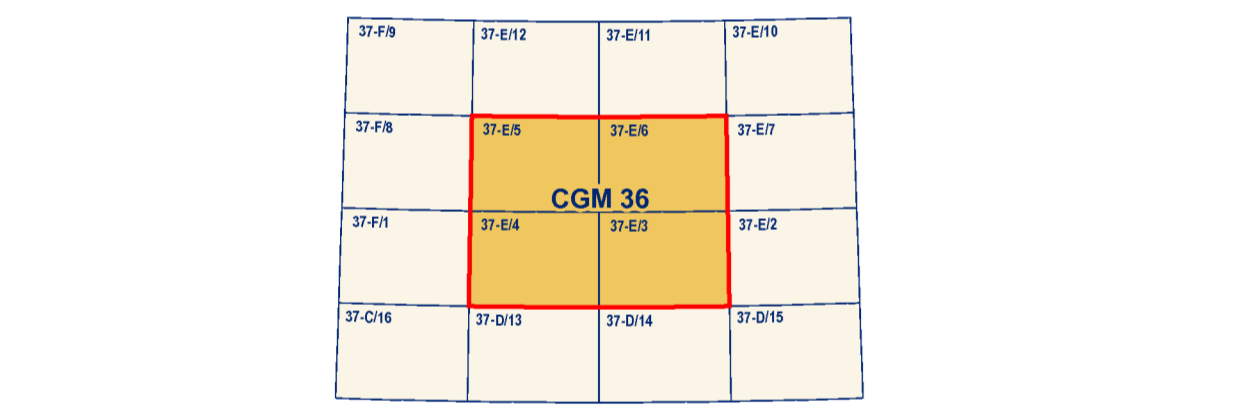


QUATERNARY		PRE-QUATERNARY	
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS		BEDROCK	
HOLOCENE		HOLOCENE	
NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS		HOLOCENE	
	Glacier ice: variable thickness.		Bedrock: may be overlain by discontinuous veneers of other units.
	Colluvial veneer: thin and discontinuous, less than 2 m thick.		Patterned ground: ice-wedge polygons and stone nets.
	Colluvial blanket: colluvial blanket, greater than 2 m thick.	NOTES:	
	Colluvial landslide deposits: variable thickness, hummocky or ridged topography with ridges transverse to direction of movement.	Compound units: In areas where the surficial geology types are interspersed in patches or patterns too small to be discerned at the scale of mapping, compound units are used. The dominant component is listed first and separated from the secondary unit by a dot (e.g. Tb.C).	
	Colluvial deposits, undifferentiated: consists primarily of colluvial materials, variable thickness, may contain till, glaciolacustrine, glaciolacustrine, and/or alluvial sediments.	Stratigraphic relationship: Where underlying units are known, the unit label shows the surface unit above underlying unit with a single slash (e.g. Tv.R).	
	Alluvial fan sediments: variable thickness, forms fan-shaped landform that may exhibit a steep gradient from the apex to the toe of the deposit; fan deposits may include gravelly diamictites.		
	Alluvial plain sediments: variable thickness, typically forms a single level plain with active stream channels, may exhibit terraces separated by scarps.		
	Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: consists primarily of alluvial units, variable thickness, may contain pockets of till, glaciolacustrine, glaciolacustrine, and/or colluvial sediments.		
LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: sand, silt and minor clay, deposited in active lake environments.			
	Lacustrine deltaic sediments: variable thickness, formed by active sediment build-up from flowing water entering standing water.		
	Lacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: consists primarily of exposed lacustrine sediments, variable thickness, may contain pockets of till, glaciolacustrine, glaciolacustrine, colluvial and/or alluvial sediments.		
PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS			
	Glaciolacustrine deltaic sediments: cross-stratified sand and gravels, variable thickness, sediment build-up from flowing glacially-derived water entering a glacial lake.		
	Glaciolacustrine veneer: thin and discontinuous, less than 2 m thick.		
	Glaciolacustrine moraine sediments: consists primarily of glaciolacustrine materials, variable thickness, may be hummocky, ridged, may also include cross-valley (DeGeer) moraines.		
	Glaciolacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: consists primarily of glaciolacustrine sediments, variable thickness, may contain pockets of till, glaciolacustrine, colluvial and/or alluvial sediments.		
PLEISTOCENE (LATE WISCONSINIAN)			
	Glaciolacustrine sediments: gravel, sand and silt, minor diamict, well to poorly stratified; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater.		
	Glaciolacustrine outwash plain sediments: variable thickness, typically forms a single level plain or fan, may exhibit terraces separated by scarps.		
	Glaciolacustrine terraced sediments: variable thickness, typically forms single level terraces, may be separated by scarps.		
	Glaciolacustrine veneer: thin to discontinuous sediment, less than 2 m thick.		
	Glaciolacustrine ice-contact sediments: variable thickness, complex arrangement of kettle and kame topography, may include esker ridges.		
	Glaciolacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: consists primarily of glaciolacustrine sediments, variable thickness, may contain till, glaciolacustrine, colluvial and/or alluvial sediments.		
GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TILL): diamict, sandy to silty matrix, deposited directly by or from glacier ice			
	Till veneer: thin and discontinuous, less than 2 m thick.		
	Till blanket: greater than 2 m thick, surface morphology forms gently rolling plains, may exhibit fluting and/or other subparallel forms, generally masks underlying topography.		
	Hummocky till: variable thickness, forms hummocky surface morphology, may include kames and kettles; in places the unit may exhibit prominent ridges marking recessional ice margins.		
	Ridged moraine: variable thickness, prominent ridges marking recessional ice margins.		
	Till, undifferentiated: consists primarily of till, variable thickness, may contain pockets of glaciolacustrine, glaciolacustrine, lacustrine, colluvial and/or alluvial sediments.		

Abstract
The southwest part of the Conn Lake map sheet lies within the Baffin Uplands Physiographic Region, where bedrock is extensively covered by thick glacial deposits. Some areas exhibiting scour were eroded by active, warm-based ice for longer periods of time than regions of cold-based ice. A northeastward early Holocene flow is associated with ice in Foxe Basin to the northeast. Four phases of ice flow were recognized. The Last Glacial maximum relates to phase 1, northeastward, when the region was covered by actively eroding warm-based ice. The second is a north-northeastward flow during the early stages of the Barnes Ice Cap. The next two phases (a later readvance, phase 3, and continued deglaciation, phase 4) are thought to relate to the pro-Barnes Ice Cap.

Résumé
La partie sud-ouest de la carte Lac Conn se trouve dans la région physiographique des montagnes de Baffin, où la roche en place est couverte par des dépôts glaciaires épais. Quelques secteurs montrant l'érosion par le glace de régimes thermiques à base érosive pendant de plus longues périodes que des régions de glace non-érosive. Un écoulement Holocène vers le nord-est est associé à la glace dans le bassin Foxe. Quatre phases d'écoulement glaciaire ont été identifiées. La dernière maximum glaciaire se relate à la phase 1, vers le nord-est, quand la région a été couverte par la glace à base érosive. La seconde est un écoulement vers le nord-nord-est pendant la formation de la calotte glaciaire Barnes. Les deux phases suivantes (une réadvance, phase 3, et déglaciation, phase 4) sont reliées à la calotte glaciaire Barnes.



Cover illustration
Glaciolacustrine outwash sediments dissected by meltwater channels, adjacent to Barnes Ice Cap. Photograph by D.J. Utting, 2012-004

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 36
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CONN LAKE (SOUTHWEST)
Baffin Island, Nunavut
1:100 000

Preliminary
Authors: D.J. Utting, E.C. Little, and D.E. Kerr
Geology by D.J. Utting and E.C. Little in 2005, with additional air photo interpretation by D.E. Kerr in 2011.
Additional geology from Lees, J.D., and Andrews, J.T., 1963. Iceberg River, Baffin Island, glacial features. Geological Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, 1, 250 000.
Geomatics by L. Robertson
Cartography by Natural Resources Canada

Preliminary
Joint initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada and Canada-Natural Resources Canada, conducted under the auspices of the Terrestrial Surficial Database Project as part of Natural Resources Canada's Geomapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) Program.
Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18, North American Datum 1983

Preliminary
CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 36
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CONN LAKE (SOUTHWEST)
Baffin Island, Nunavut
1:100 000

Preliminary
Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.
Elevations above mean sea level are expressed in metres (NTS 37-E, 37-E4) and feet (NTS 37-E4 and 37-E4-2).
Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area. Mean magnetic declination 2013, 3°12'W, decreasing 30' annually. Readings vary from 36°19'W in the SW corner to 38°00'W in the NE corner of the map.

Preliminary
The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users.
This publication is available for free download through GEOSCAN (<http://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/>)

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.

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