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Abstract
This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Preliminary Map 11-1980 and its legend, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surface Data Model (SDM) version 2.1 which can be found in Open File 7741. All geoscientific knowledge and information from Preliminary Map 11-1980 that conformed to the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process. The purpose of converting legacy map data to a common database language and format is to ensure a common database language and format is used in the geoscientific of the Carte préliminaire 11-1980 and to ensure consistency in the use of the geoscientific information 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 géologie des formations superficielles correspond uniquement à la conversion de la Carte préliminaire 11-1980 et de sa légende, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDF2) version 2.1 de la Commission géologique du Canada, lequel peut être consulté dans le Dossier public 7741. Toutes les connaissances et l'information de la Carte préliminaire 11-1980 qui étaient conformes au modèle de données en utilisation ont été maintenues pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de cette conversion de cartes publiées antérieurement à un langage informatique commun et une grande base de données est de permettre et de faciliter la compilation, l'interprétation, la gestion et la diffusion efficace de l'information géologique cartographique en mode numérique de façon structurée et cohérente. Cette façon de faire offre un outil efficace de gestion des connaissances autour d'une base de données qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.

Author: Geological Survey of Canada
Geology based mainly on airphoto interpretation by J.M. Aywath, A.N. Boydell, C.M. Cunningham and W.W. Shils, with ground checking by R.T. 1975, 1976.
Geology conforms to Surface Data Model v. 2.1.
Data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2014, 2015.

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 225
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIALE GÉOLOGIE
MacQUOID LAKE
Nunavut
NTS 55-M
1:125 000



QUATERNARY
NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: thin to moderate material within modern active drainage systems; "modern" is defined as the period since removal of the sea.
Aa Alluvial floodplain sediments: silt, sand, and gravel; variable thickness; deposited in channels and on floodplains; may include alluvial sediments in basins which formed as streams cut to present level by glacial and marine sedimentary fill.
A Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: modern alluvium mixed with silt and sand; variable thickness; deposited in channels and on floodplains; may include alluvial sediments in basins which formed as streams cut to present level by glacial and marine sedimentary fill.
L Lacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: silt, variable thickness; associated with permanently drained postglacial lake basins; may include up to 15% organic carbon.
MARINE SEDIMENTS: materials deposited in the Tynnet Sea and glacial deposits modified by marine processes.
M Beach sediments: sand, gravel, cobbles, or boulders; variable thickness; generally well sorted; deposited as beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges in littoral and nearshore environments; surface characterized by sparse vegetation and orthogonal frost cracks.
Ma Beach sediments, undifferentiated: silt, sand, and gravel; variable thickness; deposited in the Tynnet Sea by glacial streams, and during regression by ice-advanced sediments; may be characterized by sparse vegetation and polygonal frost cracks.
Mo Offshore sediments: clay, silt, and silty sand; variable thickness; deposited in a deep water environment; may occur anywhere below marine limit that distribution is patchy above 60 m a.s.l.; thickest deposits generally are found in major river valleys or valleys with major esters; may include prominent striped or mottled pattern on aerial photos; difficult to differentiate on airphotos from silt surface vegetation in permanently flooded areas; surface characterized by mud-cracked pattern of dark and light stripes, 10 to 20 m wide, running down-slope and parallel to shoreline; mud-cracked pattern may be interrupted by shrub- and mud-crack mounds, 5 to 10 m in diameter and less than 0.5 m high, surrounded by light-colored grass-vegetation; they have high ground ice content.
Mv Marine veneer: clay, silty sand; less than 1-2 m thick.
GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: water-sorted sediments deposited in, or around, or near a glacier; largely as a result of meltwater stream flow.
GfP Outwash plain sediments: silt, sand, and gravel; variable thickness; terraced, hummocky, and knotted surfaces; deposited by subglacial meltwater streams ending in the marine limit or valleys with major esters; may include prominent striped or mottled pattern on aerial photos; difficult to differentiate on airphotos from silt surface vegetation in permanently flooded areas; surface characterized by mud-cracked pattern of dark and light stripes, 10 to 20 m wide, running down-slope and parallel to shoreline; mud-cracked pattern may be interrupted by shrub- and mud-crack mounds, 5 to 10 m in diameter and less than 0.5 m high, surrounded by light-colored grass-vegetation; they have high ground ice content.
GfR Subaqueous outwash fan sediments: silt, sand, fine gravel; variable thickness; hummocky, and knotted surfaces; distal the sediment bounding ridges in littoral and nearshore environments; surface characterized by mud-cracked pattern of dark and light stripes, 10 to 20 m wide, running down-slope and parallel to shoreline; mud-cracked pattern may be interrupted by shrub- and mud-crack mounds, 5 to 10 m in diameter and less than 0.5 m high, surrounded by light-colored grass-vegetation; they have high ground ice content.
GfC Ice-contact sediments: sand and gravel; variable thickness; stratified; deposited near or marginally to a glacier; may occur anywhere below marine limit as eskers but includes isolated hummocky deposits of uncertain origin; many eskers are beaded or interrupted at regular intervals by major ridge marking positions where deltaic or subaqueous fan deposition occurred during periods of glacial retreat.
GfB Glaciofluvial sediments, undifferentiated: silt, sand, and gravel; variable thickness; deposited in the near glacier; may occur in flat areas in stream valleys or abandoned channels above marine limit; occurs only as secondary unit.
GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TbL) poorly sorted silt (distinct) with distinctive forms deposited directly by glacial till.
Tb Hummocky till: silt, variable thickness; without significant boulder cover occurring as hummocks; includes ridges of till that are minor or moraine or occur normally between subglacial meltwater channels; extensive areas adjacent to areas of ribbon moraines (T1) exist origin unknown; may have been deposited by meltwater streams; may occur in some places from meltwater surfaces by streams in anastomosing meltwater channels; vegetation and polygonal features occur to base of till (80% T1).
TbM Moraine complex: silt, sand, and gravel; variable thickness; undifferentiated; deglaciation moraine occurs as short ridges or hummocks; thought to be deposited in holes and cross-sets in stagnant ice; ridge orientation may form a reticulate pattern; sparse vegetation; periglacial features vary from mudflats in till to frost cracks in sorted sediments.
TbR Ribbon moraine: generally bouldery till, in places sand and gravel; variable thickness; ribbon ridges occur; terraced hummocks and straight to sinuous ridges; generally less than 1 km long and 2 to 10 m high; ridges generally oriented at right angles and bear little parallel to direction of ice flow; individual ribs may be asymmetric in cross-section with steep side facing down-slope; the ribs are generally 10 to 20 m wide and may be distributed in the direction zone; surfaces have sparse vegetation and are generally a heavy cover of large boulders and mudflats where composed of silt, and are marked by frost cracks where composed of gravel.
TbV Till veneer: generally sandy, silty silt; less than 1 m thick; occurs only as secondary unit.
TbW Till blanket: generally sandy, silty silt with less than 20% clay sized particles; noncohesive; grey; variable thickness; forms silt plains; includes areas of clayey silt and clayey sand; may occur in some places from meltwater surfaces by streams in anastomosing meltwater channels; vegetation and polygonal features occur to base of till (80% T1).
TbY Till, undifferentiated: distinct; variable thickness; associated with complex map units of till-covered landforms blanketed by marine sediments; based solely on aerial photo interpretation.
PRE-QUATERNARY
R Bedrock, undifferentiated: Precambrian intrusive gneiss and metatrophic rocks, red volcanic rocks, and unmetamorphosed sediments; surface complex; may include additional observations not portrayed on this map. See documentation accompanying the data.
A stratigraphic relationship is shown with a maximum of two map unit designations separated by a slash (/) (e.g., MfR/GfB) designates marine beach sediments overlying bedrock.

Geological contact, defined
Terrace scarp
Beach crest, bar, or ice-advanced ridge
Limit of marine submergence
Major meltwater channel, direction unknown
Minor moraine ridge, unspecified, De Geer
Esker, direction known
Buried or obscured drumlin ridge, ice flow feature
Drumlinoid
Crag-and-tail
Filled bedrock (rocks moraine)
Hummock (hummocky moraine)
Situation, poorly defined, direction unknown
Situation, well defined, direction known
Situation, west defined, direction unknown
Situation, east defined, direction known
Crossed stations, 1 + older, 3 = youngest
Small bedrock outcrop

Recommended citation
Geological Survey of Canada, 2015. Reconnaissance surficial geology, Macquoid Lake, Nunavut, NTS 55-M. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 225 (preliminary). Surface Data Model v. 2.1 conversion of Preliminary Map 11-1980, scale 1:125 000, doi:10.4095/297332.
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Data may include additional observations not portrayed on this map. See documentation accompanying the data.
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Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.