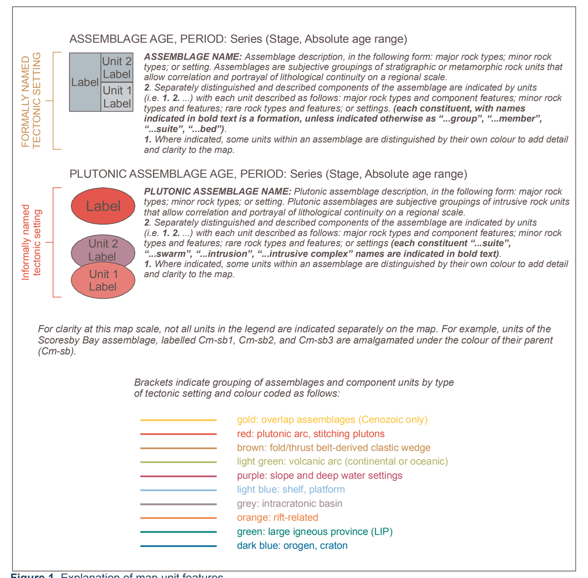
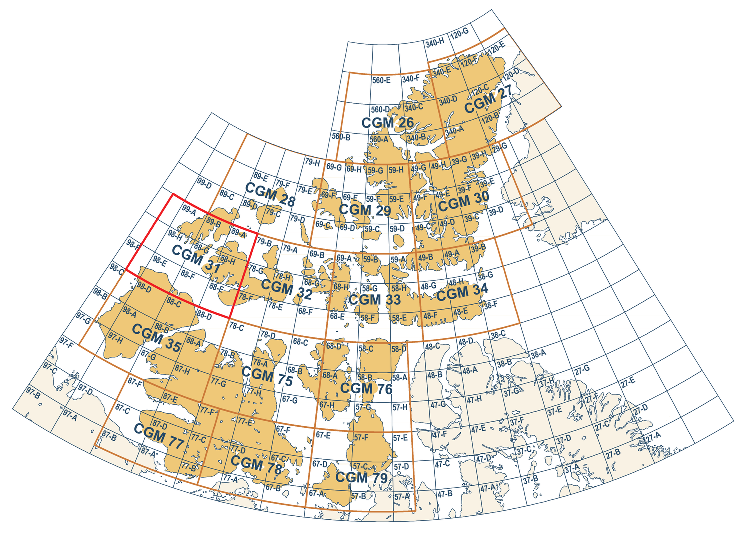
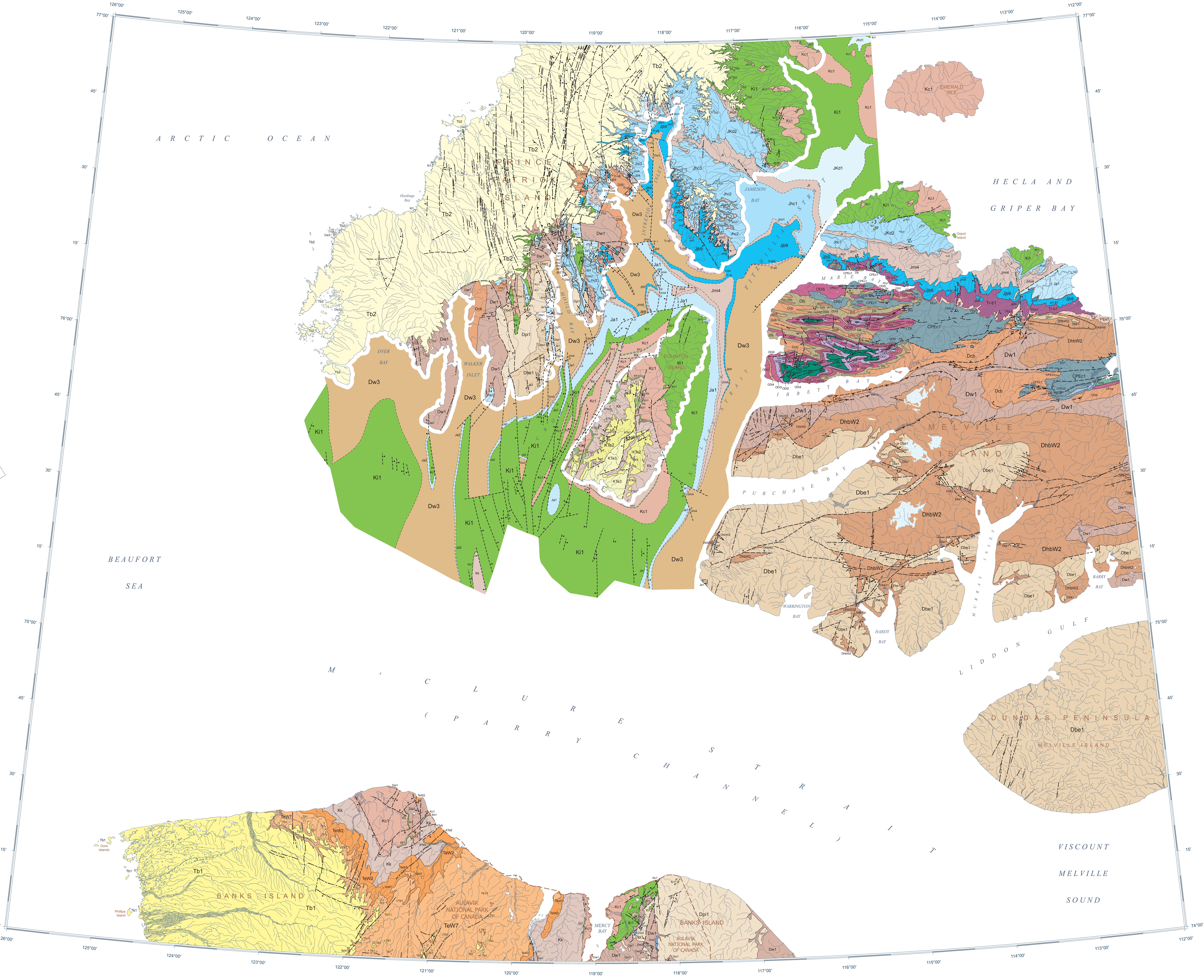


Figure 1. Explanation of map unit features.



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



Abstract

This map and the related geodatabase illustrate the bedrock geology of central and southern Prince Patrick Island, Eglinton Island, northernmost Banks Island, and western Melville Island. Major features of the area include the western facies of the Middle and Upper Devonian clastic wedge associated with the Ellesmerian Orogeny, and unconformable Permo-Carboniferous strata which accumulated during rifting and subsequent inversion tectonics. The Mesozoic record includes the Middle and Upper Jurassic evolution of (a second phase of) rift tectonic events aligned with Eglinton Basin and the ancestral margin of the Arctic Ocean. Post-tectonic Neogene is widespread in the western part of the map area.

Résumé

Cette carte et la géodatabase qui s'y rapporte documentent la géologie du substratum rocheux dans le centre et le sud de l'île Prince Patrick, l'île Eglinton, la partie la plus septentrionale de l'île Banks et l'ouest de l'île Melville. Les principales entités géologiques de la région comprennent le faciès occidental du prisme de roches clastiques du Dévonien moyen et supérieur associé à l'orogène ellesmérien, et les strates permo-carbonifères discordantes qui se sont accumulées pendant le rifting et l'inversion tectonique subséquente. La stratigraphie du Mésozoïque témoigne d'une deuxième phase de rifting (Jurassique moyen et supérieur), selon la même orientation que le bassin d'Eglinton et la protomarge de l'océan Arctique. Les sédiments néogènes post-tectoniques sont répandus dans la partie ouest de la région cartographiée.

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2nd EDITION

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 31

GEOLOGY

TECTONIC ASSEMBLAGE MAP OF M'CLURE STRAIT

Prince Patrick, Eglinton, and surrounding islands, Northwest Territories

1:500 000

NEOGENE

Eurekan orogen cover

MIOCENE AND PLIOCENE

Tb2, Tb1 — BEAUFORT: Sand, gravel, minor peat; mostly fluvial braidplain.
2. Sand, unconsolidated, fine-grained, quartzose, pale yellowish orange, cross-stratified; wood; peat; minor gravel, mud; fluvial braidplain and overbank **(Beaufort)**.
1. Sand, unconsolidated, fine-grained, quartzose, pale yellowish orange, cross-stratified; wood; peat; minor gravel, mud; fluvial braidplain and overbank **(Ballast Brook, Beaufort)**.

PALEOGENE

Eurekan foreland

PALEOCENE AND EOCENE (Selandian to middle Eocene)

TeW7, TeW2 — EUREKA SOUND-WEST: Sandstone, siltstone, shale; local conglomerate; minor coal, volcanogenic sandstone; mostly fluvial and deltaic; local syntectonic alluvial fan deposits.
7. Sandstone, fine- to coarse-grained; siltstone, shale; local conglomerate, coal; common plant fossils; mostly fluvial and deltaic **(Iceberg Bay)**.
2. Shale, medium to dark grey, locally bioturbated; minor sandstone, quartz arenite in upper part, fine- to medium-grained, locally trough cross-stratified; minor coal; prodeltaic with barrier island bars in the upper part **(Strand Bay)**.

CRETACEOUS AND PALEOGENE

SVERDRUP BASIN, BANKS-EGLINTON BASIN, HIGH ARCTIC LARGE IGNEOUS PROVINCE

LATE CRETACEOUS AND PALEOGENE (Campanian to Selandian)

KTe5, KTe3, KTe2 — EXPEDITION: Quartz sandstone, coal; minor siltstone, shale; fluvial, deltaic, nearshore marine.
5. Sandstone, quartz arenite, fine- to medium-grained, planar cross-stratified, rippled and bioturbated; minor siltstone, shale, coal; coarsening-upward cycles; progradational shoreface, strandplain, wave-dominated delta **(Expedition, Upper member)**.
3. Shale, grey to dark greenish grey weathering, variably silty; minor bentonite, outer shelf **(Kanguk, Upper shale)**.
2. Sandstone, medium- to coarse-grained, quartzose, variably pebbly, manganiferous and oolitic; minor pebble conglomerate; nearshore marine **(Eglinton member)**.

CRETACEOUS

LATE CRETACEOUS (Cenomanian to Campanian)

Kk — KANGUK: Shale, grey to dark greenish grey weathering, variably silty; bituminous shale in the lower part, siliceous shale in the upper part; bentonite; minor tuff, local sandstone in the southern and western Arctic Islands, rare pebble conglomerate (Eglinton Island); outer shelf, sediment starved, initially anoxic **(Kanguk)**; may locally include other Cretaceous, Paleogene and Pliocene strata.

EARLY AND LATE CRETACEOUS (Albian to Cenomanian)

Kh1 — HASSEL: Sandstone, siltstone, minor shale, basalt; fluvial delta plain and delta front, local extrusive flows.
1. Sandstone, quartzose, fine- to coarse-grained, pale olive-grey and yellowish grey weathering, bioturbated, variably pebbly and carbonaceous, mostly unconsolidated; siltstone, minor shale; coarsening-upward cycles; local mafic volcanic flows (Amund Ringnes Island); fluvial delta plain and delta front **(Hassel)**.

EARLY CRETACEOUS (Aptian and Albian)

Kc1 — CHRISTOPHER: Shale, siltstone, minor sandstone; local carbonate, tuff, bentonite; cool climate offshore shelf, distant volcanic activity.
1. Shale, dark grey, brownish grey and brownish black weathering; siltstone; minor very fine sandstone; scattered chert pebbles; mudstone and siltstone concretions, locally abundant bivalves; local methogenic carbonate mounds, tuff, bentonite; cool climate, deep outer shelf **(Christopher)**; may locally include younger Cretaceous, Paleogene, and Pliocene strata.

EARLY CRETACEOUS (Valanginian to Aptian)

Ki1 — ISACHSEN: Quartz sandstone, siltstone, shale; minor conglomerate, coal; local basalt; temperate climate, deltaic, fluvial channel and overbank deposits, local extrusive flows.
1. Quartz sandstone, fine- to coarse-grained; white, light yellowish brown and grey weathering; cross-stratified; plant fragments and plant fossils; siltstone and shale, dark grey; minor conglomerate, ironstone, coal, local mafic volcanic flows (Axel Heiberg, northern Ellesmere islands); temperate climate, deltaic, fluvial channel and overbank deposits **(Isachsen)**; may locally include younger Cretaceous strata.

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

Sverdrup shelf, SVERDRUP BASIN, BANKS-EGLINTON BASIN

LATE JURASSIC AND EARLY CRETACEOUS (Kimmeridgian to Valanginian)

JKd8, JKd2, JKd1 — DEER BAY: Sandstone, siltstone, shale; shallow to deep outer shelf.
8. Siltstone; shale; sandstone, very fine- to fine-grained, burrowed; light to dark grey and greenish grey weathering; common bivalves, gastropods and other shelly macrofauna; shallow to deep outer shelf **(Deer Bay, Upper part)**.
2. Sandstone, very fine- to fine-grained, burrowed; siltstone; shale; light to dark grey and greenish grey weathering; common bivalves, gastropods and other shelly macrofauna, locally common sideritic concretions; arranged in numerous coarsening-upward cycles; shallow to deep outer shelf **(Deer Bay, Lower part)**.
1. Sandstone, very fine- to fine-grained, burrowed; siltstone; shale; light to dark grey and greenish grey weathering; common bivalves, gastropods and other shelly macrofauna, locally common sideritic concretions; arranged in numerous coarsening-upward cycles; shallow to deep outer shelf **(Deer Bay)**.

JURASSIC

LATE JURASSIC (Oxfordian to Volgian)

Ja — AWINGAK: Quartz sandstone; minor siltstone, shale, coal; fluvial and deltaic, grading to shallow marine shelf.
2. Ringnes, Awingak, undivided.
1. Sandstone, quartzose, fine- to coarse-grained, cross-stratified, loosely consolidated, hematite-cemented layers; minor siltstone, shale; local coal, conglomerate; mostly coarsening-upward cycles; deltaic and locally meandering fluvial, shoreface grading to shallow marine shelf; locally also younger strata **(Awingak)**.

LATE JURASSIC (Oxfordian and Kimmeridgian)

Jr — RINGNES: Shale, dark grey to brown and black weathering, bituminous; thin-bedded siltstone; minor fine-grained, thin-bedded sandstone; common dolomitic and sideritic concretions; outer shelf, anoxic **(Ringnes)**.

MIDDLE JURASSIC (Bathonian and Callovian)

Jhc — HICCLES COVE: Quartz sandstone, ironstone; minor siltstone, shale; nearshore marine.
3. Sandstone, quartzose; very fine- to medium-grained; white, light brown; cross-stratified; calcite cemented or weakly consolidated; ironstone; minor siltstone, shale, coal; deltaic **(Hiccles Cove, Upper part)**.
2. Sandstone, quartzose; very fine- to medium-grained; light brown, orange; calcite cemented or weakly consolidated; ironstone; minor siltstone, shale; phosphatic nodules, inoceramids, ammonites; nearshore marine; may include McConnell Island formation at the base **(Hiccles Cove, Lower part)**.
1. Sandstone, quartzose; very fine- to medium-grained; light brown, orange; calcite cemented or weakly consolidated; ironstone; minor siltstone, shale; phosphatic nodules, inoceramids, ammonites; nearshore marine; may include McConnell Island formation at the base **(Hiccles Cove)**.

MIDDLE JURASSIC (Bajocian to Callovian)

Jmi4, Jmi3, Jmi2, Jmi1 — McCONNELL ISLAND: Shale, siltstone, ironstone; minor sandstone; deep offshore shelf.
4. McConnell Island, Hiccles Cove, undivided.
3. Shale, brown to grey weathering; siltstone, ironstone; minor sandstone, very fine-grained; ammonoids, belemnites, bivalves; deep offshore shelf **(McConnell Island, Upper part)**; locally also younger Jurassic strata.
2. Sandstone, very fine-grained; yellowish orange; ironstone; ammonoids, belemnites, bivalves; nearshore shelf **(McConnell Island, Lower part)**.
1. Shale, brown to grey weathering; siltstone, ironstone; minor sandstone, very fine-grained; ammonoids, belemnites, bivalves; deep offshore shelf **(McConnell Island)**; locally also younger Jurassic strata.

EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC (Pliensbachian to Aalenian)

Sverdrup shelf, SVERDRUP BASIN

Jjb9, Jjb2 — JAMESON BAY: Shale, glauconitic sandstone, ironstone; minor quartz sandstone; outer shelf.
9. Jameson Bay, Sandy Point, undivided.
2. Shale, light to medium grey and greenish grey, glauconitic; quartzose sandstone, fine-grained, weakly consolidated or calcite-cemented; ironstone, oolitic; local pebble conglomerate; ammonoids, belemnites, silicified wood, phosphatic nodules; outer shelf **(Jameson Bay)**; friable quartzose sandstone high in the map unit **(Sandy Point)**.

EARLY JURASSIC (Sinemurian)

Sverdrup deep water basin

TrJb6 — BARROW: Shale, siltstone, glauconitic sandstone; minor quartz sandstone, coal, ironstone; prodeltaic and nearshore to offshore.
6. Shale, grey-green weathering; siltstone; sandstone, argillaceous and very fine-grained; oolitic ironstone and red-brown shale marker at base; common phosphatic concretions; shelf, nearshore to offshore **(Lougheed Island)**.

TRIASSIC

Sverdrup shelf, SVERDRUP BASIN

LATE TRIASSIC (Carnian)

Tr-s5 — SCHEI POINT: Sandstone, grainstone; minor shale, siltstone, limestone; prodeltaic, nearshore to offshore marine shelf, periodically sediment starved.
5. Sandstone, fine- to coarse-grained, pale yellowish orange, calcareous and bioclastic, scattered pebbles; limestone including skeletal grainstone; minor red and grey shale, coal; mostly nearshore marine **(Pat Bay)**.

EARLY TRIASSIC (Griesbachian to Spathian)

Tr-b1 — BJORNE: Sandstone, conglomerate; minor shale; braided fluvial and delta plain grading to delta front.
1. Sandstone, fine- to coarse-grained, variably carbonaceous and pebbly (chert), weathers orange, grey-green, buff, and red, weakly consolidated; clast-supported conglomerate; minor red shale; braided fluvial and delta plain grading to delta front **(Bjorne)**.

PERMIAN

GUADALUPIAN (Wordian)

PEs7 — SABINE BAY: Glauconitic sandstone, siltstone, quartz sandstone; minor limestone, volcanic flows; local coal; deltaic grading to shallow marine shelf.
7. Sandstone, fine-grained, medium-bedded, peloidal and glauconitic, green, grey, brownish red weathering, variably calcareous, common brachiopods, bryozoa; minor limestone, variably pebbly and bioclastic; brachiopod coquina; conglomerate; spiculitic chert; cool climate shallow marine shelf **(Trold Fiord)**; locally includes Lower Triassic shale **(Blind Fiord)**.

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN

Sverdrup rift, SVERDRUP BASIN

(Bashkirian to Sakmarian)

CPEc2, CPEc1 — CANYON FIORD: Sandstone, red beds, conglomerate, breccia; minor limestone, gypsum; arid setting alluvial fans, braided fluvial, periodically shallow marine.
2. Limestone including crinoidal grainstone; also bryozoa, brachiopods, corals; sandstone, calcite-cemented, hummocky cross-stratified; warm climate, high energy nearshore shelf **(Canyon Fiord, Middle member)**.
1. Sandstone, quartzose and cherty, variably pebbly, red-weathering, selective calcite cementation; red beds; chert-pebble conglomerate; oligomictic conglomerate and breccia; minor limestone, crinoidal packstone, gypsum; arid setting alluvial fans, braided fluvial, locally shallow marine **(Canyon Fiord)**.

DEVONIAN

Ellesmerian foreland, ELLESMERIAN OROGEN

LATE DEVONIAN (Frasnian and Famennian)

Dpi1 — PARRY ISLANDS: Sandstone; minor siltstone, shale, coal; humid tropical, braided and meandering fluvial systems, deltaic; locally shallow marine.
1. Sandstone, quartzose and cherty, fine- to coarse-grained, yellowish orange, pale greyish green and white weathering, coalified wood and plant fragments; minor pebbly sandstone, siltstone, shale, bituminous coal; fining-upward cycles; rare fossiliferous limestone; humid tropical, braided and meandering fluvial systems, deltaic; locally shallow marine **(Parry Islands)**.

LATE DEVONIAN (Frasnian)

Dbe — BEVERLEY INLET: Sandstone, siltstone; minor shale, red beds, coal; fluvial, deltaic, marginal marine.
1. Sandstone, quartzose, fine- to medium-grained, pale to moderate greyish green weathering; resistant weathering in the lower part; siltstone; minor shale and red beds, detrital mica, coalified plant fragments, minor coal; fluvial, deltaic, marginal marine **(Beverley Inlet)**.

MIDDLE DEVONIAN (Givetian)

DhbW5, DhbW2 — HECLA BAY WEST: Quartz sandstone; minor siltstone, shale; local conglomerate; humid tropical setting, fluvial braidplain and deltaic, grading to marginal marine.
5. Chert-pebble conglomerate; quartzose, cherty; pebbly sandstone; humid tropical setting, fluvial braidplain **(Hecla Bay)**.
2. Sandstone, quartzose, fine- to medium-grained, locally pebbly, friable grading to cemented and resistant in the western Arctic, off-white, yellowish grey, and light green weathering, mud rip-up clasts, trough cross-stratified; minor very fine sandstone, siltstone, shale; coarsening-upward cycles; local chert pebble conglomerate; humid tropical setting, fluvial braidplain and deltaic, grading to marginal marine in the western Arctic **(Hecla Bay)**.

MIDDLE AND LATE DEVONIAN (Eifelian to Famennian)

Dw3, Dw2, Dw1 — WEATHERALL: Siltstone, sandstone, shale; humid climate, delta front and inner to outer clastic shelf.
3. Cape de Bray, Weatherall, Parry Islands, undivided.
2. Limestone, biostromal; peloidal wackestone, packstone; bioherms; corals, stromatoporoids; reef and unrestricted inter-reef shelf facies **(Mercy Bay member)**.
1. Siltstone and sandstone, fine-grained, thin-bedded, variably calcareous, grey-green weathering, common plant fragments, bivalves and brachiopods; shale, dark grey-green; numerous coarsening-upward cycles; humid climate, delta front and inner to outer clastic shelf **(Weatherall)**.

MIDDLE DEVONIAN (Eifelian and Givetian)

Ellesmerian foredeep

Dcb — CAPE DE BRAY: Shale, micaceous, silty, calcareous, dark grey; siltstone; minor very fine argillaceous sandstone, locally containing brachiopods, bivalves and crinoids; arranged in thick fining-upward cycles; large scale clinoforms; gravity flows in basin slope and rise settings **(Cape de Bray)**.

EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN (Emsian? and Eifelian)

Db — BLACKLEY: Greywacke, very fine- to fine-grained; siltstone; shale, micaceous; grey to brownish grey; fining-upward cycles, sole marks; submarine slope turbidites **(Blackley)**.

EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN (Lochkovian to Eifelian?)

Cape Phillips embayment

De6 — EIDS-UPPER: Shale, siltstone, limestone; local breccia, sandstone; submarine slope deposits, turbidites, olistostromes.
6. Shale, black and dark grey, variably calcareous and fossiliferous; bioclastic limestone, dark grey, argillaceous, and fetid; common graptolites, tentaculitids, brachiopods, crinoids; offshore marine and sediment-starved **(Kitson)**.

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

Franklinian shelf, ARCTIC PLATFORM

LUDLOW TO LOCHKOVIAN

SDg3 — GOOSE FIORD: Dolostone, limestone, mudstone; minor wackestone, siltstone, sandstone; nearshore, shelf and shelf edge including reefs and foreslope, mostly unrestricted.
3. Argillaceous limestone, dolomitic limestone; thin-bedded, very fine- to fine-grained; lime mudstone, wackestone; thick- to massive-bedded, fine-grained, crinoidal, stromatoporoidal coral bioherms; dolostone, medium-grained, massive-bedded; shale in the lower part, dark grey, calcareous; minor sandstone; numerous shallowing-upward cycles; tidal flat, shelf lagoon, back-barrier, shelf edge including reefs, foreslope **(Barlow Inlet)**.

SILURIAN

LUDLOW

Sdo1 — DOURO: Limestone; minor dolostone, shale; local bioherms; shallow to deep subtidal shelf ramp.
1. Argillaceous limestone, limestone, dolomitic limestone; nodular, burrow-mottled, minor dolostone, calcareous shale, calcisiltite; local sponge-coral-stromatoporoid mud mounds on Somerset Island, and favositid-microbial biostromes in basal beds on Grinnell Peninsula; shallow to deep subtidal outer shelf ramp **(Douro)**.

Scs — CAPE STORM: Dolostone; grey, buff and brown weathering, very fine- to fine-grained, thin- to thick-bedded, laminated, mud-cracked, molar-tooth structures, stromatolitic, microbial; lesser dolomitic limestone, oolitic and peloidal; minor silty dolostone, siltstone, shale; mostly restricted intertidal and supratidal **(Cape Storm)**.

ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN

Cape Phillips embayment

LATE ORDOVICIAN TO EARLY DEVONIAN

ODcp — CAPE PHILLIPS-WEST: Shale, calcareous, dolomitic; petroliferous in the lower part; laminated, thin-bedded, fissile, dark grey to brownish black weathering; argillaceous limestone and lime mudstone; chert; common monograpids and cyrtograpids; trilobite fragments in the lower part of the formation; ledge-forming, massive-bedded dolostone marker at the base; mostly deep water and sediment starved, initially anoxic **(Cape Phillips)**.

ORDOVICIAN TO SILURIAN

Franklinian shelf, ARCTIC PLATFORM

RICHMONDIAN TO LUDLOW

Osa1 — ALLEN BAY: Dolostone, limestone; local bioherms, anhydrite; arid subtidal to supratidal settings.
1. Dolostone, medium- to thick-bedded, light grey to yellowish brown, medium-grained, in part fossiliferous; bitumen stained; lesser dolomitic limestone, burrow-mottled; minor flat pebble conglomerate; local stromatoporoid bioherms; local gypsum and anhydrite (Somerset Island); common shallowing upward cycles; semi-arid to arid subtidal to supratidal settings **(Allen Bay)**.

ORDOVICIAN

MIDDLE AND LATE ORDOVICIAN (Blackriverian to Richmondian)

Oct4, Oct1 — THUMB MOUNTAIN: Limestone, mudstone, grainstone, wackestone, dolostone; subtidal and intertidal, restricted and unrestricted.
4. Limestone including lime mudstone and skeletal lime wackestone, calcareous shale; thin- to medium-bedded, recessive, pale greenish grey and moderate yellowish brown weathering, nodular, intensely bioturbated, common trilobite fragments, corals, and other megafauna; unrestricted shallow marine shelf **(Irene Bay)**.
1. Limestone including lime mudstone, variably peloidal, skeletal lime grainstone and wackestone; dolostone, laminated, fenestral structures; intensely bioturbated, thick- to massive-bedded, pale yellowish brown weathering; minor white nodular chert in the upper part; subtidal and intertidal, generally restricted in the lower part and in the west, grading up to unrestricted **(Thumb Mountain)**.

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN (Whiterockian)

Ocb1 — BAY FIORD: Dolostone, limestone; minor anhydrite, rock salt, breccia; initially hypersaline grading to mostly restricted peritidal.
1. Dolostone, dolomitic limestone; very fine- to fine-grained, thin- to medium-bedded, grey to grey-green weathering; limestone, pale to dark brown, massive-bedded, burrow-mottled, locally bioclastic; basal discontinuous member of gypsum, anhydrite, solution breccia and, in the Parry Islands, subsurface rock salt; initially hypersaline grading up into mostly restricted peritidal **(Bay Fiord)**.

ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN

CANROBERT TROUGH

EARLY ORDOVICIAN TO EARLY DEVONIAN (Arenig to Emsian)

ODi5, ODi4, ODi3, ODi2, ODi1 — IBBETT BAY: Shale, chert, dolostone; basin slope and plain, sediment starved.
5. Shale, dark grey to black, graptolitic; minor dolostone, pyritic and silty; chert; basin plain, periodically sediment starved **(Upper Black Shale member)**.
4. Shale, siltstone, orange-brown, dolomitic, bioturbated; dolostone, argillaceous; basin plain and lower basin slope **(Brown Mudrock member)**.
3. Shale, black, graptolitic; chert; dolostone, dark grey to black, argillaceous, laminated, pyritic; basin plain, periodically sediment starved **(Lower Black Shale member)**.
2. Dolostone, dark brown to dark grey, silty and argillaceous; black shale, graptolitic; common soft-sediment deformation features; basin slope **(Dolostone member)**.
1. Chert, black, radiolarian; minor shale, black, graptolitic; cherty dolostone concretions; basin plain, sediment starved **(Chert member)**.

EARLY ORDOVICIAN (Tremadoc and Arenig)

Ocr — CANROBERT: Dolostone, yellow-grey, variably arenaceous and argillaceous; dolostone breccia, dolostone intraclast conglomerate; minor quartzose sandstone; basin slope **(Canrobert)**.

Contacts
- Geological boundary: defined or approximate
- Geological boundary: assumed

Faults
- Fault: approximate
- Fault: assumed
- Fault: approximate, showing downthrown side
- Fault: assumed, showing downthrown side

Strike-slip faults
- Dextral strike-slip fault: approximate
- Sinistral strike-slip fault: approximate

Thrust faults
- Thrust fault: approximate, teeth indicate upthrust side
- Thrust fault: assumed, teeth indicate upthrust side

Lineaments
- Structural lineament: approximate

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 31

GEOLOGY

TECTONIC ASSEMBLAGE MAP OF M'CLURE STRAIT

Prince Patrick, Eglinton, and surrounding islands, Northwest Territories

1:500 000

10 0 10 20 30 40 km

Map projection Lambert Conformal Conic, standard parallels 74°30'N and 76°30'N. North American Datum 1983

Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.
Mean magnetic declination 2015, 19°52'E, decreasing 69.4' annually.
Readings vary from 24.01'E in the SW corner to 7°20'E in the NE corner of the map.

This map is not to be used for navigational purposes.

Title photograph: Hoodoos in Callovian sandstone, Northwest Melville Island, Northwest Territories. Photograph by J.C. Harrison. 2013-067

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.

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