

References

DeBlonde, C., Crook, R.B., Kerr, D.E., Campbell, J.E., Eagles, S., Everett, D., Huntley, D.H., Inglis, E., Parent, M., Plouffe, A., Robertson, L., Smith, I.R., and Weatherston, A., 2018. Surficial Data Model: the science language of the integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8236, ver. 2.3.14, 1 zip file. <https://doi.org/10.4095/098178>

Dyke, A.S., 1993. Landscapes of cold-centred Late Wisconsinan ice caps, Arctic Canada. Progress in Physical Geography: Earth and Environment, vol. 17, no. 2, p. 223-247. <https://doi.org/10.1177/030913339301700208>

Dyke, A.S., 2004. Surficial geology, Cape Tordenkjold, Baffin Island, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1628, scale 1:50 000, 1 zip file. <https://doi.org/10.4095/215612>

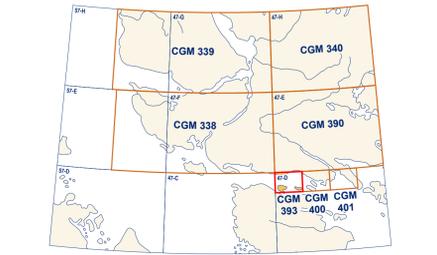
Jackson, G.D. and Sangster, D.F., 1987. Geology, mineral deposits and occurrences, northwest Baffin Island and Bylot Island, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1-1987, scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/123765>

Abstract

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Open File 1628 (Dyke, 2004) and its legend, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.3.14) (DeBlonde et al., 2018). All geoscience knowledge and information from Open File 1628 that conformed to the current SDM 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 geological map information in a structured and consistent manner. This provides an effective knowledge-management tool designed around a geodatabase 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 du Dossier public 1628 (Dyke, 2004) et de sa légende, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.3.14) de la Commission géologique du Canada (DeBlonde et al., 2018). Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique du Dossier public 1628 qui sont en conformité avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de la conversion de cartes publiées antérieurement suivant un langage scientifique commun et une légende commune 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 connaissances élaboré à l'aide d'une géodatabase qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes de la géologie des formations superficielles.

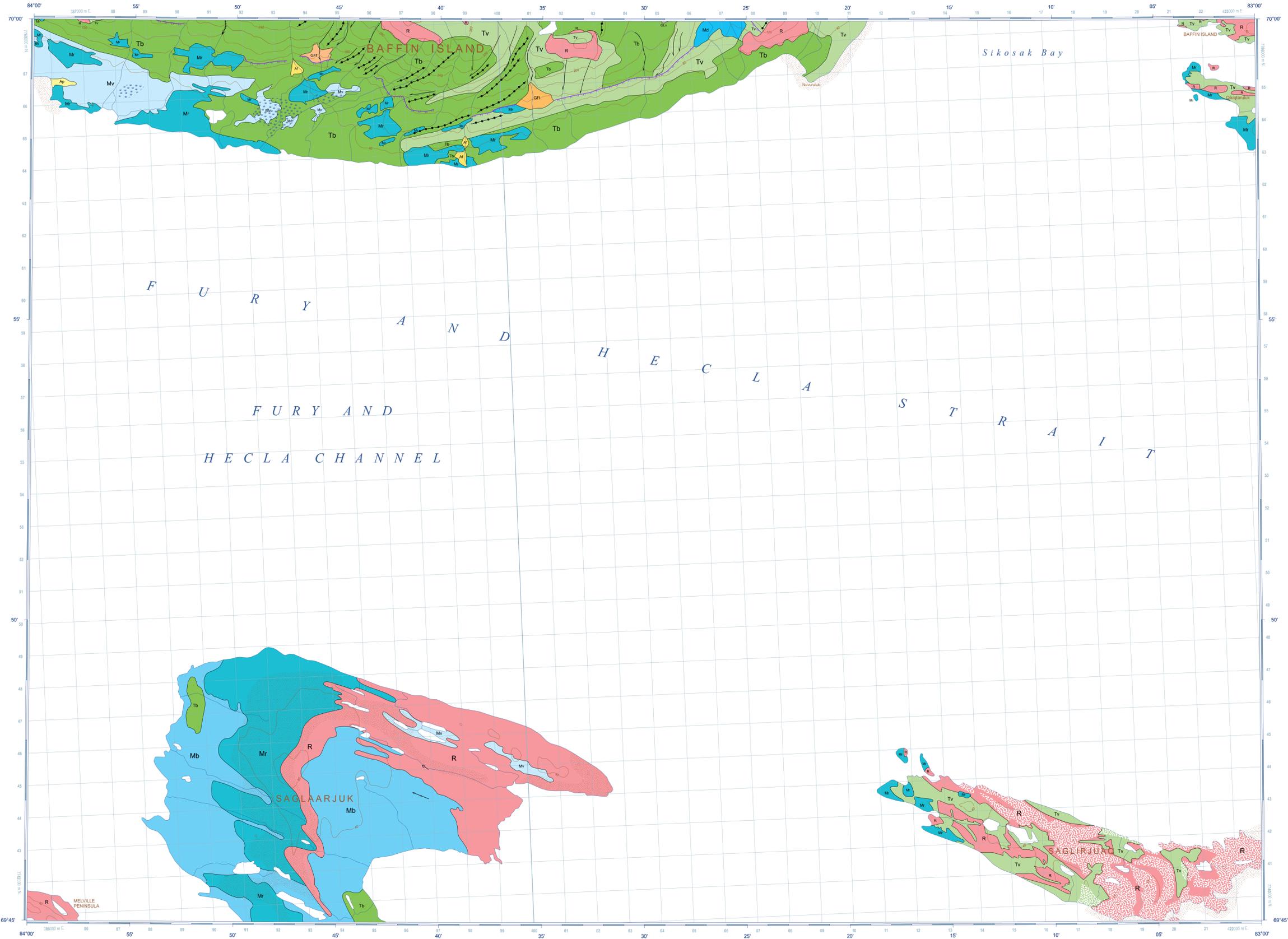


Catalogue No. M183-1393-2019E-PDF
ISBN 978-0-607-29293-9
<https://doi.org/10.4095/313574>

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, 2019



CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 393
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NUVURULUK
Baffin Island, Nunavut
NTS 47-D/13
1:50 000



- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- Ap** Alluvial sediments: alluvium, gravel, and sand.
 - A** Floodplain sediments: gravel and sand; 2 to 20 m thick; active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash.
 - Af** Fan sediments: gravel and sand; 2 to 20 m thick; forming fans.
- MARINE AND GLACIOMARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, sand, silt, and clay; deposited in deltic and beach environments during regression of the postglacial sea.
- Mr** Beach sediments: gravel and sand; 1 to 5 m thick; forming ridges and swales.
 - Md** Deltic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel; 5 to 20 m thick; forming coarsening-upward sequences under dissected terraces.
 - Mv** Marine veneer: silt, clay, silt, and fine sand with dropstones; 1 to 2 m thick; deposited in deep-water proglacial environments.
 - Mb** Marine blanket: silt, clay, silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel; 2 to 10 m thick; deposited in deep-water proglacial environments.
- GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and gravel; deposited in glacial-dammed lakes in deep-water, beach, and deltic environments.
- GLV** Glaciolacustrine veneer: silt, clay, silt, and fine sand with dropstones; 1 to 2 m thick; deposited in deep-water proglacial environments.
 - GLV** Glaciolacustrine sediments: gravel and sand; deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand; 1 to 10 m thick; forming fans.
- GFI** Terraced sediments: gravel and sand; 1 to 10 m thick; forming terraces.
 - GFF** Proglacial outwash-fan sediments: gravel and sand; 1 to 10 m thick; forming fans.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINIAN**
- Tv** Till veneer: diamictic; 0.5 to 2 m thick; discontinuous.
 - Tb** Till blanket: diamictic; 2 to 10 m thick; forming an undulating blanket with moraines in places.
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R** Bedrock, undifferentiated: rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variously modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with caliche fill cover; billy and hummocky surfaces; ice-moulded in places; with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in peripheral interiors (Dyke, 1993); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening; in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.

- Area covered by perennial ice during the Little Ice Age
- Geological contact, defined
- Limit of marine submergence, defined
- Meltwater channel:
 - Minor, subglacial and proglacial, paleocurrent known
 - Lateral
 - Major end moraine
 - Crag-and-tail
 - Striation, ice-flow direction known

Recommended citation
Geological Survey of Canada, 2019. Surficial geology, Nuvuruluk, Baffin Island, Nunavut, NTS 47-D/13. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 393 (Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 conversion of Open File 1628), scale 1:50 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/313574>

Geological Survey of Canada
Canadian Geoscience Maps

Author: Geological Survey of Canada
Geology by A.S. Dyke, 2002
Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 (DeBlonde et al., 2018).
Geological data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2017 and 2018
Field data provided by De Beers Canada Inc., 2002

Geomatics by C.D. Stevens and K. McNeil
Cartography by M.J. Baktock
Scientific editing by A. Weatherston
Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of Natural Resources Canada's Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 393
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NUVURULUK
Baffin Island, Nunavut
NTS 47-D/13
1:50 000

Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17
North American Datum 1983
Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications
Elevations in metres above mean sea level
Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.
Magnetic declination 2018, 20°35'W, decreasing 32.8' annually

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 this map. See map info document accompanying the downloaded data for more information about this publication.
This publication is available for free download through GEOSCAN (<https://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/>).

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 393
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NUVURULUK
Baffin Island, Nunavut
NTS 47-D/13

