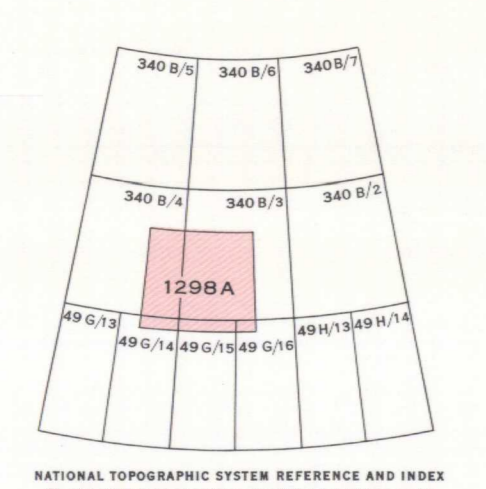


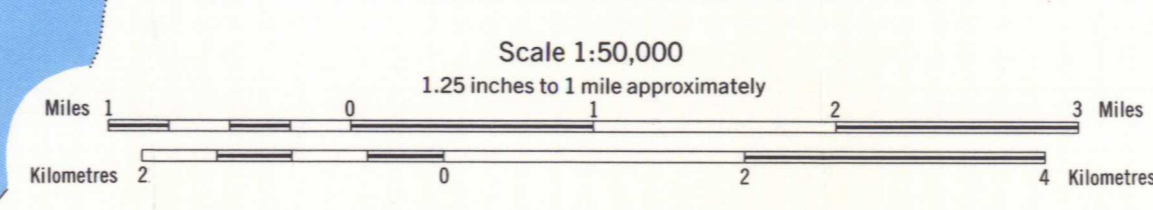
LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
- Q Stream, deltaic, glacial and marine beach sediments (mapped only where underlying bedrock geology cannot be inferred with reasonable certainty)
- TERTIARY**
- Te EUREKA SOUND FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, shale, minor coal (8,000')
- CRETACEOUS**
- Upper Cretaceous
    - Kk KANGOOK FORMATION: dark coloured shale, minor sandstone, siltstone and mudstone (740')
    - Kh HASSEL FORMATION: sandstone, minor siltstone and shale (800')
  - Lower Cretaceous
    - Kc CHRISTOPHER FORMATION: dark coloured shale, minor siltstone, sandstone and mudstone (2,200')
    - Ki ISACHSEN FORMATION: sandstone, minor shale, siltstone and conglomerate (250')
- JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS**
- Jkd DEER BAY FORMATION: dark coloured shale, minor siltstone, sandstone and mudstone (800')
- JURASSIC**
- Upper Jurassic
    - Ja AWINGAK FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, minor shale (1,140')
  - Lower, Middle and Upper Jurassic
    - Js SAVIK FORMATION: green sandstone, shale (240'; see note 1)
    - Jb BORDEN ISLAND FORMATION: sandstone (280')
- TRASSIC**
- Upper Triassic
    - Jh HEIBERG FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, minor shale (4,150')
  - Middle and Lower Triassic
    - Tba BLAA MOUNTAIN FORMATION: dark coloured shale, siltstone, minor sandstone (4,450'; see note 2)
- INTRUSIVE ROCKS**
- Cretaceous
    - Gabbro, diabase and basalt dykes (see note 3)
- Geological symbols:**
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
  - Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
  - Fault (defined, approximate; solid circle indicates downthrow side where shown)
  - Anticline (defined, approximate; showing apex and plunge of axis)
  - Syncline (defined, approximate; showing plunge of axis)
  - Fossil locality
  - Measured section showing approximate line of traverse
  - Boundary of Quaternary sediments
- Geology by R. Thorsteinsson 1956, 1957 and E.T. Tozer, 1958  
Compiled by R. Thorsteinsson

- NOTES**
- The Savik Formation in the Slide Fiord area includes the following units in upward order: (1) calcareous shale, 40 feet thick; (2) green, glauconitic sand and sandstone, 200 feet thick; (3) siltstone and shale, poorly exposed and 190 feet thick. The contact between unit 3 and the overlying Awingak Formation has no appreciable topographic expression, but the contact between units 2 and 3 constitutes a readily mapped junction. Therefore, the upper siltstone and shale unit of the Savik has been included with the Awingak on this map.
  - The thickness of the Blaa Mountain Formation is shown on the structure cross-section to be 4,445 feet. This figure represents an estimate based on a section of the formation that was measured on the north side of Greely Fiord (see locality 192, Greely Fiord West map-area). There, the 4,445 feet of rock includes five gabbro sills totaling 425 feet in thickness.
  - Basic dykes and sills intrude the Blaa Mountain and Heiberg Formations in the Slide Fiord area. Sills are especially numerous in the Blaa Mountain area and attain a thickness of about 400 feet. They are responsible for the topographic prominence of the formation. The larger and more conspicuous dykes are shown on the map but sills have not been mapped. The dykes and sills are considered to be mainly Cretaceous in age.
- Geological cartography by the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada, 1970
- Trail  
Intermittent stream  
Contours (interval 25 feet)
- Base map compiled and drawn by the Topographical Survey, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1950, 1951 with revisions by the Geological Survey of Canada
- The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area



MAP 1298A  
GEOLOGY  
SLIDRE FIORD  
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN



NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY  
NE PAS SORTIR DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE