

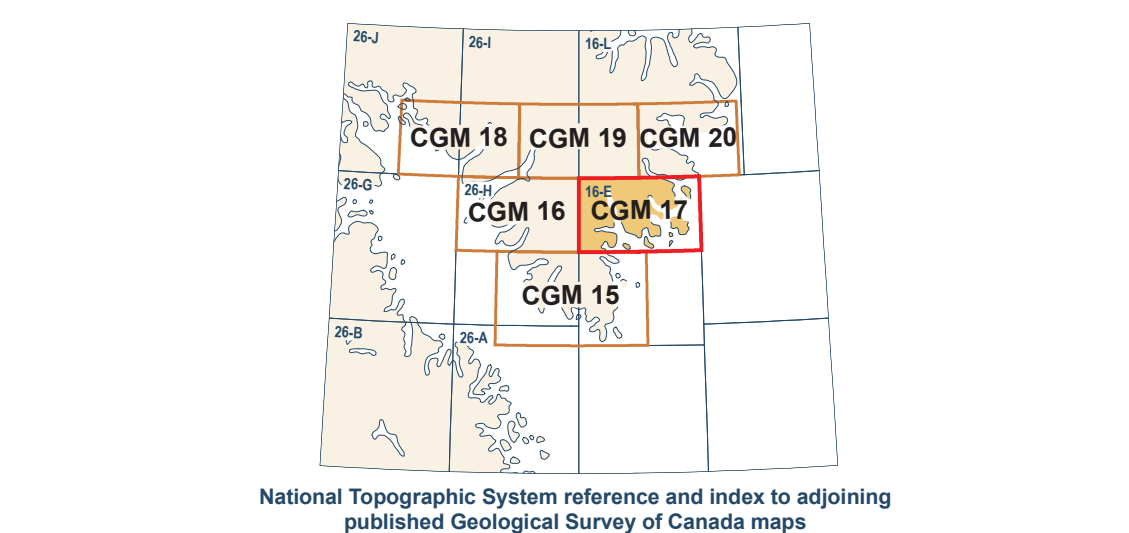


Figure 1. View westward from helicopter-covered summit of SE part of Angikjak Island (sample sites 09-SR5-E105-112; 65.6°N, 62.2°W), 2011-058.



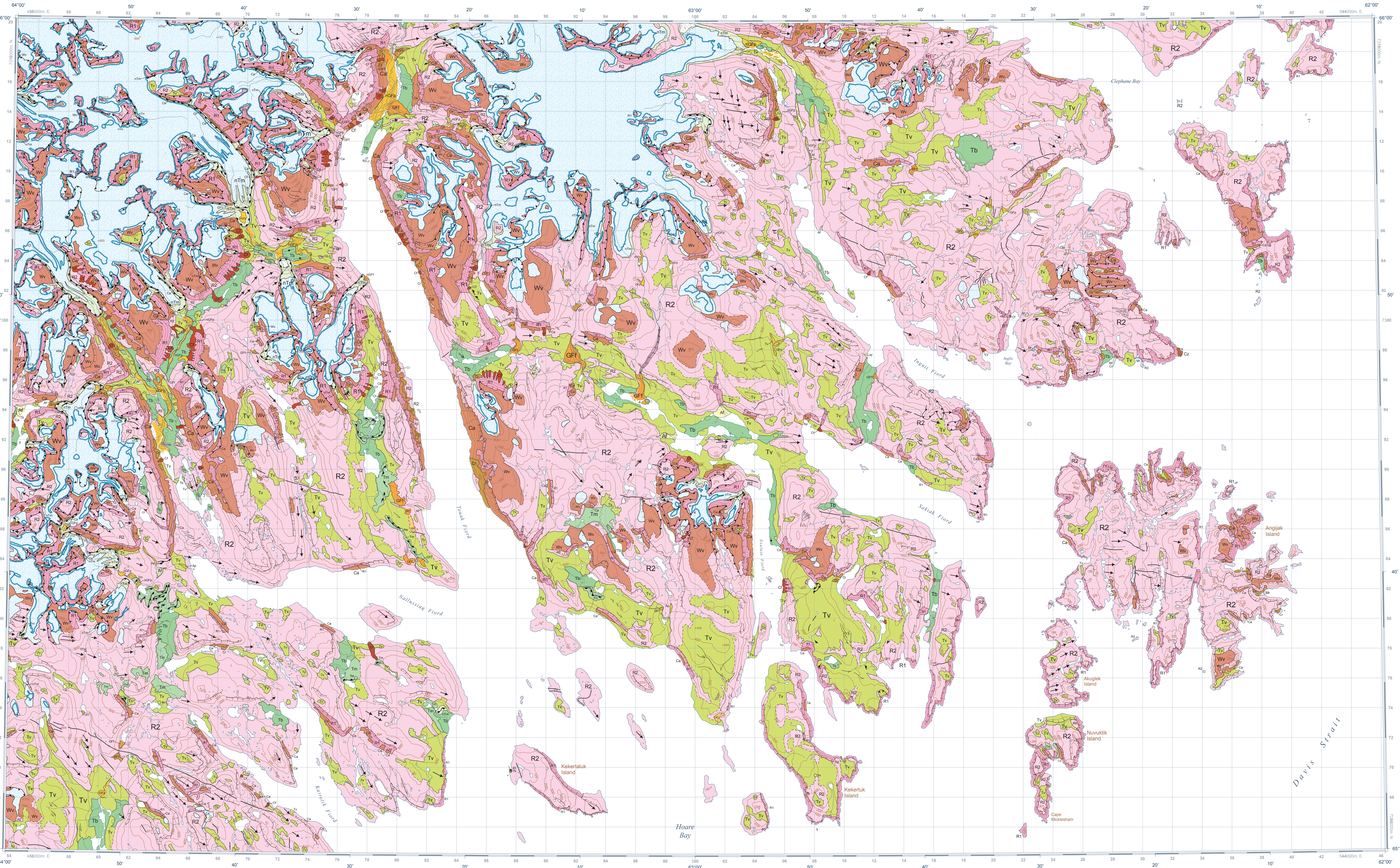
Figure 2. View southwest into head of Toak Fjord (65.9°N, 63.5°W), 2011-000.

Abstract
In 2009, as part of the GEM Program of the Geological Survey of Canada, Cumberland Peninsula east and southeast of the National Park was mapped. Mapping included several aspects of the regional Pleistocene geology as well as the Quaternary geology. Regional till was sampled for sedimentological and geochemical purposes, and moraines and other deposits were sampled for cosmogenic exposure dating.



Cover illustration: Uluksuk Glacier, Cumberland Peninsula. Photograph by Art Dyke, 2002-285.
Printed map: Catalogue No. M183-117-2011E, ISBN 978-1-660-20092-5.
Digital map: Catalogue No. M183-117-2011E.PDF, ISBN 978-1-100-19067-9.

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 17 (preliminary version) SURFICIAL GEOLOGY HOARE BAY NORTH Baffin Island, Nunavut 1:100 000



SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE
NEOGLACIAL
Ice glacier ice: 1-400 m thick forming cold-based and polythermal plateau ice caps and cirque and valley glaciers, extent as of AD 1958 with AD 2008 extent superimposed.
GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel deposited in glacier-dammed lakes.
Beach or delta sediments: sandy gravel, 2-10 m thick, forming terraces. Typically, at maximum height of glacier-dammed lakes.
GLACIOLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, deposited beyond the ice margin.
Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, forming fans.
Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, forming active terraces.
Till: nonsorted glacial debris commonly very bouldery with a silty sand matrix.
Latero-frontal moraines: 5-100 m high moraine ridges with over-stepped, falling slopes on shallowly buried glacier ice cores and associated ground moraine with minor glacioluvial sediments, distinguished from older moraines by lack of mature isohem and plant covers.
FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: alluvium: gravel and sand deposited beyond primary influence of Holocene glaciers.
Alluvial fans: gravel and sand commonly bouldery, with distal organic layers and bared soils, 1-20 m thick, formed by steep-gradient streams and debris flows forming channels and levees.
Alluvial plains: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick.
Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, above limit of modern flooding.
COLLUVIUM: block and rubble accumulations, 1-50 m thick.
Landslide deposits: rock avalanche debris of coarse blocks, 10 or more metres thick, derived from cliff failure.
Colluvial fan deposits: blocky to gravelly debris-flow accumulations mixed with silt, 1-50 m thick, truncated by narrow channels and debris flows, typically intersect some slopes (Ca) at the exits of prominent debris hopper in cliff; surface slopes less than angle of repose but steeper than those of alluvial fans.
Talus: generally active accumulations of blocks and rubble, as much as 50 m thick forming talus (scree) aprons at angle of repose below cliffs derived from rock falls.
Rock glacier debris: talus, generally 10-50 m thick, deformed by interstitial flow of buried ice to form talus glaciers, irregular terraces on talus slopes with transverse ridges on heads above steep frontal rises; some rises stable and well vegetated, most rises unstable, unvegetated, and at angle of repose.
MARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay, 1-20 m thick, deposited in beach, deltaic, and offshore environments during regression of postglacial sea.
Beach sediments: gravel and sand, commonly bouldery, 1-5 m thick, forming raised beach ridges and swales and the modern, transgressive beach, a barrier to the sea.
Deltaic sediments: sand and gravel, typically overlying fine sand and silt bottomland beds, 5-20 m thick, forming raised terraces, terraces at marine limit formed on or near the sea level.
EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN
GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay, 1-10 m thick, deposited in littoral and deeper water environments in glacier-dammed lakes.
Nearshore proglacial sediment: sand, silt, and minor clay, 1-2 m thick.
GLACIOLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, forming fan-shaped deposits.
Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, forming inactive braced terraces.
Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-10 m thick, forming terraced deposits.
TILL: nonsorted bouldery diamictites, 1-40 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments, lithic composition generally reflecting underlying bedrock.
Latero-frontal moraines: 5-40 m high ridges and hummocks comprised mainly of till (locally overlying debris-flow glacier ice cores, forming lateral and end moraine ridges and less organized, hummocky accumulations formed during ice-marginal recession; moraine crests muted due to sublation during partial deglaciation of ice cores; matrix somewhat more sandy and less silty than till forming ground moraine, locally contains ice-contact stratified drift and outwash.
Till veneer: variably bouldery (10-60% cover; typically 20-40% diamictum with silty sand matrix, 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous; insufficiently thick to obscure relief of underlying bedrock.
Till blanket: variably bouldery (10-60% cover; typically 20-40% diamictum with silty sand matrix, 2-10 m thick, sufficiently thick to obscure relief of underlying bedrock.