



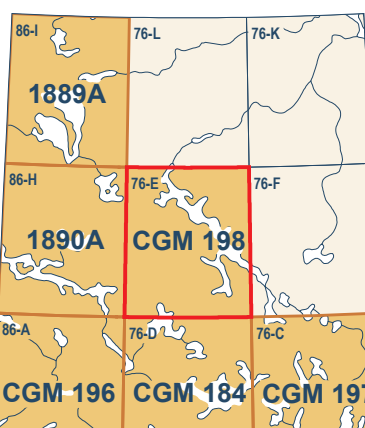
QUATERNARY	
HOLOCENE	
GLD	NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
O	Organic deposits, undifferentiated: peat and muck up to 1 m thick, formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetative material, occurs in depressions, along valley bottoms and in areas once submerged by glacial lakes where they may overlie fine-grained lacustrine sediments; may contain ice-wedge polygons, small unsorted organic deposits occur in most terrain units.
A	Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: gravel to silt, deposits range from massive to well stratified, 1 to 5 m thick, deposited by modern streams and rivers; associated with meandering, isolated, and floodplain environments.
PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSIN GLACIATION)	
GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
GLD	Glaciolacustrine deltaic sediments: silt, sand, and gravel, cross-stratified to planar bedded, deposited by water flowing from, or in contact with, glacial ice; associated with deltas and raised beaches indicated by symbols; may contain massive ground ice.
GLD	GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand, gravel, and minor silt; sorting ranges from good to poor, and stratification from massive or cross-stratified to planar bedded, 1 to 20 m thick, deposited by water flowing from, or in contact with, glacial ice; may contain massive ground ice.
GFp	Outwash plain sediments: rounded gravel and sand, massive to cross-stratified, probably less than 20 m thick, occurs as outwash plains and broadened fans, commonly containing ice-wedge polygons.
GFp	Esker sediments: sand, silt, and gravel, in planar, cross-stratified, and massive beds, 1 to 20 m thick, forms ridges with both steepest and flat-topped segments, rounded, and flanking aprons, deposited at or behind the ice margin; formed subglacially or in subglacially exposed ice-melted channels, zone of washed bedrock (meltwater scours) between esker segments, isolated kame deposits, and boulder logs are shown by symbols.
GLD	GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TLL): unsorted glacial debris (diamictic), consisting of a silty sand matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and boulders, with minor lenses of sorted sediments, deposited beneath or along the margin of glaciers as solifluct till, meltout till, and gravity flow deposits; may contain massive ground ice.
Tv	Till veneer: diamictic, less than 2 m thick, rock structure is generally visible on airphotos, unit includes patches of bedrock and till blanket.
Tb	Till blanket: diamictic, greater than 2 m thick, occurs as till plains locally with drumlins, small rock outcrops in the unit are shown by symbols.
Th	Hummocky till: diamictic, greater than 2 m thick, forms irregular to rolling terrain with relief up to 15 m, locally forming hills and ridges (mounds) up to 3 m long, some areas have abundant small meltwater channels and lag concentrations of boulders in depressions. Stabilized retrogressive thaw flow slides may be indicative of forest till.
PRE-QUATERNARY	
R1	Sedimentary bedrock:
R2	Igneous bedrock: gabbro sills, granitic, gneissic rocks.
R3	Metamorphic bedrock: metasedimentary, metavolcanics.
	Falsemer, frost heaved and shattered rock
	Area of meltwater scour
	Concentration of glacially abraded boulders
	Mine tailings, settling ponds (symbol overlays pre-development geology indicated on map)
	Geological contact, defined
	Beach crest
	Minor meltwater channel, sense unknown
	Minor meltwater channel, sense known
	Major meltwater ridge
	Esker ridge, sense unknown
	Esker ridge, sense known
	Drumlinoid
	Crag-and-tail
	Fused bedrock, sense known
	Retrogressive thaw flow
	Thermocast
	Patterned ground, ice wedge polygon
	Solifluction lobe
	Kame
	Striation (sense known)
	Crossed stations (1 = oldest, 2 = youngest)
	Gossan
	Outcrop
	Sample location

Abstract

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of A-Series Map 1978A and its legend only, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surface Data Model (SDM version 2.0) which can be found in Open File 7021. All previous knowledge and information from Map 1978A that conformed to the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process. The purpose of converting legacy map data to a common science language and common legend is to enable and facilitate the efficient digital compilation, interpretation, management, and dissemination of geologic map information in a structured and consistent manner. This provides 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 cartographique de la carte de géologie de surface 1978A et la légende seulement, a été produit avec le Modèle de données des formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.0) de la Commission géologique du Canada qui a été publié sous forme de dossier public 7021. La connaissance et toutes les données de la carte 1978A se trouvant dans le MDFS ont été maintenues pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de convertir les cartes publiées antérieurement en langage scientifique commun et en légende commune est de permettre et faciliter la compilation, l'interprétation, la gestion et la diffusion numériques efficaces d'information de cartes géologiques de façon structurée et cohérente. Cette base de données géospatiales est un outil de gestion qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.



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

Catalogue No. M183/1198-2014E-PDF
ISBN 978-1-103-24784-2
doi:10.4095/295192

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources Canada, 2014

Natural Resources Canada
Ressources naturelles du Canada

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 198
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CONTWOYTO LAKE
Northwest Territories-Nunavut
NTS 76-E
1:125 000

Preliminary

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 198

Preliminary

Preliminary



**Canadian
Geoscience Maps**

Author: Geological Survey of Canada
Geology by D.E. Kerr, B.C. Ward, and L.A. Dredge, 2000
Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.0
Data conversion by D.E. Kerr and S. Eagles, 2012-2013
Geology has been spatially adjusted to fit the updated base
Geomatics and cartography by G.S. Hanna

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of the T1 Territorial Surface Database Project as part of Natural Resources Canada's Co-operating for Energy and Minerals (CEM-2) Program
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12
North American Datum 1983

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CONTWOYTO LAKE
Northwest Territories-Nunavut
NTS 76-E
1:125 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 km

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, 11°33'E, decreasing 31° annually
Readings vary from 14°20'E in the SE corner to 16°20'E in the NW 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 GEOSCAN (<http://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/>)

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 198
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CONTWOYTO LAKE
Northwest Territories-Nunavut
NTS 76-E