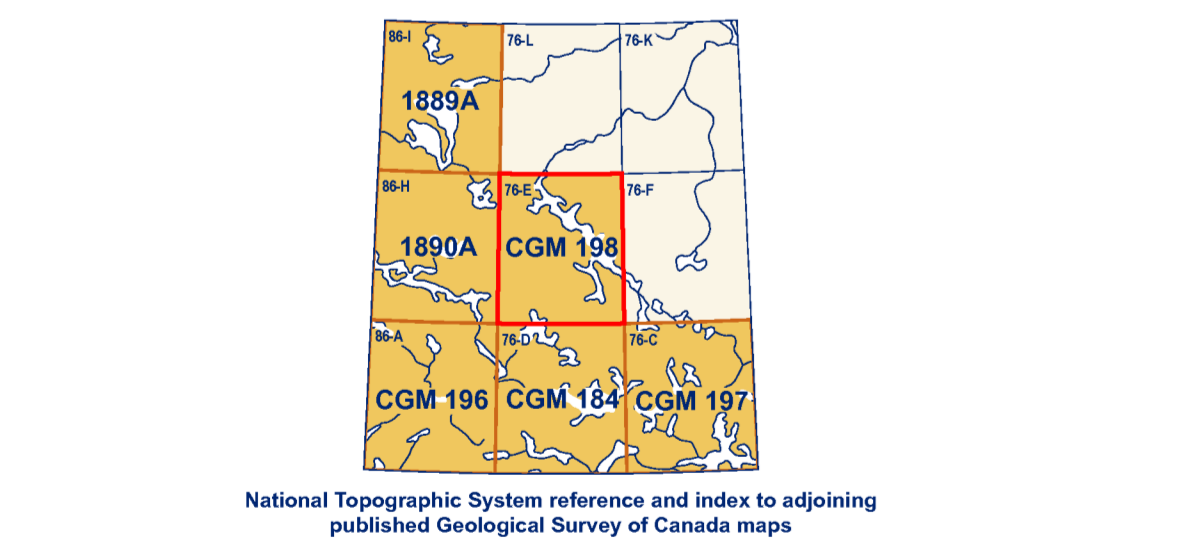


- QUATERNARY**
- Holocene**
- Organic deposits, undifferentiated:** peat and muck up to 1 m thick, formed predominantly by the accumulation of epifaunal material, occurs in depressions, along valley bottoms and in areas once submerged by glacial lakes where they may underlie fine-grained lacustrine sediments, may contain sedge peat, small unsorted organic deposits occur in most terraced units.
 - Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated:** gravel to silt, deposits range from massive to well-sorted, 1 to 5 m thick, deposited by modern streams and rivers, associated with meandering, braided, and floodplain environments.
- Pleistocene (Wisconsin Glaciation)**
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- Glaciolacustrine deltaic sediments:** silt, sand, and gravel, cross-stratified to planar bedded, includes a 1 to 10 m thick, deposited in temporary glacial-dammed lakes, associated with deltas and raised beaches indicated by symbols, may contain massive ice-wedge polygons.
 - 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, glacier ice.
 - 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 contains ice-wedge polygons.
 - Esker sediments:** sand, silt, and gravel, in planar, cross-stratified, and massive beds, 1 to 20 m thick, some aggrade with both their internal and fan deposits, segments, mounds, and flanking aprons, deposited at or behind the ice margin, formed along glacially restricted or confined channels, zone of washed bedrock (meltwater scours) between esker segments, isolated kame deposits, and boulder top areas are as follows:
 - GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TILLS):** unsorted glacial debris (clastic), 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 till sheet till, meltout till, and gravity flow deposits; may contain massive ground ice.
 - Till veneer:** clastic, less than 2 m thick, rock structure is generally visible on outcrops, and includes patches of bedrock and till blanket.
 - Till mantle:** clastic, greater than 2 m thick, occurs as till drapes locally with drumfins; small rock outcrops in the unit are shown by symbols.
 - Hummocky till:** clastic, greater than 2 m thick, forms regular to rolling terrain with relief up to 15 m, locally forming till and ridge moraines up to 3 km long, some areas have abundant small meltwater channels and lag concentrations of boulders in depressions. Stabilized retrogressive flow slides may be indicative of some till.
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- BEDROCK:** Archean metamorphic, mafic, granitic, and gneissic rocks. Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks, mafic, gneiss, and silt, may include patches of till veneer or glaciolacustrine deposits; areas of shattered and frost-heaved rock are designated by symbols.
- R1** Sedimentary bedrock.
 - R2** Igneous bedrock: gabbro sills, granitic, gneissic rocks.
 - R3** Metamorphic bedrock: meta-sedimentary, metavolcanic.
- Other symbols:**
- Folienmer: float heaved and shattered rock
 - Area of meltwater scour
 - Concentration of glacially abraded boulders
 - Minor tillings, settling ponds (symbol overlies pre-development geology indicated on map)
 - Geological contact, defined
 - Beach crest
 - Minor meltwater channel, sense unknown
 - Major meltwater ridge
 - Esker ridge, sense unknown
 - Esker ridge, sense known
 - Drumfin
 - Crag-and-tail
 - Fluted bedrock, sense known
 - Thermobaric
 - Patterned ground, ice-wedge polygon
 - Solifluction lobe
 - Kame
 - Stetion (sense known)
 - Crossed striations (1 = oldest, 2 = youngest)
 - Goosem
 - 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 7631. 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, integration, 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 sa 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 7631. 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 cartographiques antérieurement en langage scientifique commun et en légende commune est de permettre de faciliter la compilation, l'intégration, la gestion et la diffusion numériques efficaces d'information de cartes géologiques de façon structurée et cohérente. Cette base de données géologiques est un outil de gestion qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.



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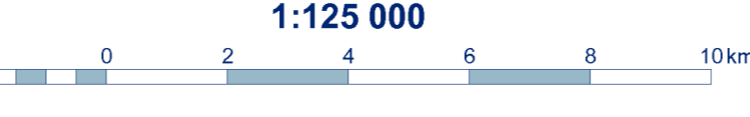
CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 198
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CONTWOYTO LAKE
Northwest Territories-Nunavut
NTS 76-E
1:125 000



Author: Geological Survey of Canada
Geology by D. E. Kent, B. C. Ward, and L. A. Drege, 2000
Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v 2.0
Data conversion by D. E. Kent 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 Terrestrial Surficial Database Project as part of Natural Resources Canada's Geoscience for Energy and Minerals (GEM-4) 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



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 at the SE corner to 16°20'E at 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 the map. See documentation accompanying the data.
This publication is available for free download through GEOCAN (http://geocan.nrcan.gc.ca/)

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.