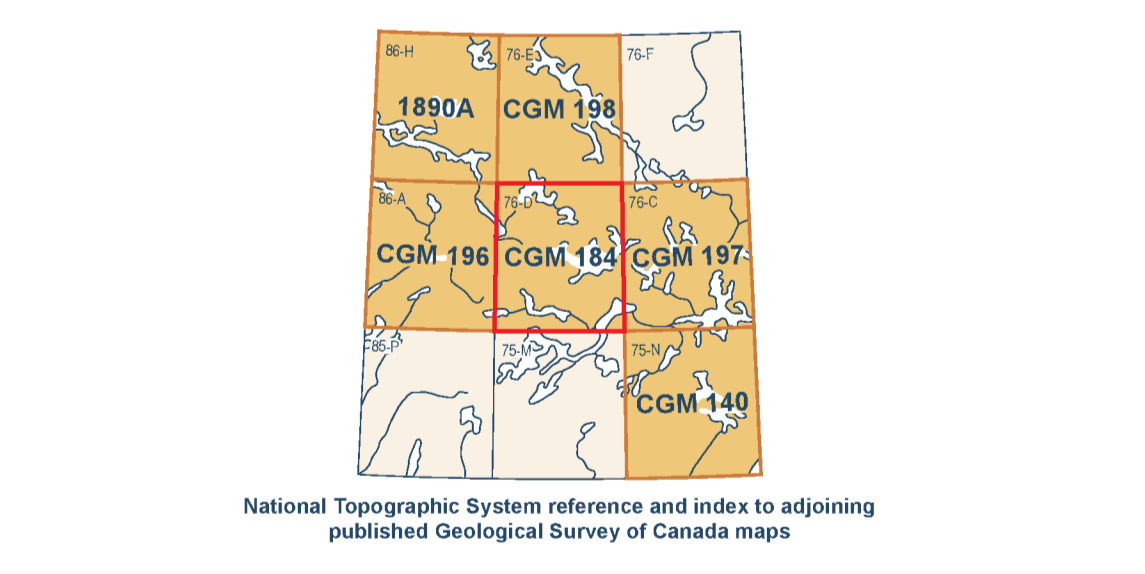


- QUATERNARY**  
**HOLOCENE**
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
  - GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSIN GLACIATION)**
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- BEDROCK**
- IGNEOUS BEDROCK**
  - METAMORPHIC BEDROCK**
  - FELDSPHENE**
  - WASHED SANDS**
  - CONCENTRATION OF GLACIALLY ABRASSED BOULDER**
  - Biological content, defined**
  - Beach crest, raised beach**
  - Minor meltwater channel, some known**
  - Major meltwater edge**
  - Esker ridge, some known**
  - Esker ridge, some unknown**
  - Dumfries**
  - Crag and tail**
  - Fluted bedrock, some known**
  - Thrustal depression**
  - Flattened ground, ice wedge polygon**
  - Kame, gravelly transverse ridge**
  - Station (poorly defined, ice flow direction unknown)**
  - Station (poorly defined, ice flow direction known)**
  - Station (well defined, ice flow direction unknown)**
  - Station (well defined, ice flow direction known)**
  - Ice flow measurement - crossed lines (1 = island, 4 = young)**
  - Small outcrop**
  - Station location**
  - Sample location**

**Abstract**  
This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of a legacy map (Map 1870A and its legend) to a digital format using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.0) which can be found in Open File 1021. All geoscientific knowledge and information from Map 1870A that continued to the current SDM were retained during the conversion process. The purpose of converting legacy map data to a common science language and format is to enable and facilitate the efficient digital compilation, integration, management and dissemination of geologic map information in a structured and consistent manner. This process is an effective knowledge management tool designed around a geo-database which can expand following the type of information to appear on new surficial geology maps.

**Résumé**  
Ce nouveau produit géologique de la carte de géologie de surface (1870A et sa légende) a été produit à l'aide du Modèle de données des formations superficielles (MDF version 2.0) de la Commission géologique du Canada qui a été publié sous forme de dossier public 1021. La connaissance de toutes les données de la carte 1870A qui ont été conservées dans le SDM ont été maintenues pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de convertir les cartes géologiques existantes en langage scientifique commun et en langage commun est de permettre et faciliter la compilation, l'intégration, la gestion et la diffusion normalisées et efficaces d'informations de cartes géologiques de façon structurée et cohérente. Cette base de données géologiques est en voie de croissance qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à ajouter sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.



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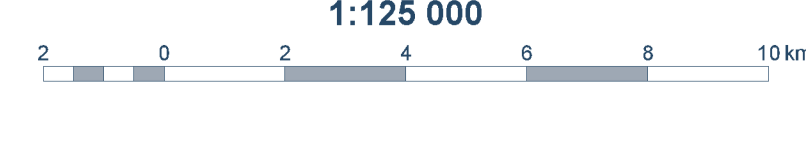
**CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 184**  
**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**  
**LAC DE GRAS**  
Northwest Territories  
NTS 76-D  
1:125 000



**Author:** Geological Survey of Canada  
Geology by B. Ward, L.A. Droop, and D.E. Korn, 1997  
Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.0  
Date conversion by D.E. Korn and S. Eagles, 2012-2013  
Geology has been spatially adjusted to fit the updated base  
Geomatics and cartography by M. Kremer and R. Chan

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Territorial Surficial Database Project as part of Natural Resources Canada's Geoscience for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program.  
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12  
North American Datum 1983

**CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 184**  
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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 2014, 19°23'E, decreasing 20' annually.  
Readings vary from 10°21'E at the NW corner to 14°32'E at the SE corner of the map.

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

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.