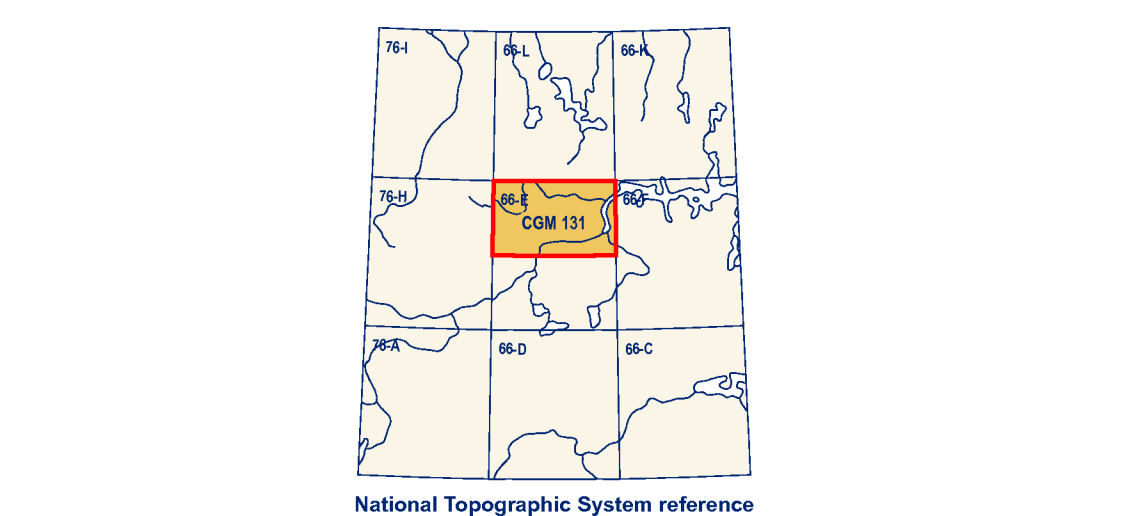


QUATERNARY		HOLOCENE	
NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT			
Cb	Colluvial blanket: diamiction, >2 m thick, on steep slopes completely masking underlying bedrock.	Tv	Till veneer: diamiction, <2 m thick, lodgement and ablation till so thin that the surface mimics underlying rock; unit may include small isolated patches of bedrock, glaciofluvial deposits and till blanket, may be reworked by meltwater.
C	Colluvial deposits, undifferentiated: bog, swamp and shallow lake deposits; variable thickness, generally overlies till or glaciofluvial sediments.	Tm	Moraine complex: diamiction, variable thickness, may contain small isolated ridges, lodgement or basal meltout till deposited at or near the ice front.
O	Organic deposits, undifferentiated: bog, swamp and shallow lake deposits; variable thickness, generally overlies till or glaciofluvial sediments.	Ts	Streamlined till: diamiction, variable thickness, extensively filled till, individual fillings (drumlinoids) seldom exceed 1 km in length, may contain drumlins and crag-and-tails.
Ev	Eolian veneer: sand, <2 m thick, may exhibit dunes, generally associated with fluvial and glaciofluvial sediments.	Th	Hummocky till: diamiction, variable thickness, lodgement or basal meltout till forming hillocks or ridges, includes patches of outwash and gravel, may exhibit large ice-wedge polygons.
Er	Ridged eolian sediments: sand, variable thickness, commonly exhibiting dunes, generally associated with fluvial and glaciofluvial sediments.	Tb	Till blanket: diamiction, >2 m thick, lodgement or basal meltout till, surface commonly gently rolling, masks underlying bedrock topography, may contain smaller areas of till veneer.
E	Eolian sediments, undifferentiated: sand, variable thickness, commonly in the form of cliff-top dunes, generally associated with fluvial, glaciofluvial and lacustrine sediments.	T	Till, undifferentiated: diamiction, variable thickness, lodgement or basal meltout till.
Ap	Alluvial floodplain sediments: coarse sand and gravel, variable thickness, occurs within the flood plain of rivers.	PRE-QUATERNARY	
At	Alluvial terraced sediments: sand and gravel, variable thickness, surface commonly gullied and channelled, occurs above the floodplain as a result of down cutting by the river.	R	Bedrock, undifferentiated: may include patches of till veneer, glaciofluvial sediments, and meltwater washed scoured lag.
Af	Alluvial fan sediments: sand and gravel, variable thickness, deposited as fans by streams exiting narrow gullies.	Note: Where the surficial cover forms a complex pattern and the map units are too small to be mapped individually, yet constitutes a significant aerial extent of the total polygon, a dot (•) separates the first dominant map unit designator from the less abundant secondary unit (e.g., Ts.T designates an area of streamlined till with some areas of undifferentiated till).	
A	Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: sand and gravel, variable thickness, may contain floodplains and terraces.		Washed scoured lag
Lv	Lacustrine veneer: sand and gravel, <2 m thick, may be terraced, dissected, or covered with dunes; commonly exhibits thermokarst.		Geological contact, defined
Lr	Lacustrine nearshore sediments: sand and gravel, flat, terraced and commonly dissected; variable thickness, may be partly covered with dunes; commonly exhibits thermokarst.		Geological contact, inferred
L	Lacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: sand and gravel, variable thickness, commonly exhibits thermokarst, may exhibit raised beaches.		Terrace scarp, glaciofluvial
LAST GLACIATION (WISCONSIN)			
GLv	Glaciolacustrine veneer: silt and sand, <2 m thick, too thin to mask underlying material, commonly exhibits thermokarst.		Ice-contact terrace scarp
GLr	Glaciolacustrine beach sediments: sand and gravel, variable thickness, forming raised beaches.		Major moraine ridge
GLn	Glaciolacustrine nearshore sediments: silt and sand, variable thickness, may exhibit thermokarst.		Esker, sense known
GLd	Glaciolacustrine deltaic sediments: sand and gravel, surface flat or channelled, variable thickness, deposited in a glacial lake by meltwater.		Esker sense, unknown
GLb	Glaciolacustrine blanket: silt and sand, uniform cover, variable thickness, masking underlying sediments or bedrock, deposited in a glacial lake, commonly exhibits thermokarst.		Drumlin
GL	Glaciofluvial sediments, undifferentiated: silt and sand, variable thickness, deposited in a glacial lake.		Drumlinoid ridge or fluting
GFv	Glaciofluvial veneer: sand, gravel and boulders, <2 m thick, deposited by meltwater streams, too thin to mask underlying material.		Crag-and-tail
GFt	Glaciofluvial terraced sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, in dissected raised terraces as a result of down cutting by meltwater streams, commonly exhibits thermokarst and ice wedges.		Beach crest
GFp	Glaciofluvial outwash plain sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, deposited by meltwater streams at or beyond the ice front, dissected, commonly exhibits thermokarst.		Minor moraine, unspecified
GFr	Glaciofluvial esker sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, forming eskers and ridges, deposited by meltwater streams flowing within ice tunnels.		Stratton, sense unknown
GFc	Glaciofluvial ice-contact sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, flat-topped or ridged, deposited by meltwater streams in contact with glacier ice, may exhibit kettle lakes, thermokarst, and ice wedges.		Patterned ground (ice wedges)
GFh	Glaciofluvial hummocky sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness, forming irregular ridges, deposited by meltwater streams in contact with inactive glacier ice.	Reference Wright, G.M. 1967. Surficial geology, Southeastern Barren Grounds, District of Keewatin and District of Mackenzie; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1217A, scale 1:1 000 000.	
GFf	Glaciofluvial fan sediments: sand, gravel and boulders, >2 m thick, deposited in fan shape by meltwater streams.	Recommended citation St-Onge, D.A. and Kerr, D.E., 2013. Reconnaissance surficial geology, Jervoise River, Nunavut, NTS 66-E, north half, Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 131 (preliminary), scale 1:125 000. doi:10.4095/292429	
GF	Glaciofluvial sediments, undifferentiated: sand, gravel and boulders, variable thickness.	Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.	

Abstract
Preliminary surficial geology studies, through aerial photograph interpretation and limited legacy data, were undertaken in the north half of the Jervoise River map area to provide an improved understanding of distribution and nature of surficial sediments and regional glacial history. Widespread till veneer, hummocky till and streamlined till are common across the map area. Some areas of till are dissected by north-northwestward to northward trending glaciofluvial corridors consisting of eskers, ice-contact sediments, outwash plains, and locally zones of scoured bedrock. Small isolated glacial lakes were formed by ponding of meltwater, and their sediments are now characterized by thermokarst terrain. In the central area, a discontinuous moraine complex, consisting of glaciofluvial ridged sediments, ice-contact outwash plains and till ridges, forms part of the western segment of a major end moraine system referred to as the MacAlpine Moraine. Drumlins and crag-and-tails record a regional north-northwestward ice flow during the last glaciation. Rivers have reworked and deposited extensive alluvial sediments.

Résumé
Pour améliorer les connaissances de la distribution et nature des sédiments de surface et de l'histoire glaciaire de la moitié nord de la carte Jervoise River, on a entrepris des études préliminaires de géologie et d'analyse des photos aériennes et un ensemble limité de données héritées. On trouve du glaucage de till du till profilé et du till bosselé. Des coulées fluvioglaciaires, composées d'eskers, de sédiments justiglaciaires, plaines d'égouttage fluvioglaciaire, et à certains endroits, de zones de substratum rocheux découpé, sont orientées vers le nord-nord-ouest et nord, recoupant certains tills. De petits lacs glaciaires ont été formés par eaux de fonte. Dans la région centrale, un complexe morainique fragmenté, constitué de sédiments fluvioglaciaires et de crêtes de till, fait partie d'un important complexe morainique frontal appelé Moraine MacAlpine. Les drumlins et les roches moutonnées indiquent que la glace se déplaçait vers le nord-nord-ouest au cours de la dernière glaciation. Les rivières ont remanié et déposé d'importants sédiments alluviaux.



Cover illustration
Glaciofluvial outwash plain sediments with ice wedges. Photograph by P. Normandeau, 2013-034

Catalogue No. M183-1/131-2013E-PDF
ISBN 978-1-105-22027-7
doi:10.4095/292429

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2013

Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles du Canada

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 131
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
JERVOISE RIVER
Nunavut
NTS 66-E, north half
1:125 000

ess.nrcan.gc.ca

Authors: D.A. St-Onge and D.E. Kerr
Geology based on aerial photograph interpretation by D.A. St-Onge, 2012, with minor additions and compilation by D.E. Kerr, 2013.
Stratigraphic data from G.M. Wright (1967) and P. Normandeau field work 2012.
Geomatics by GSP Geographics Inc. and F. Fortin
Cartography by F. Fortin

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of the Geo-mapping Frontiers Project as part of Natural Resources Canada's Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program.
Map projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 13, North American Datum 1983

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 131
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
JERVOISE RIVER
Nunavut
NTS 66-E, north half
1:125 000

Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.
Elevations in metres above mean sea level.
Mean magnetic declination 2013, 6° 34' E, decreasing 23' annually.
Readings vary from 4° 58' E in the NE corner to 9° 04' E in the SW corner of the map.

The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users.
The data may include additional observations not portrayed on this map.
See documentation accompanying the data.
This publication is available for free download through GEOSCAN (<http://geoscan.ess.nrcan.gc.ca/>)

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 131
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
JERVOISE RIVER
Nunavut
NTS 66-E, north half