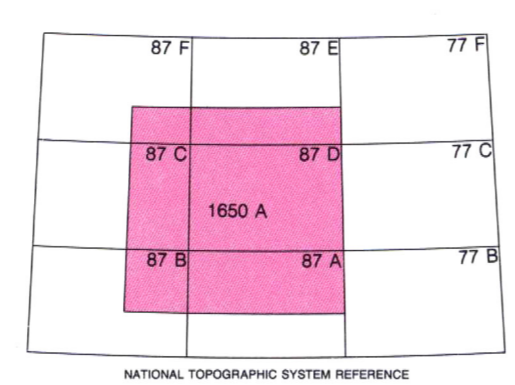
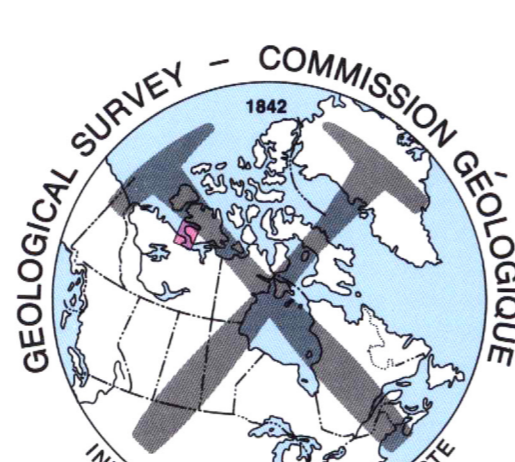


LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- 16** TERRESTRIAL DEPOSITS: deposited by wind, gravity (colluvial), running water (fluvial), and in standing water (lacustrine); these processes are active today and their deposits usually include organic debris
- 15** Eolian Deposits: thin veneer (1m) or dunes (2-3m) of the sand covering other deposits; wind erosion of marine deposits limits plant stabilization
- 14** Organic Deposits: silty to sandy organic sediments; 1-3m thick; resting on a variety of poorly drained substrates; peat is present locally; mudboils, hummocks, and silt mounds are common
- 13** Cultural Deposits: massive clamination consisting of compact, stony, sandy silt, calcareous debris and rubble; 1-2m thick; consists of reworked primary sediment; occurs as suffocation lobes, terraces, or slump blocks, particularly in thermokarst terrain; only single cultural occurrences that can clearly be distinguished from silt are shown
- 12** Fluvial Deposits: gravel to gravely sand near channels and silt and minor silt or clay, together with eolian and cultural deposits, on floodplains; 10-20m thick on alluvial terraces, and thin veneer (1-2m) on stream terraces; frost wedges (1-2m deep) are common in gravely sediments
- 11** Felsenmeer: pebbly gravel size fragments, occurring as a blanket less than 1m thick on Paleozoic rock; found predominantly on upland plateaus and along stream terraces; rock heave is common where deposit is thin
- MARINE DEPOSITS: well sorted and stratified to massive gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited during regression of the postglacial sea; occurs as ridges and terraces on large coastal platforms and terraces (south coast) marking regressive sea level events, and as narrow and terraced forms grading from glaciomarine (subwash terraces) (north coast). Sediments may have been disturbed by pack ice and iceberg scour**
- 10** Undifferentiated complex of silt and sandy silt on bedrock, clamination, or locally gravel, commonly a veneer 1-3m thick
- 9** Littoral Deposits: gravel and gravely sand; 1-4m thick; occurs as flights of raised strandlines, beaches (shingles) and spits
- 8** Tidal Deposits: silt, sand, with minor gravel and clay, about 1m thick; occurs locally at modern coast
- 7** Sublittoral Deposits: silt to sandy silt and clay, locally stony; 1-5m thick; occurs as offshore facies downslope from beach terraces; forms a blanket covered by drifting ice
- 6** Deltaic Deposits: gravely sand and silt; 1-5m thick; occurs as raised forms below marine limit; occurs as terraces along modern tides; these deposits are areally much less significant than their glaciomarine counterparts
- LATE WISCONSINAN**
- 5a** GLACIOMARINE DELTAFAN DEPOSITS: coarse (10-30m thick) bedded gravel to gravely sand, and sand compose deltas; massive (10-20m thick) silt and clay in prodelta and fan settings; deltas occur as large raised features that grade from broad subwash systems and terraces to steep-sided distal fan areas; glaciomarine deltas define marine limit whereas fans occur below marine limit
- 5b** GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: 5a, gravely sand; 1-5m thick; occurs as fans or deltas in shallow water; found in flat, dissected areas
- 5c** bedded sand, silt, clay, and reworked moraine (clamination); 1-2m thick; deposited in short-lived lakes on hummocky moraine
- 4a, 4b** GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: 4a, gravel to sandy gravel and sand; 2-20m thick; occurs in terrace remnants and deltaic surfaces; 4b, gravel, gravely sand, minor silt and clay; 10-20m thick; occurs as sharp-crested and flat-topped eskers
- 3** HUMMOCKY MORAINIC DEPOSITS: interbedded clamination (silt flows), sand, gravel, and silt; 10-60 (7m) thick; horizontal bedding common; clamination is usual surface sediment displaying large polygons; large areas of hummocks and depressions are common; less common are linear (fret) ridges and moraine plateaus which contain sand, gravel, and coarse bouldery gravel; conglomerate both as lagdeposits and as marginal sediment gravel flows or mounds; this redistribution of sediment by their slumping over buried (glacial) ice continues today
- 2** SUBGLACIAL DEPOSITS: massive clamination (silt); 1-5m thick; commonly interbedded with (or underlain by) sand and gravel; filling present where silt is thin (1-2m) and stony silt occurs where silt is thick (10-15m); large areas of flat terrain, commonly bedrock controlled; deposited subglacially by meltout, sediment gravity flow, meltwater flow, and minor lodgment
- 1** ICE MARGINAL DEPOSITS: interbedded clamination, sand, and gravel; horizontal bedded; 10-20m thick; clamination may be found at surface but commonly comprises about 50% of the total thickness; forms linear ridges (not moraine) and shear moraine; mainly parallel to major sounds (e.g., Prince Albert Sound); sedimentation occurred subaerially at the margin by ice margin by sediment gravity flow or by stranding and shearing
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R,B** BEDROCK: R, Paleozoic carbonate rock; faulting and joints; fractures can control the location of modern rivers; B, Precambrian gneiss of Glenalg Formation (sandstone, siltstone, shale, and carbonates); some Cambrian rocks possible

- Geological boundary
- Cliff in bedrock
- Faulting
- Drumlins
- Washover bar (on drumlin) - current direction towards semi-circle
- Straw ice flow (direction known, unknown)
- Linear glacial mark on bedrock
- Moraine ridge
- Ice-contact face (both on ice side)
- Old clear moraine
- Moraine plateau
- Isolated kame
- Esker (direction of flow inferred, unknown)
- Meltwater channel (ice controlled, ice not controlled)
- Limit of submergence (marine)
- Raised strandline feature
- Delta (small)
- Pingo
- Thermokarst depression (stable)
- Active thaw slump
- Fossil locality (marine)
- Ice scour
- Ground observation
- Sample location
- Ice pressed ridges



MAP 1650A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
WOLLASTON PENINSULA
(Victoria Island)
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Transverse Mercator Projection
CS 117°, Scale Factor 0.9998
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