m thick.
 Th Hummocky till: diamiction; may be underlain by massive deposits of segregated ice (relict glacier) and/or glaciolacustrine silt; hummocky terrain; 5-10 m thick.
 Tb Till blanket: diamiction; forming an undulating blanket, or a drumlinized sheet, or a meltwater dissected cap, or a fluted plain where a glacial lake has thawed the relict glacier ice and reduced basal glacier friction; 2-20 m thick.
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
BEDROCK
 R Paleozoic carbonate rock fractured to blocks or disaggregated to pillared rubble by glacial and subaerial processes, except, polished intact bedrock locally exposed where steamheated till cover has been recently removed.
- Geological boundary (defined)
 Geological boundary (approximate)
 Landslide scar
 Delta
 Minor meltwater channel central axis (lateral uphill right)
 Minor meltwater (sense known)
 Major moraine ridge
 Drumlin
 Drumlinoid ridge or fluting
 Fluted bedrock (sense known)
 Striae (sense known)

Abstract
 In Minto Inlet, continental Laurentide ice flow was northwesterly as recorded to the east and north of the inlet by crag-and-tails, striations, till lineations including drumlins, and eskers. Deglacial drawdown to a westerly flowing Minto Inlet glacier led to scouring by glacial ice and meltwater which stripped till and exposed bedrock. Till is calcareous, incorporating local igneous rocks with a few shield erratics. To the north of the inlet where flow was less active between the Minto glacier and the northwest flow, massive till deposits still contain buried glacial ice. There are numerous gravelly kames and kettle lakes, as well as thin flow slides in these ice-rich sediments. Under an area of northwesterly ice flow northeast of the head of the inlet, ponding of meltwater permitted rapid ice flow which created till lineations. Postglacial marine overlap has left discontinuous flights of raised beaches on exposed coasts, and thick silty glaciomarine sediments around embayments on the northwest shore of the inlet.

Résumé
 Dans l'inlet Minto, l'écoulement glaciaire Laurentide continental était vers le nord-ouest, tel qu'indiqué à l'est et au nord de l'inlet par des crag-and-tails, stries, linéations notamment drumlins, et eskers. Durant la déglaciation s'écoulant vers l'ouest dans l'inlet Minto, la glace et les eaux de fonte ont érodé le till et les affleurements rocheux. Le till est calcareux, incorporant des roches ignées locales avec quelques blocs erratiques du bouclier. Au nord de l'embayure où l'écoulement glaciaire était moins actif entre le glacier de Minto et la glace avec un écoulement au nord-ouest, des dépôts de till contiennent encore la glace de glacier enterrée. Il y a de nombreux kames graveleux et des lacs kettle, ainsi que des glissements de terrain causés par le dégel dans les sédiments riches en glace. Sous la glace s'écoulant vers le nord-est, au nord-est de la tête de l'inlet, l'accumulation de eaux de fonte a permis l'écoulement glaciaire rapide qui a créé des linéations dans le till. L'invasion marine postglacière a laissé une série discontinue de plages soulevées sur les côtes exposées, et d'épais sédiments fins glaciomarine à certains endroits le long de la rive nord-ouest de l'inlet.

87-015	87-016	87-013	87-014
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CGM 48	CGM 47	CGM 46	CGM 45
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CGM 55	CGM 56		

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

Cover illustration: West from south bay, Minto Inlet. Mostly thin till (Tv) and exposed bedrock; flight of raised beaches at shore an extreme right. Photograph by R. Rainbird, 2012-040

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
WINTER COVE
 Northwest Territories
 1:50 000

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
WINTER COVE
 Northwest Territories
 1:50 000

Author: D.A. Hodgson
 Geology by D.A. Hodgson, 2011
 Cartography by R. Bolvin and N. Côté

Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 11.
 North American Datum 1983
 Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.
 Elevations in metres above mean sea level

Shaded relief image derived from the digital elevation model supplied by Geotitles.
 Illumination: azimuth 225°, altitude 45°, vertical factor 1x
 Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.
 Magnetic declination 2012, 23°05' E, decreasing 58' annually.

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Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.

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