

| QUATERNARY | |
|------------|---|
| AD | Floodplain sediments: silt, sand, and gravel; variable thickness; deposited in channels and on floodplains; may include alluvial sediments in stream channels which formed as streams cut to present level in glacial secondary fill. |
| AB | Alluvial silt/clay: silt and clay; deposited in stream channels and on floodplains; generally covered by 40 cm to more than 1 m of fibrous peat on which crows, vesicles, and green grass; surface undulating to depth of 2 to 3 m. |
| GL1 | GLACIAL-LAKE SEDIMENTS: deposited in glacial lakes produced on the western side of the Kowassuk Ice Delta and glacial deposits modified by local erosion processes. |
| GL2 | Beach sediments: sand, gravel, cobble, or boulder; generally well sorted; variable thickness; deposited on marine beach ridges, ridge-top, and on-painted ridges; surface characterized by regular vegetation and orthogonal patterns. |
| DR | GLACIOLAKE SEDIMENTS: water-carried sediments deposited in, or around, or near a glacial lake as a result of meltwater flow. |
| OR | Non-contact sediments: sand and gravel; stratified; variable thickness; deposited in a variety of settings, including on or in ice channels, commonly as eskers but includes isolated hummocky deposits of uncertain origin; many units are loaded or truncated by subsequent fan deposition occurring during periods of erosion or retreat. |
| OT | Glaciolake sediments, undifferentiated: sand, gravel; variable thickness; with hummocky, hummock, and ridge-top topography; includes 1) sediment deposited between the outer edge and outer slope, commonly an elongate ice that forms temporary flow, 2) outwash fans, and 3) materials on the floor of the mouth of meltwater channels, severely reworked. |
| TR | GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TILL): poorly sorted till with distinctive forms deposited directly by glacial ice. |
| T1 | Till veneer: sandy, silt, clay, siltstone, poorly sorted; less than 1 m thick. |
| T2 | Till blanket: generally sandy, silt, clay, siltstone, with less than 20% clay sized particles; non-continuous; may include areas of clay-rich red till; may include hummocks, and prominent striped pattern on upper surface. |
| T3 | Hummocky till: dominantly variable thickness; without significant bedrock cover; occurring as low, rounded hummocks, includes ridges of till that are minor and/or occur in areas of erosion; hummocks may be associated with meltwater channels; extensive areas are present in the region of the Kowassuk Ice Delta and in some places adjacent to slope of related moraines (T4); local origin hummocks may have formed in association with stagnant ice and in some places from erosion of till surface by streams in association with meltwater channels. |
| T4 | Hummock complex: dominantly sand and gravel; variable thickness; undifferentiated desegregated hummock, occurs as short ridges or hummocks; probably deposited in lakes and on ice-covered or exposed ice; ridge orientation may form a regular pattern; sparsely vegetated; periglacial features vary from hummocks to eskers. |
| T5 | Ridge and moraine: generally low-lying, dominantly in places sand and gravel; variable thickness; ridge (or) moraine; forming hummocks and straight to sinuous ridges; generally less than 1 km long and 2 to 10 m high; ridges may be segmented; in some cases ridges may be associated with steep side facing down-ice; trace of the great boundary into hummock fields and may be truncated in the transition zone; surfaces have sparse vegetation and generally a heavy cover of large boulders and mudstone where composed of till marked by frost cracks (ice wedge polygons) where composed of gravel. |
| P | PRE-QUATERNARY |
| P | Bedrock, undifferentiated: May include Precambrian intrusive gneiss and metagabbro; rocks, not volcanic rocks, and metamorphosed basement; surface may be generally marked by low-lying hummocks; 20 to 80% of bedrock is marked with less than 1 m of the surficial sediment indicated in complex polygons. |
| P | Complex relationship: Where the surficial cover forms a complex pattern and the underlying bedrock is not marked individually, and constitutes a significant dated element of the bed program, a dot (•) indicates the first dominant map unit designation from the first abundant secondary unit (e.g. T1) through an area of bedrock with numerous small dots (e.g. T1•). |
| P | Stratigraphic relationship: An stratigraphic relationship is shown with a maximum of two map unit designators separated by a slash (/) (e.g. T1R) designating ridges (or) overlying bedrock. |

- Geological contact, defined
- Geological contact, approximate
- Beach crest, bar, and/or ice-advanced ridge
- Major meltwater channel, sense unknown
- Ribbed or minor moraine ridge
- Esker, sense known
- Barred hummock/ridge, may be obscured by solifluction processes, water-laid sediments, or snow reworking
- Dummock, filling
- Dummock
- Small bedrock outcrop

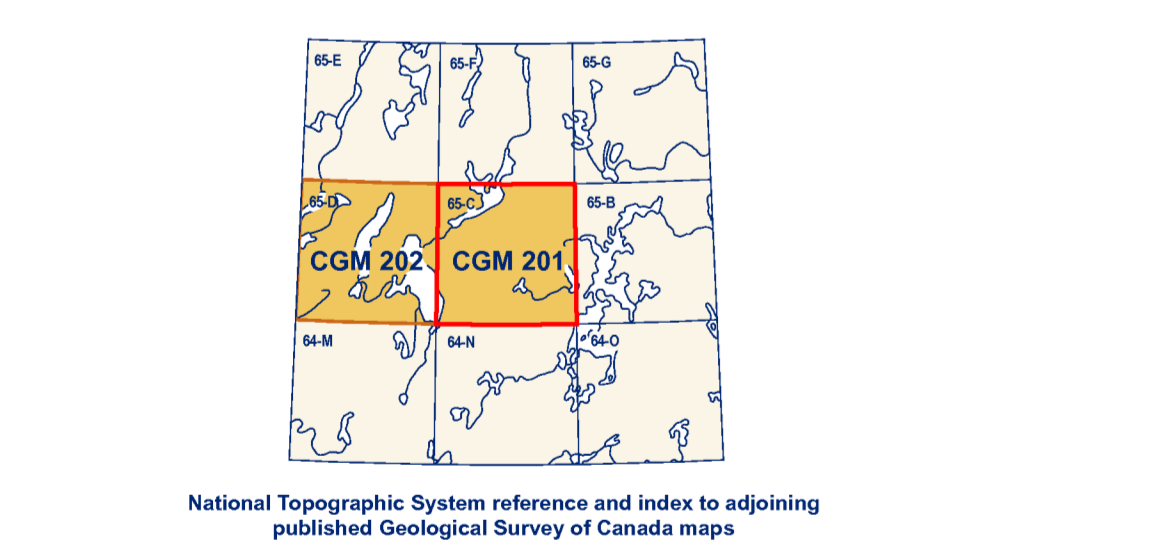
REFERENCES

Aylsworth, J.M., 1969. Surficial geology, Ennadai Lake, District of Kowassuk, Northwest Territories, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 5-1965, scale 1:250,000, doi:10.4095/21593.

Dekkers, C., Pharis, A., Enghs, S., Evers, D., Hartley, D.H., Inghs, E., Kern, D.E., Moon, A., Plamet, M., Robertson, L., Smith, J.R., St-Onge, D.A., and Wallbrink, A., 2014. Science letters for an enhanced Geological Survey of Canada dataset for surficial geology maps, version 2.0. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7631, 444 p. doi:10.4095/294225

Abstract
This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Map 5-1965 and its legend, using the Geological Survey of Canada Digital Data Model (DDM version 2.0) which can be found in Open File 7631. All geospatial knowledge and information from Map 5-1965 that conformed to the current DDM 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 geospatial information and associated metadata. The product provides an effective knowledge management tool designed around a geodatabase which can support delivery of information to appear on new surficial geology maps.

Résumé
Ce nouveau produit de carte de géologie de surface 5-1965 a été produit avec le Modèle de données de données spatiales (DDM) version 2.0 de la Commission géologique du Canada qui se trouve dans le fichier 7631. La connaissance de toutes les données de la carte 5-1965 a été maintenue pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de convertir les données spatiales existantes en langage scientifique commun et en légende commune est de permettre et faciliter la compilation, l'interprétation, la gestion et la diffusion d'informations géospatiales et de métadonnées. Ce produit géologique de façon structurée et cohérente offre une base de données géospatiales qui peut supporter la livraison de renseignements géologiques à paraître sur de nouvelles cartes de géologie de surface.



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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 201
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
ENNADAI LAKE
Nunavut
NTS 65-C
1:125 000



Author: Geological Survey of Canada
Geology based on: geospatial information to 2011 (M. Fitzworth, 1983) Geology conform to Surface Data Model v. 2.0
Date: commission by D.E. Kern, 2014
Geomatics and cartography: by G.S. Hanna

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of Natural Resources Canada's Geospatial Technology National Research Program
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14, North American Datum 1983

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 201
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
ENNADAI LAKE
Nunavut
NTS 65-C
1:125 000

Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from National Geoscience Canada, with modifications.
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14, North American Datum 1983, using the NAD 83 datum.
Scale: 1:125 000
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14, North American Datum 1983

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://geocan.nrcan.gc.ca/).

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.