



Figure 19. Laurentide Ice Sheet Late Wisconsinan ice flow reconstructions. Red stars represents position of Snow Goose kimberlite cluster on Victoria Island, and the kimberlite cluster on Parry Peninsula; green square is Beaufort Formation sample 16-SUV-023; distance to Snow Goose cluster is ~550 km. Basemap image from IBCAO topographic and bathymetric model (Jakobsson et al. 2012). **A)** Maximum glacial extents (18 ka (^{14}C yr BP)) of Dyke and Prest (1987) illustrating position of M'Clintock Ice Divide on eastern Victoria Island, restricted ice margins on eastern Banks Island (accordant with the Jesse Moraine of Fyles (1962) and Vincent (1982, 1983)), and grounded and floating ice shelves in M'Clure Strait and Amundsen Gulf. **B)** Revised last glacial maximum extents proposed by England et al. (2009) and Lakeman and England (2012) illustrating complete inundation of Banks Island by Laurentide Ice Sheet and prominent ice streams in M'Clure Strait and Amundsen Gulf, terminating on the continental shelf. **C)** Lakeman and England's (2012) 14 cal ka BP (~12.6 ^{14}C yr BP) Thomsen Phase cold-base ice margins, and the emergence of a local ice divide on the Shaler Mountains. **D)** Lakeman and England's (2012) 13.25 cal ka BP (~12.2 ^{14}C yr BP) ice margin coincident with the prominent outer margin of the Jesse moraine belt (Prince of Wales Phase), and the emergence of increasingly topographically-defined ice divides and ice flow paths on Victoria Island.