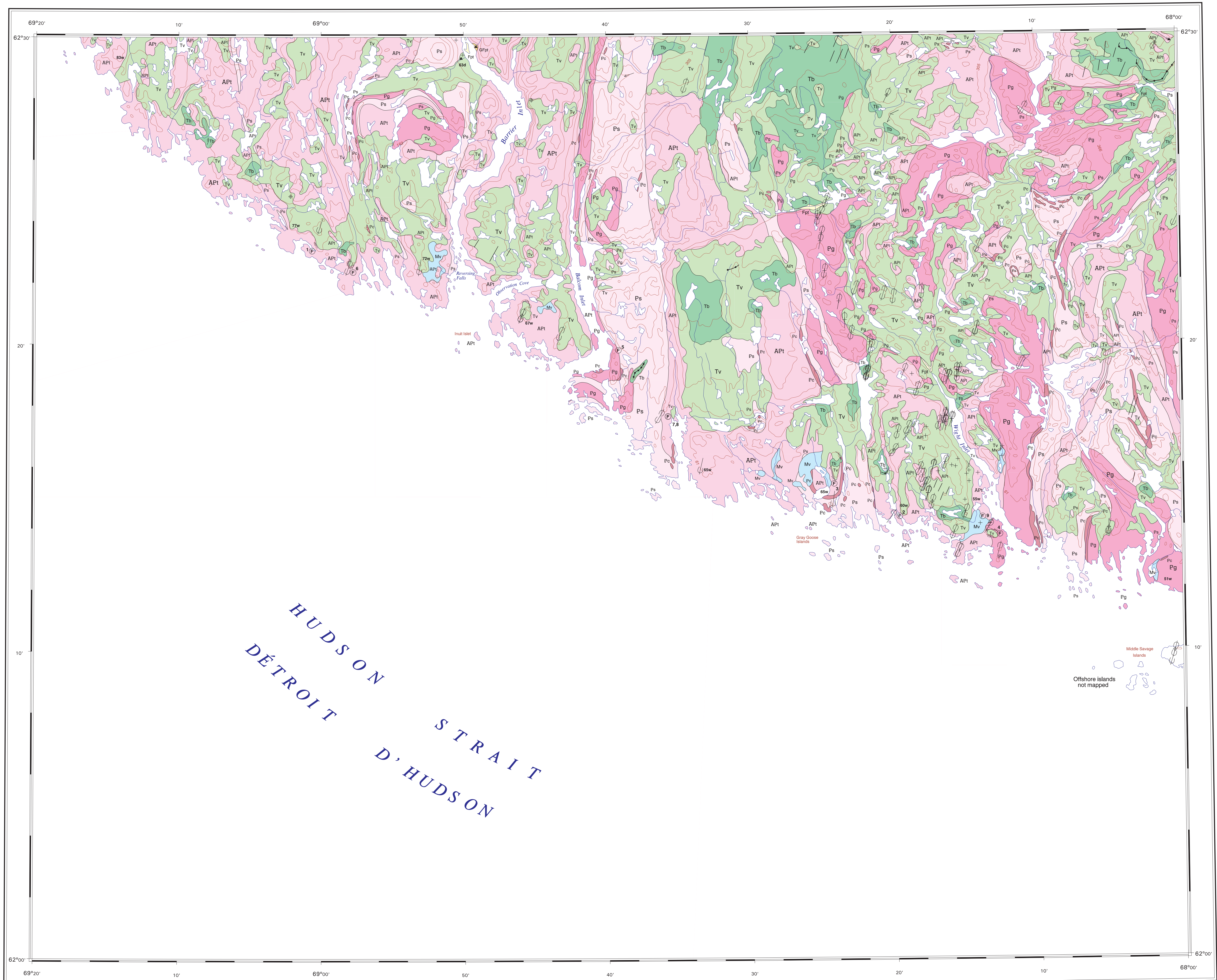


LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 2042A, 2043A, 2044A, 2045A, 2046A, 2047A, and 2048A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend appear on this map.

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

Fpt **FLUVIAL DEPOSITS** (nonglacial alluvial floodplain, terrace, fan, and delta topsets): gravel, sand, boulders, minor silt, and mud; 1–10 m thick; deposited in broadpans.

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-rafter debris; mimics surface of underlying till or rock. Fine-grained sediment bears a continuous vegetation cover patterned with subparallel ribs.

Gmd **GLACIAL MARINE DEPOSITS**: sand, silt, gravel, and boulders; 2–30 m thick; deposited in the high proglacial sea.

Gmb **Glacial marine delta**: sand, silt, boulders, and gravel; 2–20 m thick; massive to crossbedded sediments that coarsen upwards in ice-contact deposits or at termination of outwash trains or meltwater channels.

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 channelled deltas and fans; locally knotted; grade to glacial marine deltas at marine limit; may include washed till surfaces with few fines.

Gr **Glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits** (eskers and kames): poorly stratified to sorted gravel, sand, and boulders; 5–20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks.

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

Th **TILL**: clay-supported silty sand, dominantly cobble- and boulder-size igneous and metamorphic clasts; 0.5–20 m thick; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments of local ice caps (Mela Incongrua Peninsula) and of the Foxe Ice Dome (Amadjuak Ice Divide). Minor silty till deposited on Hudson Strait coast by Labrador (i.e. trans-Strait) and central Laurentide (i.e. down-Strait continental outlet) ice.

Tb **Hummocky till**: diamiction which may be underlain by remnant glacial ice; 1–20 m thick; rolling to hummocky; mainly in Frobisher Bay moraines.

Tv **Till blanket**: diamiction; 1–10 m thick; undulating plain with minor fluted, hummocky, ridged, ribbed, or channelled areas; softluction lobes on steeper slopes; thick end moraines; minor till veneer or glaciofluvial outwash; rare glacioacustrine lines.

TV **Till veneer**: diamiction; 0.5–2 m thick; >40% of area is till, <60% of area is rock ledges and knobs, and rubble; bedrock topography is evident; minor till blanket, minor colluvium, including talus, colluvial fans, softluction lobes, and undifferentiated valley-bottom deposits; minor washed till boulder fields.

QUATERNARY AND PRE-QUATERNARY

OL **BEDROCK AND ROCK WEATHERING PRODUCTS**: intact and frost-riven outcrop, discontinuous cover of rubble, boulders, gravel, sand, and minor silt; glacially accreted to frost-riven or disaggregated outcrop; <40% till and boulder fields (including till from which finer fraction was washed by glacial meltwater or a higher sea), and colluvium; very minor fluvial deposits, mud, or raised marine nearshore and shoreline deposits. Topography variable from rolling to rough with some major and numerous minor ridges and scarps. Vegetation continuous to absent, low Arctic to mid-Arctic, depending on substrate, exposure, and elevation. Subdivided by M.R. St-Onge by resistance to weathering, least to most: units OL, Ps, Pc, APt, and Pg.

Ps **Ordovician limestone**.

Pc **Clastic metasedimentary rocks of Paleoproterozoic Sugluk and Lake Harbour groups and Blandford Bay assemblage**.

APt **Marble of Paleoproterozoic Lake Harbour Group**.

APt **Tonalite-monzogranite orthogneiss of Archean Superior Province and of Paleoproterozoic Narsajuaq arc and Ramsay River**.

Pg **Monzogranite of Paleoproterozoic Cumberland batholith**.

Surficial materials contact

Cirque

Ice-moulded rock

Striation (sense known, unknown)

Till lineation/streamline/smear

Drumlin

Esker

Interlobate moraine

End and/or lateral moraine

Assumed ice margin (readvance/recessional); thick till on proximal side

Subaqueous push moraine (De Geer moraine)

Subglacial or proglacial meltwater outlet (flow direction known, unknown)

Lateral (sidehill) meltwater channel; barb upslope

Perched delta; marine or glacioacustrine

Glacial lake shoreline

Limit of marine inundation, observed

Limit of marine inundation, interpolated where data permits

Beach ridges, prominent

Softluction terrace

River icing

Elevation (m): w – washing limit, d – delta top, b – beach

°C date location (see Table 1)

Ground observation

Till sample

REFERENCE

St-Onge, M.R., Scott, D.J., and Wodicka, N.
1999. Geology, Wight Inlet, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1982A, scale 1:100 000.

Map no.	Age ¹	Lab. identification	Elev. (m)	Material
1	>43 500	AA-7901	-5	Mollusc
2	40 360 ± 1450	AA-11453	65	Mollusc
3	38 745 ± 1180	AA-11452	74	Mollusc
4	34 880 ± 760	AA-11451	83	Mollusc
5	30 390 ± 450	AA-10252	66	Mollusc
6	30 200 ± 1500	GSC-414	66–72	Molluscs
7	8360 ± 65	AA-10645	19	Mollusc
8	7690 ± 90	GSC-5526	12	Molluscs
9	7645 ± 60	AA-10649	16	Mollusc

Table 1. Summary of radiocarbon dates. ¹For nonmarine material, the normalized age (machine age corrected to a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ = -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 GSC convention to a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ = 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.

