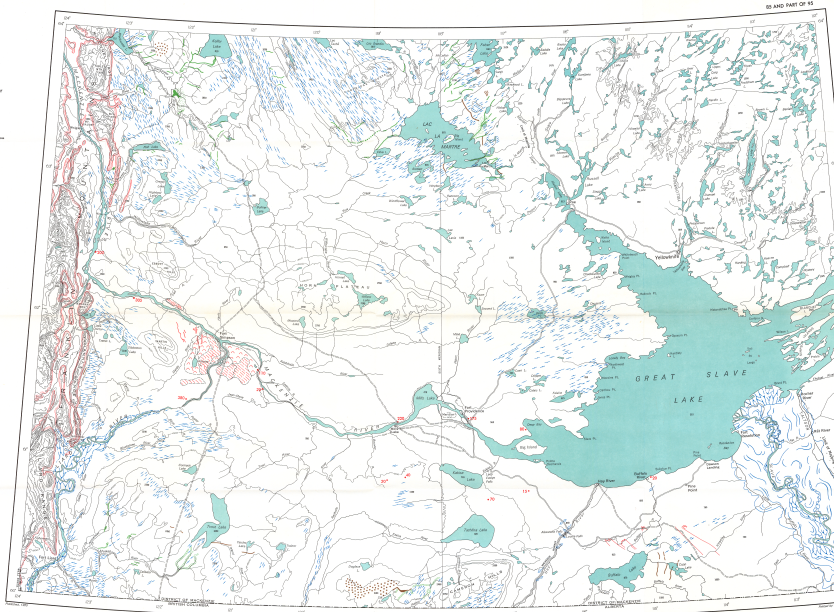

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, OTTAWA

Figure 5

Surficial geology of Slave River and Redstone River map-areas, southwestern District of Mackenzie

Scale 1: 1,013,760

1 inch to 16 miles

Miles 16 0 16 32 Miles

Kilometres 0 10 20 30 Kilometres

LEGEND

AEOLIAN DEPOSITS: sand

Individual dune ridges

Short parallel ridges

Long dune ridges with short en echelon cross ridges

Hummocks: dune ridges with random orientation

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand, silt, minor clay

Closely spaced braided network of abandoned channels

Broadly spaced, random, abandoned channels

ICE-FRONT DEPOSITS: till, minor silt and gravel

End moraine, ridge

Hummocky moraine

Minor moraine

GLACIO-FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: mostly gravel

Esker complex, water (kamenous, choenthroid)

Flood outwash

Limit of topographic (but almost entirely bedrock control) drainage, approximate

Braidplain fronts

Stoss direction of ice movement known, unknown

Abandoned channel

Drift thickness in feet

Geology by R. G. Craig, 1953

To accompany G. S. C. Bulletin 13 by R. G. Craig

Geological reconnaissance by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1915; reconnaissance by the Geological Survey of Saskatchewan, 1949; published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

Road, all weather

Winter road

Provincial boundary

Intermittent lake or stream

Contour (interval 500 feet)

Heights in feet above mean sea-level

Mean magnetic declination, 34° 15' East, decreasing 5.9' annually

Geographic coordinates of the SE corner is 117°E on the NW corner of the map-area

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