



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
The Ulukhaktok map area consists of the northern part of NTS 87-F/9 and northeastern part of NTS 87-F/10. It lies within the Minto suture, a 300 km long by 100-150 km wide belt of gently folded sedimentary and igneous rocks of early Neoproterozoic age (late Triassic early Devonian). The Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks belong to the Shaler Supergroup, a 4 km thick succession of shallow marine carbonate and evaporite rocks with interbedded terrigenous metasedimentary strata deposited in a shallow intracratonic epicontinental sea known as the Amundsen Basin (Thompson and Storey, 1982; Young, 1981; Baird et al., 1984, 1986). The basin is considered to have been more extensive for more than 1000 km to the southwest (Lang et al., 2006; Baird et al., 1986). Basal strata of the Shaler Supergroup Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks, which include unconformably overlying Archean gneissic rocks (Campbell, 1981; Baird et al., 1984).

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Abstract
NTS 87-F/9 and NTS 87-F/10 are underlain by the upper Kilian Formation of the Neoproterozoic Shaler Supergroup and mafic sills of the Franklin event. Shallowly east- and northeast-dipping strata define the nose and southern flank of the Holman Island Syncline. Carbonate, shale, and evaporite rocks of the Kilian Formation are poorly exposed beneath capping sills of the Franklin event. In the central-southern part of the map, a high plateau is dominated by many north-south trending normal faults. A lower sill occupies the foot of some valleys. East of Inghrania, two thick sills separated by sedimentary layers form a series of outcrops. Residual sills form prominent west-facing cliffs and mesas, and extend toward the east as diabase-floored plateaus.

Résumé
Le sous-sol des feuilles 87-F/9 et 87-F/10 du SNRC est constitué de roches de la partie supérieure de la Formation de Kilian du Supergroupe de Shaler, ainsi que de filons mafiques du événement de Franklin. Les strates faiblement inclinées vers l'est et le nord-est délimitent le nez et le flanc sud du synclinal de Holman Island. Les roches carbonatées, les schistes et les évaporites des roches de la Formation de Kilian ne sont que très peu exposés dans des coupes sous des filons-couches abrités par de nombreuses failles normales orientées nord-sud. Un filon-couche plus bas forme le plancher de vallées. À l'est du lac Inghrania, quatre épais filons-couches séparés par des couches sédimentaires forment une série de caucasses. Des filons-couches résiduels forment des promontoires tabulaires à regard ouest et des mesas et se prolongent vers l'est sous la forme de plateaux à surface constituée de diabase.

Table with 5 columns: EGM, EGM2, EGM3, EGM4, EGM5. Rows include CGM 183, CGM 182, CGM 181, CGM 180, CGM 179, CGM 178, CGM 177, CGM 176, CGM 175, CGM 174, CGM 173, CGM 172, CGM 171, CGM 170, CGM 169, CGM 168, CGM 167, CGM 166, CGM 165, CGM 164, CGM 163, CGM 162, CGM 161, CGM 160, CGM 159, CGM 158, CGM 157, CGM 156, CGM 155, CGM 154, CGM 153, CGM 152, CGM 151, CGM 150, CGM 149, CGM 148, CGM 147, CGM 146, CGM 145, CGM 144, CGM 143, CGM 142, CGM 141, CGM 140, CGM 139, CGM 138, CGM 137, CGM 136, CGM 135, CGM 134, CGM 133, CGM 132, CGM 131, CGM 130, CGM 129, CGM 128, CGM 127, CGM 126, CGM 125, CGM 124, CGM 123, CGM 122, CGM 121, CGM 120, CGM 119, CGM 118, CGM 117, CGM 116, CGM 115, CGM 114, CGM 113, CGM 112, CGM 111, CGM 110, CGM 109, CGM 108, CGM 107, CGM 106, CGM 105, CGM 104, CGM 103, CGM 102, CGM 101, CGM 100, CGM 99, CGM 98, CGM 97, CGM 96, CGM 95, CGM 94, CGM 93, CGM 92, CGM 91, CGM 90, CGM 89, CGM 88, CGM 87, CGM 86, CGM 85, CGM 84, CGM 83, CGM 82, CGM 81, CGM 80, CGM 79, CGM 78, CGM 77, CGM 76, CGM 75, CGM 74, CGM 73, CGM 72, CGM 71, CGM 70, CGM 69, CGM 68, CGM 67, CGM 66, CGM 65, CGM 64, CGM 63, CGM 62, CGM 61, CGM 60, CGM 59, CGM 58, CGM 57, CGM 56, CGM 55, CGM 54, CGM 53, CGM 52, CGM 51, CGM 50, CGM 49, CGM 48, CGM 47, CGM 46, CGM 45, CGM 44, CGM 43, CGM 42, CGM 41, CGM 40, CGM 39, CGM 38, CGM 37, CGM 36, CGM 35, CGM 34, CGM 33, CGM 32, CGM 31, CGM 30, CGM 29, CGM 28, CGM 27, CGM 26, CGM 25, CGM 24, CGM 23, CGM 22, CGM 21, CGM 20, CGM 19, CGM 18, CGM 17, CGM 16, CGM 15, CGM 14, CGM 13, CGM 12, CGM 11, CGM 10, CGM 9, CGM 8, CGM 7, CGM 6, CGM 5, CGM 4, CGM 3, CGM 2, CGM 1, CGM 0.

National Topographic System reference and index to adjoining published Geological Survey of Canada maps
Cover illustration
View west of shore south of Ulukhaktok (Victoria Island NWT) showing block faulting of Franklin Sills, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories. Photograph by J.H. Baird, 2014-144.

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 190
GEOLOGY
ULUKHAKTOK
Victoria Island, Northwest Territories
1:50 000
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Initialive of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of the Victoria Island PGE/Basic Mesozoic project, a project of Natural Resources Canada's Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program.
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 11, North American datum 1983.
Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.
Elevations in metres above mean sea level.
Shaded relief image derived from the digital elevation model supplied by Geobase.
Illumination: azimuth 225°, altitude 45°, vertical factor 1x.
Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.
Magnetic declination 2015, 2011E, decreasing 42.2' annually.
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Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.
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