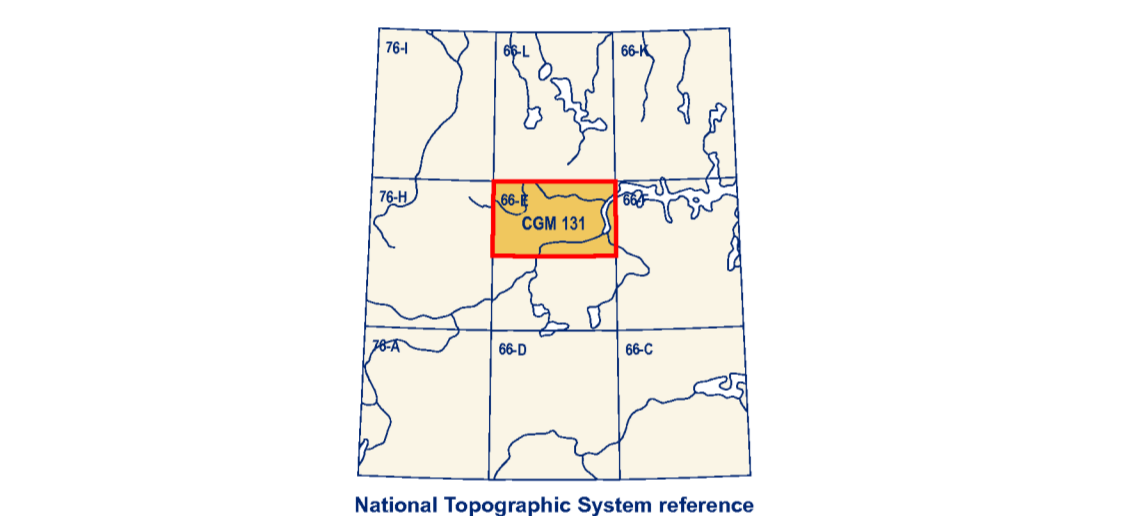


QUATERNARY	
HOLOCENE	
NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
Cb	Colluvial blanket: diamicton, >2 m thick, on steep slopes completely masking underlying bedrock.
C	Colluvial deposits, undifferentiated: bog, swamp and shallow lake deposits; variable thickness, generally overlies till or glaciofluvial sediments.
O	Organic deposits, undifferentiated: bog, swamp and shallow lake deposits; variable thickness, generally overlies till or glaciofluvial sediments.
Ev	Eolian veneer: sand, <2 m thick, may exhibit dunes, generally associated with fluvial and glaciofluvial sediments.
Er	Ridged eolian sediments: sand, variable thickness, commonly exhibiting dunes, generally associated with fluvial and glaciofluvial sediments.
E	Eolian sediments, undifferentiated: sand, variable thickness, commonly in the form of cliff-top dunes, generally associated with fluvial, glaciofluvial and lacustrine sediments.
Ap	Alluvial floodplain sediments: coarse sand and gravel, variable thickness, occurs within the flood plain of rivers.
At	Alluvial terraced sediments: sand and gravel, variable thickness, surface commonly gullied and channelled, occurs above the floodplain as a result of down cutting by the river.
Af	Alluvial fan sediments: sand and gravel, variable thickness, deposited as fans by streams exiting narrow gullies.
A	Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: sand and gravel, variable thickness, may contain floodplains and terraces.
Lv	Lacustrine veneer: sand and gravel, <2 m thick, may be terraced, dissected, or covered with dunes; commonly exhibits thermokarst.
Lr	Lacustrine nearshore sediments: sand and gravel, flat, terraced and commonly dissected; variable thickness, may be partly covered with dunes; commonly exhibits thermokarst.
L	Lacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: sand and gravel, variable thickness, commonly exhibits thermokarst, may exhibit raised beaches.
PRE-QUATERNARY	
R	Bedrock, undifferentiated: may include patches of till veneer, glaciofluvial sediments, and meltwater washed scoured lag.
<p>Note: Where the surficial cover forms a complex pattern and the map units are too small to be mapped individually, yet constitutes a significant aerial extent of the total polygon, a dot (•) separates the first dominant map unit designator from the less abundant secondary unit (e.g., Ts.T designates an area of streamlined till with some areas of undifferentiated till).</p>	
	Washed scoured lag
	Geological contact, defined
	Geological contact, inferred
	Terrace scarp, glaciofluvial
	Ice-contact terrace scarp
	Major moraine ridge
	Esker, sense known
	Esker sense, unknown
	Drumlin
	Drumlinoid ridge or fluting
	Crag-and-tail
	Beach crest
	Minor moraine, unspecified
	Stratton, sense unknown
	Patterned ground (ice wedges)
LAST GLACIATION (WISCONSIN)	
PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
GLv	Glaciolacustrine veneer: silt and sand, <2 m thick, too thin to mask underlying material, commonly exhibits thermokarst.
GLr	Glaciolacustrine beach sediments: sand and gravel, variable thickness, forming raised beaches.
GLn	Glaciolacustrine nearshore sediments: silt and sand, variable thickness, may exhibit thermokarst.
GLd	Glaciolacustrine deltaic sediments: sand and gravel, surface flat or channelled, variable thickness, deposited in a glacial lake by meltwater.
GLb	Glaciolacustrine blanket: silt and sand, uniform cover, variable thickness, masking underlying sediments or bedrock, deposited in a glacial lake, commonly exhibits thermokarst.
GL	Glaciolacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: silt and sand, variable thickness, deposited in a glacial lake.
GFv	Glaciofluvial veneer: sand, gravel and boulders, <2 m thick, deposited by meltwater streams, too thin to mask underlying material.
GFt	Glaciofluvial terraced sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, in dissected raised terraces as a result of down cutting by meltwater streams, commonly exhibits thermokarst and ice wedges.
GFp	Glaciofluvial outwash plain sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, deposited by meltwater streams at or beyond the ice front, dissected, commonly exhibits thermokarst.
GFr	Glaciofluvial esker sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, forming eskers and ridges, deposited by meltwater streams flowing within ice tunnels.
GFc	Glaciofluvial ice-contact sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, flat-topped or ridged, deposited by meltwater streams in contact with glacier ice, may exhibit kettle lakes, thermokarst, and ice wedges.
GFh	Glaciofluvial hummocky sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, forming irregular ridges, deposited by meltwater streams in contact with inactive glacier ice.
GFf	Glaciofluvial fan sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, >2 m thick, deposited in fan shape by meltwater streams.
GF	Glaciofluvial sediments, undifferentiated: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness.

Abstract
 Preliminary surficial geology studies, through aerial photograph interpretation and limited legacy data, were undertaken in the north half of the Jervoise River map area to provide an improved understanding of distribution and nature of surficial sediments and regional glacial history. Widespread till veneer, hummocky till and streamlined till are common across the map area. Some areas of till are dissected by north-northwestward to northward trending glaciofluvial corridors consisting of eskers, ice-contact sediments, outwash plains, and locally zones of scoured bedrock. Small isolated glacial lakes were formed by ponding of meltwater, and their sediments are now characterized by thermokarst terrain. In the central area, a discontinuous moraine complex, consisting of glaciofluvial ridged sediments, ice-contact outwash plains and till ridges, forms part of the western segment of a major end moraine system referred to as the MacAlpine Moraine. Drumlines and crag-and-tails record a regional north-northwestward ice flow during the last glaciation. Rivers have reworked and deposited extensive alluvial sediments.

Résumé
 Pour améliorer les connaissances de la distribution et nature des sédiments de surface et de l'histoire glaciaire de la moitié nord de la carte Jervoise River, on a entrepris des études préliminaires de géologie et d'analyse des photos aériennes et un ensemble limité de données héritées. On trouve du glaciofluviotill de till profilé et du till bosselé. Des coulées fluvioglaciaires, composées d'eskers, de sédiments justiglaciaires, plaines d'égouttage fluvioglaciaire, et à certains endroits, de zones de substratum rocheux découpé, sont orientées vers le nord-nord-ouest et le nord, recoupant certains tills. De petits lacs glaciaires ont été formés par eaux de fonte. Dans la région centrale, un complexe morainique fragmenté, constitué de sédiments fluvioglaciaires et de crêtes de till, fait partie d'un important complexe morainique frontal appelé Moraine MacAlpine. Les drumlins et les roches moutonnées indiquent que la glace se déplaçait vers le nord-nord-ouest au cours de la dernière glaciation. Les rivières ont remanié et déposé d'importants sédiments alluviaux.



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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 131
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIALE GÉOLOGIE
JERVOISE RIVER
 Nunavut
 NTS 66-E, north half
 1:125 000

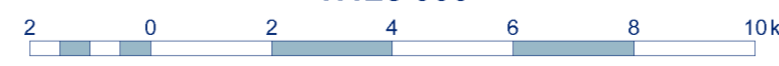
Authors: D.A. St-Onge and D.E. Kerr
 Geology based on aerial photograph interpretation by D.A. St-Onge, 2012, with minor additions and compilation by D.E. Kerr, 2013.
 Stratigraphic data from G.M. Wright (1967) and P. Normandeau field work 2012.
 Geomatics by GSP Geographics Inc. and F. Fortin
 Cartography by F. Fortin

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of the Geo-mapping Frontiers Project as part of Natural Resources Canada's Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program.
 Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 13, North American Datum 1983

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RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIALE GÉOLOGIE
JERVOISE RIVER
 Nunavut
 NTS 66-E, north half
 1:125 000

Base map at the scale of 1:250,000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.
 Elevations in metres above mean sea level.
 Mean magnetic declination 2013, 6° 34' E, decreasing 23' annually.
 Readings vary from 47° 58' E in the NE corner to 9° 04' E in the SW corner of the map.

The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users.
 The data may include additional observations not portrayed on this map.
 See documentation accompanying the data.
 This publication is available for free download through GEOSCAN (<http://geoscan.ess.nrcan.gc.ca/>)



Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 131
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIALE GÉOLOGIE
JERVOISE RIVER
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 NTS 66-E, north half