

References

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- QUATERNARY**
- Dwf** Fen deposits: dominantly moderately decomposed forest and/or undecomposed sphagnum peat derived from black spruce, deciduous, and aspen forests, water at surface throughout summer months; includes at least 1 m depth, various saturated soil patterns from the topographic base may appear in this unit.
- Owb** Bog deposits: dominantly moderately decomposed forest and/or undecomposed sphagnum peat derived from black spruce, deciduous, and aspen forests, water at surface throughout summer months; includes at least 1 m depth, various saturated soil patterns from the topographic base may appear in this unit.
- Cz** Landslide deposits: silt, sand, rubble, and dambrock, derived mainly from glaciolacustrine silts and clays, 10-15 m thick, variable thickness, unsorted landslide deposits; the gravel material may contain segregated ice.
- Cv** Colluvial veneer: variable material, silt, and sand, derived from underlying surficial sediments, less than 1.5 m thick, gently to steeply sloping surfaces, less than 10 to 20 degrees, may be underlain by 8 if it is a constituent unit in complex polygons.
- C** Colluvial deposits, undifferentiated: material derived from underlying surficial sediments or bedrock, 1-4 m thick, forming complexes with gently to steeply sloping surfaces, less than 10 to 20 degrees, may include some 10 m thick, generally underlain by bedrock if it is a constituent with 8 veneer in complex polygons, silt, clay, and gravel may contain segregated ice.
- Ap** Alluvial floodplain sediments: silt, sand, and gravel, 1-8 m thick, floodplain and low bordering terraces, floodplains within mountain regions commonly occur by braided channels, floodplains within plains regions commonly with meander scars, ground ice in low terraces, permafrost and segregated ice may be present in areas where overlying is more than 1.5 m thick.
- At** Alluvial fan sediments: mostly gravel, some sand, 1.5-25 m thick, gently to moderately sloping surfaces, may include one or more shiftable streams, occurs as a veneer if overlying other sediments.
- Ar** Alluvial terraced sediments: silt, sand, and gravel, 1-30 m thick, may be underlain by unit Cdw, may be channelled, terraces may be associated with units Ap, GfP, and Gf, level to slightly sloping surfaces, may include frozen groundwater in terraces.
- Av** Alluvial veneer: silt, sand, and gravel, less than 1.5 m thick, may include terrace, fan, and floodplain sediments.
- A** Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: silt, sand, and gravel, 1-30 m thick, complex where up to 20 degrees, may include some fan, and floodplain sediments, appears only as a secondary unit in complex polygons.
- PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- GLb** Hummocky glaciolacustrine veneer: silt and sand, 0.5-1.5 m thick, may contain ground ice where overlain by organic deposits, may be underlain by 8 if it is a constituent with 8 in complex polygons.
- GLv** Glaciolacustrine blanket: silt and sand, 0.5-1.5 m thick, may contain ground ice where overlain by organic deposits, may be underlain by 8 if it is a constituent with 8 in complex polygons.
- GLs** Glaciolacustrine blanket: silt and sand, may include minor gravel, 1.5-50 m thick, flat to gently sloping plains, may be overlain by organic deposits with ground ice and thermokarst, mudcracks, and bedrock if it is a constituent with 8 in complex polygons, commonly contains segregated ice.
- GfP** Glaciolacustrine terraced sediments: silt, sand, and gravel, 1-30 m thick, may include other minor glaciolacustrine units and minor gravel, may be underlain by 8 if it is a constituent with 8 in complex polygons, may include one or more shiftable streams, occurs as a veneer if overlying other sediments.
- Gf1** Glaciolacustrine terraced sediments: silt, sand, and gravel, 1-30 m or more thick, flat to gently sloping terraces, surface may be channelled, if overlain by organic deposits greater than 1.5 m thick, permafrost may be present, may contain frozen groundwater.
- Gf2** Glaciolacustrine fan sediments: mainly gravel with sand, 1-10 m or more thick, forming fans.
- Gf3** Glaciolacustrine hummocky sediments: mainly gravel with sand, 1-10 m thick, hummocks with local relief up to 10 m, may include minor eraser ridges, may contain segregated ice.
- Gf4** Glaciolacustrine eraser sediments: mainly gravel with sand, 1-30 m thick, long sinuous eraser ridges and eraser complexes, up to 30 m high, may contain segregated ice.
- Gf5** Glaciolacustrine veneer: mainly gravel and sand, 0.5-1.5 m thick, reflects topography of underlying material, may be underlain by 8 if it is a constituent with 8 in complex polygons.
- GP** Glaciolacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: silt, sand, and gravel, 1-50 m or more thick, complex where up to 20 degrees, may include some fan, and floodplain sediments, appears only as a secondary unit in complex polygons.
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- Th** Hummocky till: sand, gravel, and dambrock, 1-20 m thick, individual to continuous ground ice, with slopes up to 20 degrees, locally sublevel and rolling, hummocky moraine may include minor ridges, moderately to strongly eroded, lower slopes of hummocks may contain segregated ice which is controlled by exposure, drainage, and organic cover.
- Tr** Ridge till: sand, gravel, and dambrock, 1-10 m thick, crevasse things or ridge moraine consisting of individual, parallel to subparallel, straight to sinuous ridges within a moraine plain, 0.5-6 m relief, slopes of 5-30 degrees, may include minor till, moderately to strongly eroded.
- Tp** Till plains: typically clay silt, minor sand, pebbles, and boulders, 1.5-50 m thick, flat to uniformly gently sloping, surface may be channelled, if overlain by organic deposits greater than 1.5 m thick, permafrost may be present, may include one or more shiftable streams, occurs as a veneer if overlying other sediments.
- Tv** Till veneer: sand, gravel, and dambrock, less than 1.5 m thick, may include colluvial deposits, reflects topography of underlying bedrock.
- Tb** Till blanket: sand, gravel, and dambrock, 2-30 m thick, subdued hummocks and rolling moraine, with slopes up to 20 degrees, moderately to strongly eroded, lower slopes and depressions may contain segregated ice.
- T** Till, undifferentiated: sand, gravel, and dambrock, 1-10 m or more thick, includes other minor till units, appears only as a secondary unit in complex polygons.
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R1** Sedimentary bedrock: low hills developed on sandstone, limestone, shale, or shales; rounded summits, may be covered by discontinuous patches of colluvium and rubble, poorly sorted sediment or weathered till with bare rock on slopes of summits.

Complex units: two map-unit designators separated by a dot (.) are used where the surficial cover forms a complex area and the units are too small to be mapped individually (e.g. Ap.Gf designates an area of alluvial fan sediments with colluvial deposits).

Stratigraphic relationship: two map-unit designators separated by a slash (/) are used where a stratigraphic relationship is observed or confidently inferred (e.g. CR1 indicates colluvial deposits overlying bedrock).

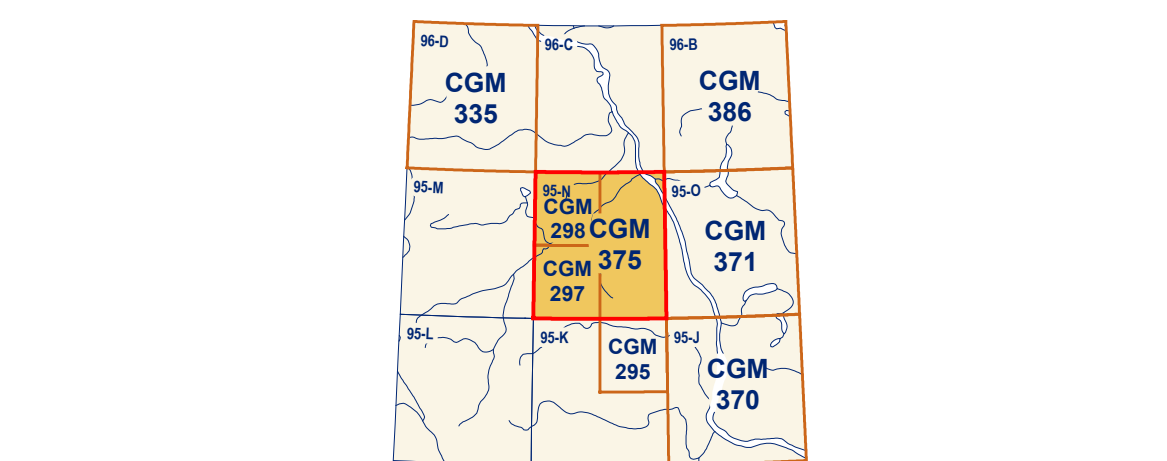
- Thermokarst area**
- Extensive gullied, channelled, or eroded terrain**
- Geological contact**
- Defined**
- Approximate**
- Landslide escarpment, active**
- Terrace scarp, escarpment**
- Beach ridge, wind-blown**
- Minor, paleocurrent direction unknown**
- Minor, paleocurrent direction known**
- Major, paleocurrent direction known**
- Mosane ridge**
- Minor**
- Major end or lateral**
- Esker, paleocurrent direction known**
- Drumlinoid**
- Small outcrop**
- Station location, drive location, stratigraphic section, with number**
(See Map Information Document)

Abstract

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Preliminary Map 18-1979 (Rutter et al., 1989) and its legend using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM) version 2.3.14 (Delecluse et al., 2016). The geoscientific data and information from Preliminary Map 18-1979 that conform to the current SDM were retained during the conversion process. Additional material on the original map, consisting of an inset legend, is not included here. Supplementary limited legacy information was added to complement the converted geoscientific data. This consists of diffuse and stratigraphic data (Rutter et al., 1973) is identified in the accompanying Map Information Document. 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 geological map information in a structured and consistent manner. This provides an effective knowledge-management tool designed around a geoscientific data that 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 à la conversion de la Carte préliminaire 18-1979 (Rutter et al., 1989) et de sa légende, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDF) version 2.3.14 de la Commission géologique du Canada (Delecluse et al., 2016). Toutes les données géoscientifiques de la Carte préliminaire 18-1979 qui ont été conformes au processus de conversion de l'information supplémentaire contenue dans la légende détaillée de la carte originale n'ont pas inclus ici. Une quantité limitée de données existantes a été ajoutée en complément aux données géoscientifiques converties. Il s'agit de données de sondages et de données stratigraphiques liées de Rutter et al. (1973). Ces données sont identifiées dans le document informatif sur la carte qui accompagne ce produit. Le but de la conversion de cartes publiées antérieurement est de permettre et de faciliter la compilation, l'interprétation, la gestion et la diffusion efficaces de l'information géologique cartographique, en mode numérique de façon structurée et cohérente. Cette façon de faire offre un outil efficace de gestion des données géologiques et favorise une géoscientifique des données géologiques qui peut évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes de géologie des formations superficielles.



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

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 375
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
DAHADINNI RIVER
Northwest Territories
NTS 95-N
1:125 000



Geological Survey of Canada
Canadian Geoscience Maps

Author: Geological Survey of Canada
Geology by N.W. Rutter, G.V. Mernin, and J.A. Netterville, 1971
Geological compilation by R.J. Hayes, 1975
Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 (Delecluse et al., 2016)
Geological data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2016, 2017
Geology has been spatially adjusted to fit the updated base.

Geomatics by S. Eagles, J. Kingsley, and C.D. Stevens
Cartography by D. Viner
Scientific editing by A. Weatherston
Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of Natural Resources Canada's Geomapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) Program
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 10
North American Datum 1983

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 375
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
DAHADINNI RIVER
Northwest Territories
NTS 95-N
1:125 000

Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications
Elevations in metres above mean sea level
Mean magnetic declination 2019, 19°51'E, decreasing 24.1°
Readings vary from 19°34'E in the SE corner to 20°05'E in the NW corner of the map.
This map is not to be used for navigational purposes.

The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users.
Data may include additional observations not portrayed on the map. See map information document accompanying the downloaded data for more information about this publication.
This publication is available for free download through GEOCAN (<https://geocan.nrcan.gc.ca/>)

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Geological Survey of Canada, 2019. Reconnaissance surficial geology, Dahadinni River, Northwest Territories, NTS 95-N. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 375 (Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 conversion of Map 18-1979), scale 1:125 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/11188>

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 375
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
DAHADINNI RIVER
Northwest Territories
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