

QUATERNARY

- O Organic deposits, undifferentiated: bog, swamp, and shallow lake sediments; pool, <1 m thick.
- E Eolian sediments, undifferentiated: fine to medium sand and silt sand, wind-deposited; includes blowout areas as well as parabolic and linear dunes up to 5 m high.
- W Weathered bedrock, undifferentiated: angular boulders of frost shattered bedrock (felsenmeer); <2 m thick, few erratic boulders, flat surface.

ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: stream-deposited material related to the Holocene drainage regime.

- Ap Floodplain sediments: coarse sand and gravel, 1 to 10 m thick, veneer of pebbles and boulder lag common on surface.
- At Terraced sediments: fine to coarse sand and gravel, minor gravel lenses, wood and peaty material common; 3 to 10 m thick, terrace surfaces commonly pulsed or channelled.

MARINE SEDIMENTS: materials deposited in a marine tillage sequence, generally coarsening upward and being subsumed from sediment sources.

- Mt Beach sediments: angular to subangular shingles and well rounded cobbles in a matrix of coarse to medium sand with minor gravel, 1 to 5 m thick, banded deposit with flat to gently undulating surface, rights of beach ridges and left-lateral environment.
- Md Deltaic sediments: gravel, sand and boulders, 2 to 20 m thick, deeply channelled surfaces with boulder pavement at the bottom of channels.
- Mn Nearshore sediments: silty silt and fine silty sand, 1 to 5 m thick, flat to gently undulating surface, generally marked by discontinuous organic peat, <1 m thick, numerous depressions scattered over the surface.
- Mo Offshore sediments: silt, clay, and fine sand, generally well defined rhythmites, 5 to 40 m thick, exposed in extensively pulled areas and along valley walls of major rivers, quiet water environment.
- M Marine sediments, undifferentiated: lag shingles, gravel, coarse sand and boulders, >1 m thick, wave-washed materials, resulting from winnowing of flows by marine waves action on material of diverse origin, including till, glaciofluvial and shattered bedrock, marine fossils common; includes patches of silty clay, sandy silt, and isotabatic character.

LAST GLACIATION

GLACIOACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: materials deposited in or at the margin of a glacial lake in coarsening upward sequences.

- GLs Deltaic sediments: sand, gravel, and silt, numerous lenses of pebbles and boulders, 5 to 30 m thick, surface extensively channelled.
- GLn Littoral and nearshore sediments: sand and gravel, <2 m thick, flat, terraced, dissected; and at times partly covered by sand dunes.
- GLv Glacioacustrine veneer: silty sand, silt, and fine sand, discontinuous veneer <2 m thick, occurs around the upper margin of glacial lakes; meandering sediments.
- GLp Glacioacustrine blanket: silt, fine and minor clay, rhythmites (veins) 1 to 30 m thick, 2 to 30 m thick, generally confined to major valleys, exposed in gullies and along terraces and slump scars; quiet water environment.
- GLF Ice-contact glaciofluvial sediments: gravel, cobbles, and sand, 5 to 50 m thick, forming ridges, terraces, and fans; fluvial materials deposited by meltwater; includes mainly ice contact sediments and isolated periglacial deposits.

GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TILL): poorly sorted, generally sandy mineral sediments deposited by glacier with prominent flow from the east; clasts are dominated by quartzite cobbles of underlying bedrock; lodgment or basal meltout till in a till is sandy matrix.

- Tb Till veneer: lodgment and ablation till, generally <2 m thick, surface mimics form of underlying bedrock, commonly contains colluvial deposits derived from bedrock and scattered patches of glaciofluvial deposits; where veneer exhibits washed scoured lag pattern, boulders and gravel rest on bedrock and on till surfaces, 1 to 3 m thick, concentration resulting from washing out of fines by meltwater flow.
- Ts Till blanket: lodgment or basal meltout till, 2 to 15 m thick, extensively fluted in moist areas; masks underlying bedrock topography.
- Th Hummocky till: lodgment or basal meltout till including patches of outwash sand and gravel, forming hummocks on top of hills and ridges of till, surface composed of ridges, hills, and mounds 10 to 30 m high, includes extensive lenses of basal till; till of glacial ice; Sherwood Lake Moraine complex.
- Tm Moraine complex: bouldery gravel and siltation, generally occurs as a complex of meltwater ridges and hummocks 1 to 3 m high with glaciofluvial conditions, glaciofluvial and moraine; deposited by meltwater and debris flows with recessions and unretroverted depressions at or near the ice front.

PRE-QUATERNARY

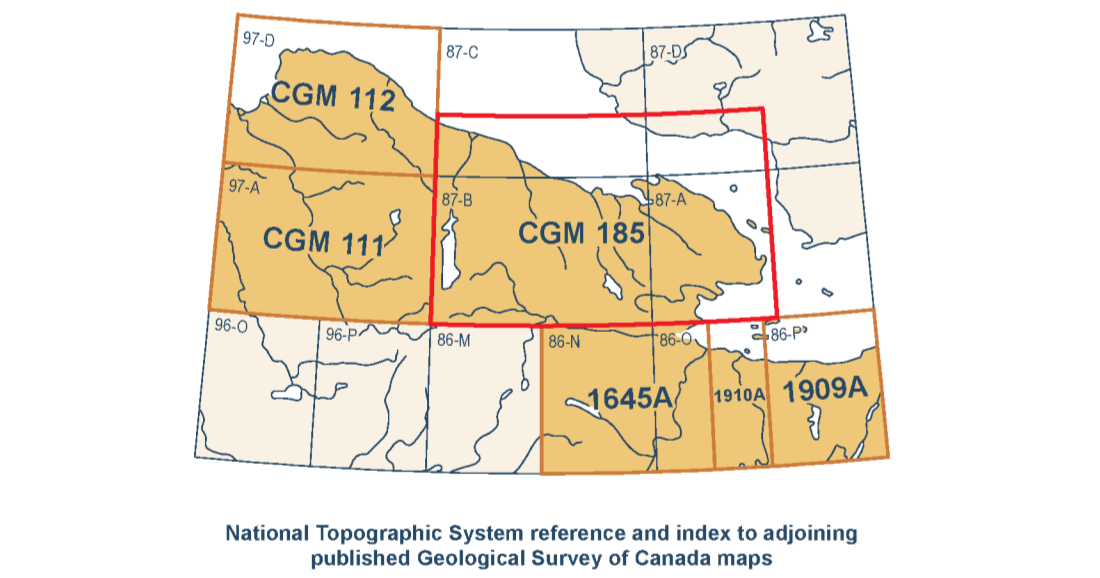
- R1 Sedimentary bedrock: Palaeozoic carbonate rock; flat lying and heavily jointed dolomite; fractures control the location of some modern rivers, along the southern part of map area (Riv. River to Cape Koochelluk) north of Middle to Late Proterozoic; Coopermine Horst; sandstone, slate, dolomite and carbon shale.

Patternd ground polygons in silty sandstone bedrock >30 m across
 Washed scoured lag
 Geological contact, defined
 Terrace scarp, unspecified
 Beach crest or spt. marine
 Limit of submergence, approximate, glacioacustrine, with elevation (m)
 Minor moraine ridge, DuQuesne, <2 m high
 Major moraine ridge, 2 to >10 m high
 Esker ridge, sense known
 Drumlin(s) and fillings
 Bedrock scarp
 Pingo
 Kame
 Fluvio-bedrock, grooves, sense known
 Station, sense known
 Station location

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Abstract
 This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of a Geoscientific Information System (GIS) map to a digital format. The map is based on the Geoscientific Information System (GIS) map of the Inman River area, Nunavut, Canada, which was published in 2011. The map is based on the Geoscientific Information System (GIS) map of the Inman River area, Nunavut, Canada, which was published in 2011. The map is based on the Geoscientific Information System (GIS) map of the Inman River area, Nunavut, Canada, which was published in 2011.

Résumé
 Ce nouveau produit dérivé de la carte de géologie de surface 1845A de la région Inman, a été produit en utilisant le Modèle de données des formations superficielles (MDFS) version 2.0, qui est basé sur la carte de géologie de surface 1845A de la région Inman, Nunavut, Canada, publiée en 2011. Ce nouveau produit dérivé de la carte de géologie de surface 1845A de la région Inman, Nunavut, Canada, publiée en 2011. Ce nouveau produit dérivé de la carte de géologie de surface 1845A de la région Inman, Nunavut, Canada, publiée en 2011.



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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 185
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
INMAN RIVER
 Nunavut
 NTS 87-B and parts of NTS 87-A, NTS 87-C, and NTS 87-D
 1:250 000

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.