

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 2047A, 2047B, 2047C, 2047D, 2047E, 2047F, and 2047G. Coloured legend blocks indicate maps that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend appear on this map.

- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- FpR** Fluvial deposits (nonglacial alluvial floodplain, terrace, fan, and delta topsets): gravel, sand, boulders, minor silt, and mud; 1–10 m thick; deposited in drainplains.
 - Mv** Marine veneer: sand, silt, and gravel; 0.5–2 m thick; discontinuous cover of littoral and offshore sediment including beach ridges and sea-ice-related debris; mimics surface of underlying till or rock. Fine-grained sediment bears a continuous vegetation cover patterned with subparallel ribs.
 - Gmd** Glacial marine delta: sand, silt, and gravel; 2–20 m thick; massive to crossbedded; deposited during postglacial regression of a high sea level.
 - Gmb** Glacial marine blanket: sand, silt, minor gravel, and drapings; 2–30 m thick; deposited from suspension and iceberg rating; locally capped by Holocene marine regression sediments.
 - GFpt** Glaciofluvial outwash: stratified gravel and sand; 1–30 m thick; proglacial floodplains, terraces, and fans; includes kame terraces, minor subglacial and subaqueous deposits, glacial lacustrine beach ridges, locally bedded, grade to glacial marine deltas at marine limit; may include washed till surfaces with few fines.
 - Gr** Glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits (esters and kames): poorly stratified to sorted gravel, sand, and boulders; 5–20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- Th** Hummocky till: diamiction which may be underlain by remnant glacial ice; 1–20 m thick; rolling to hummocky; mainly in Frobisher Bay moraines.
 - Tb** Till blanket: diamiction; 1–10 m thick; undulating plain with minor ridges; hummocky, ridged, ribbed, or channelled areas; siltification lobes on steeper slopes; thin end moraines; minor till veneer or glaciofluvial outwash; rare glacio-lacustrine fines.
 - Tv** Till veneer: diamiction; 0.5–2 m thick; >40% of area is silt; <60% of area is rock ledges and knobs, and rubble; bedrock topography is evident; minor till blanket, minor colluvium, including talus, colluvial fans, siltification lobes, and undifferentiated valley-bottom deposits; minor washed-till boulder fields.
- QUATERNARY AND PRE-QUATERNARY**
- OR** Olduvian limestone.
 - Ps** Classic metasedimentary rocks of Paleoproterozoic Supuk and Lake Harbour groups and Blandford Bay assemblage.
 - Pc** Marble of Paleoproterozoic Lake Harbour Group.
 - APt** Tonalite-monzogranite orthogneiss of Archean Superior Province and of Paleoproterozoic Nainajanic and Rafter River.
 - Pg** Monzogranite of Paleoproterozoic Cumberland batholith.

- Surficial materials contact**
- Clique
 - Ice-moulded rock
 - Station (sense known, unknown)
 - Till lineation/streamline/linear
 - Drumlin
 - Esker
 - Interlobe moraine
 - End and/or lateral moraine
 - Assumed ice margin (readvance/recession); thick till on proximal side
 - Subaqueous push moraine (De Geer moraine)
 - Subglacial or proglacial meltwater outlet (flow direction known, unknown)
 - Lateral (sick) meltwater channel; barb upstage
 - Perched delta, marine or glacio-lacustrine
 - Glacial lake shoreline
 - Limit of marine inundation, observed
 - Limit of marine inundation, interpolated where data permits
 - Beach ridges, prominent
 - Suffocation terrace
 - River king
 - Elevation (m): w - washing limit, d - delta top, b - beach
 - "C" date location (see Table 1)
 - Ground observation
 - Till sample

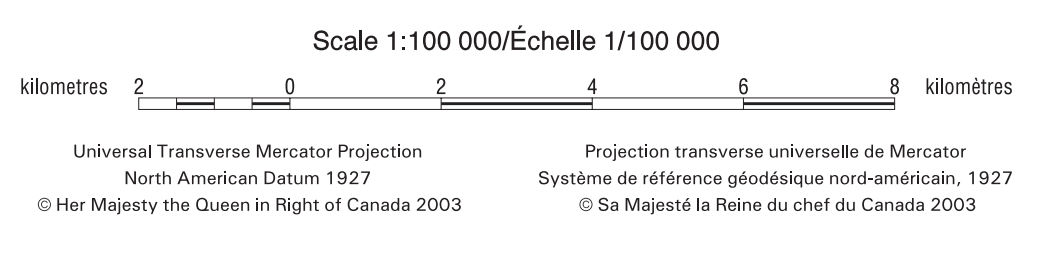
St-Onge, M.R., Scott, D.J., and Wodicka, N. 1999. Geology, Crooks Inlet, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1984A, scale 1:100 000.

Map no.	Age ¹	Lab. identification	Elev. (m)	Material
7720 & 65	AD-72010	CS		Mudstone

Table 1. Summary of radiocarbon dates. ¹For nonmarine material, the normalized age (machine age corrected to a δ¹³C = -25‰) is given where available, otherwise the uncorrected age is given. For marine organisms, where the isotopic ratio is known the age is corrected following δ¹³C correction to a δ¹³C = 0‰, which is equivalent to subtracting a marine reservoir effect of 400 years from a normalized age; otherwise the uncorrected age (which incorporates the marine reservoir effect) is given.

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 Geology by D.A. Hodgson, 1995–1997, 1999
 Digital map compilation by D.A. Hodgson, 1997–2002
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MAP 2047A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CROOKS INLET
 BAFFIN ISLAND
 NUNAVUT

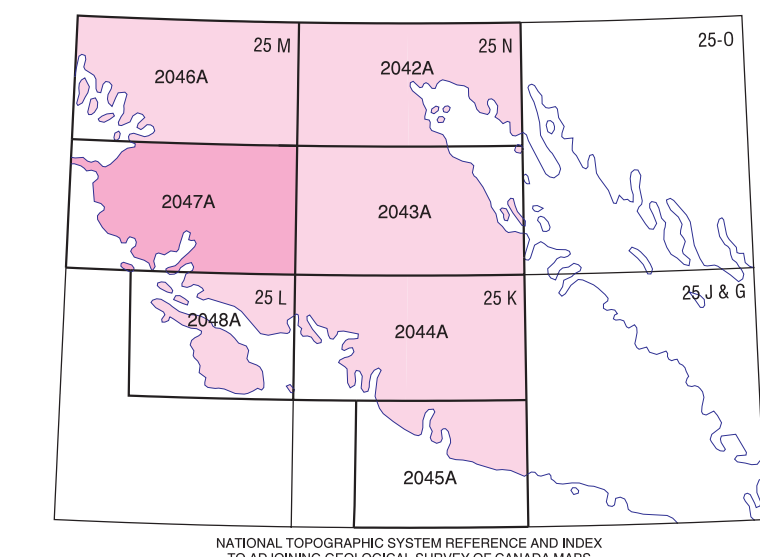


Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS info.

Mean magnetic declination 2003, 32°52' W, decreasing 23.9' annually. Readings vary from 32°06' W in the SW corner to 33°33' W in the NE corner of the map.

Elevations in metres above mean sea level



Recommended citation: Hodgson, D.A. 2003. Surficial geology, Crooks Inlet, Baffin Island, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2047A, scale 1:100 000.