

NTS 87-G/7 is mostly underlain by Neoproterozoic

rocks of the Shaler Supergroup, intruded by Franklin

Inlet and Jago Bay formations, quartz-rich sandstone

dominates the Fort Collinson Formation, whereas

gypsum evaporites typify the Minto Inlet Formation.

These gently south-dipping strata form the southern

trending (syn-magmatic Proterozoic) and east-northeast

flank of the Walker Bay Anticline. North-northwest

trending (post-Proterozoic) normal faults are ubiquitous,

breaking up the outcrop pattern into polygonal blocks.

Franklin intrusions belong to two magmatic series. Type

1 sills may have a peridotitic base and seem to have

been preferentially emplaced just above the Fort

Collinson sandstones. Thick Type 2 sills are commonly

form the crest of the Collingwood Hills. Dykes have

planar to irregular contacts, some being localized along

North-northwest trending faults. Paleozoic rocks outcrop

87-F/14 87-F/15 87-F/16

CGM 188

CGM 190

du Canada

in the westernmost part of the map area.

Cover illustration

Reynolds Point Group strata cut by 2 sills. Boot Inlet

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 192

Victoria Island, Northwest Territories.

Canada

BOOT INLET

Victoria Island, Northwest Territories

GEOLOGY

Photograph by J.H. Bédard. 2014-145

feldspar porphyritic, occur throughout the section, and

mafic and ultramafic sills. Dolostone dominates the Boot

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 192

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REFERENCES