

QUATERNARY	
O	Organic deposits, undifferentiated: bog, swamp, and shallow lake sediments; peat, <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 (basement); <2 m thick, few erratic boulders, flat surface.
Ap	Floodplain sediments: stream-deposited material related to the Holocene drainage regime.
Al	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 gullied or channelled.
Mp	Marine sediments, undifferentiated: materials deposited in a marine fill sequence, generally coarsening upward and being culminated from sediment sources.
Mb	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, depth of beach ridges and troughs limited environment.
Md	Deltaic sediments: gravel, sand, and boulders, 2 to 20 m thick, deeply channelled surface with boulder pavement at the bottom of channels.
Mn	Nearshore sediments: sandy silt and fine silt sand, 1 to 5 m thick, flat to gently undulating surface, generally marked by discontinuous organic deposits, <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 gullied 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 fines by marine wave action on material of diverse origin, including ill, glaciofluvial and shattered bedrock, marine fossils common, includes patches of silty clay, sandy silt, and subaquatic clastic.

LAST GLACIATION	
GLd	GLACIOACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: materials deposited in or at the margin of a glacial lake in coarsening upward sequence.
GLn	Deltaic sediments: sand, gravel, and silt, numerous lenses of pebbles and boulders, 5 to 30 m thick, surface extensively channelled.
GLv	Littoral and nearshore sediments: sand and gravel, >2 m thick, flat, terraced, dissected, and at times partly covered by sand dunes.
GLw	Glacioacustrine veneer: silt sand, silt, and fine sand, discontinuous veneer <2 m thick, occurs around the upper margin of glacial lakes, nearshore sediments.
GLp	Glacioacustrine blanket: silt, fine and minor clay, rhythmites (waves) 1 to 30 m thick, 2 to 30 m thick, generally confined to major valleys, exposed in gullies and along terraces and dumping scarps, quiet water environment.
GLf	Ice-contact glaciofluvial sediments: gravel, cobbles, and sand, 5 to 10 m thick, forming ridges, terraces, and fans (fan-like) materials deposited by meltwater, includes mainly ice contact sediments and isolated proglacial deposits.
GLt	GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TILL): poorly sorted, generally sandy moraine sediments deposited by glacier with prominent flow from the east. Clasts are dominated by dolomite reflecting nature of underlying bedrock. Lodgment or basal meltout till is a till in sandy matrix.
Tv	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.
Tb	Till blanket: lodgment or basal meltout till, 2 to 15 m thick, extensively fluted in most 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 with greater ice (Blancet Lake Moraine complex).
Tm	Moraine complex: bouldery gravel and siltation, generally occurs as a complex of ridges and hummocks 1 to 5 m high with glaciofluvial conditions, glaciofluvial and moraine, deposited by meltwater and shows flow with crevasses and unsorted depressions at or near the ice front.

PRE-QUATERNARY	
R1	Sedimentary bedrock: Paleozoic carbonate rock; flat lying and heavily jointed dolomite, fractures control the location of some modern rivers, along the southern part of map area (Rise River to Cape Kennedy) rocks of Middle to Late Proterozoic; Copepmine Homolite sandstone, shale, dolomite and gabbro silt.

	Patterned ground polygons in silty sandstone bedrock >30 m across
	Washed scoured lag
	Geological contact, defined
	Terrace scarp, unspecified
	Beach crest or spit, marine
	Limit of submergence, approximate, glacioacustrine, with elevation (m)
	Minor moraine ridge: DuGeer, <2 m high
	Major moraine ridge: 2 to >10 m high
	Esker ridge, sense known
	Drumlins and flutings
	Bedrock scarp
	Pingo
	Kame
	Fluted bedrock, grooves, sense known
	Station, sense known
	Station location

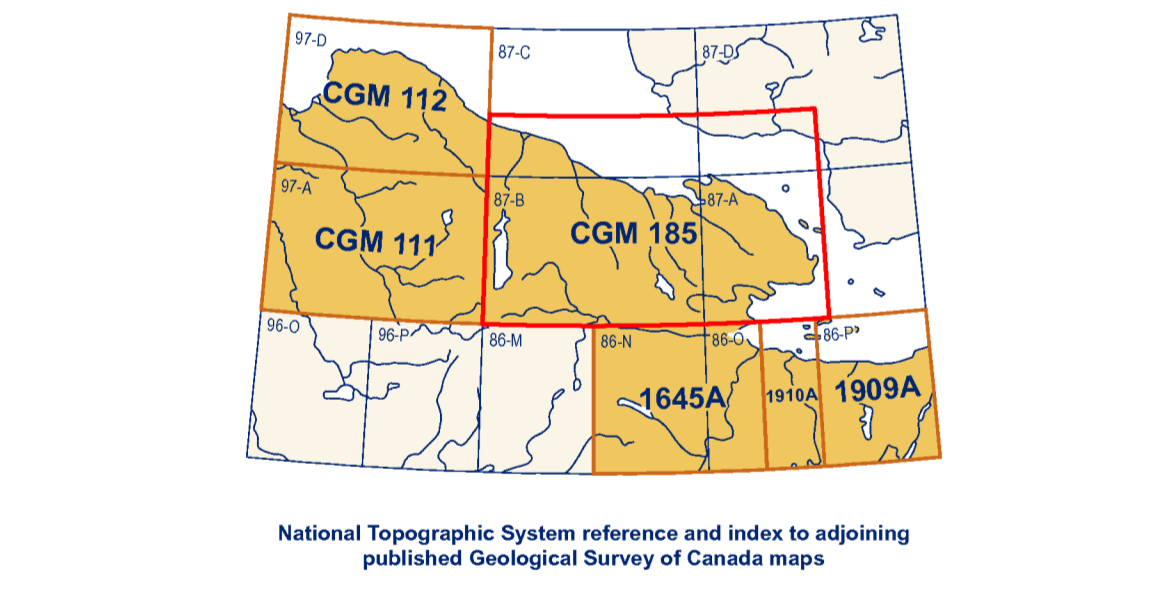
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 Data may include additional observations not portrayed on the map. See documentation accompanying the data.  
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 This map is not to be used for navigational purposes.

**Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.**

**Abstract**  
 This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of ArcView Map 1845A and its legend to a digital format only using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.0) which can be found in Open File 1631. All geoscientific knowledge and information from Map 1845A that contained in 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 geoscientific information in a structured and consistent manner. This provides an effective knowledge management tool designed around a geodatabase which can expand following the type of information to appear on new surficial geology maps.

**Résumé**  
 Ce nouveau produit cartographique de la géologie de surface 1845A est la légende actualisée, a été produit avec le Modèle de données des formations superficielles (MDFP version 2.0) de la Commission géologique du Canada qui a été publié sous forme de Document ouvert 1631. La conversion de toutes les données de la carte 1845A se retrouvent dans le MDFP et les renseignements pertinents à la production de la carte ont été maintenus 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 efficace 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.



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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

