



Natural Resources  
Canada

Ressources naturelles  
Canada

# **CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 224**

## **RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**

# **ENNADAI**

Nunavut  
NTS 65-F

**Map Information  
Document**

**Preliminary**

**Geological Survey of Canada  
Canadian Geoscience Maps**

**2016**

**Canada**

## **PUBLICATION**



### **Map Number**

Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada  
Canadian Geoscience Map 224 (Preliminary)

### **Title**

Reconnaissance surficial geology, Ennadai, Nunavut  
NTS 65-F

### **Scale**

1 :125 000

### **Catalogue Information**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Map 36-1989 and its legend, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.1) which can be found in Open File 7741. All geoscience knowledge and information from Map 36-1989 that conformed to the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process. The purpose of converting legacy map data to a common science language and common legend is to enable and facilitate the efficient digital compilation, interpretation, management and dissemination of geologic map information in a structured and consistent manner. This provides an effective knowledge management

tool designed around a geo-database which can expand following the type of information to appear on new surficial geology maps.

## **RÉSUMÉ**

Ce nouveau produit cartographique de la géologie des formations superficielles est le résultat de la conversion de la Carte préliminaire 36-1989 et de sa légende, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.1) de la Commission géologique du Canada, que l'on peut trouver dans le Dossier public 7741. Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique de la Carte préliminaire 36-1989 qui sont en conformité avec le MDFS actuel ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de cette conversion des données cartographiques de cartes publiées antérieurement suivant un langage scientifique commun et une légende commune est de permettre et de faciliter la compilation, l'interprétation, la gestion et la diffusion de l'information géologique cartographique en mode numérique de façon structurée et cohérente. Cette façon de faire offre un outil efficace de gestion des connaissances élaboré à l'aide d'une géodatabase qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes de la géologie des formations superficielles.

## **ABOUT THE MAP**

### **General Information**

Author: Geological Survey of Canada

Geology based on airphoto interpretation by J.M. Aylsworth and M.D. Clarke, 1989

Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.1

Data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2014, 2015

Geomatics and cartography by L. Landon-Roy

Geology has been spacially adjusted to fit the updated base

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of Natural Resources Canada's Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) Program.

Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14.  
North American Datum 1983

Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications.

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 2016, 5°07'E, decreasing 8.5' annually. Readings vary from 6°22'E in the SW corner to 3°46'E in the NE corner of the map.

This map is not to be used for navigational purposes.

The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users.

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.nrcan.gc.ca/>).

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.

### **Map Viewing Files**

The published map is distributed as a Portable Document File (PDF), and may contain a subset of the overall geological data for legibility reasons at the publication scale.

## **ABOUT THE GEOLOGY**

### **References**

Aylsworth, J.M. 1989. Surficial geology, Ennadai, District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 36-1989, scale 1:125 000.  
doi:10.4095/127677

Cocking, R.B., Deblonde, C., Kerr, D.E., Campbell, J.E., Eagles, S., Everett, D., Huntley, D.H, Inglis, E., Laviolette, A., Parent, M., Plouffe, A., Robertson, L., St-Onge, D.A., and Weatherston, A., 2015. Surficial Data Model, version 2.1.0: Revisions to the science language of the integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7741, 276 p. doi:10.4095/296568

Lee, H.A., 1959. Surficial geology of southern district of Keewatin and the Keewatin Ice Divide, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 51, 42 p.  
doi:10.4095/100573

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. doi:10.4095/108855

### **Author Contact**

Questions, suggestions, and comments regarding the geological information contained in the data sets should be addressed to:

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### **Coordinate System**

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator  
Units: metres  
Zone: 14  
Horizontal Datum: NAD83  
Vertical Datum: mean sea level

### **Bounding Coordinates**

Western longitude: 102°00'00"W  
Eastern longitude: 100°00'00"W  
Northern latitude: 62°00'00"N  
Southern latitude: 61°00'00"N

### **Data Model Information**

#### **Surficial**

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) through the Geomapping for Energy and Minerals Program (GEM) has undertaken the Geological Map Flow to develop protocols for the collection, management (compilation, interpretation), and dissemination of surficial and bedrock geology data and map information. To this end, a data model has been created.

The Surficial Data Model (SDM) was designed using ESRI geodatabase architecture. The XML workspace document provided can be imported into a geodatabase, and the geodatabase will then be populated with the feature datasets, feature classes, tables, relationship classes, subtypes and domains.

Shapefile and table (.dbf) versions of the data are included within the data. Column names have been simplified and the text values have been maintained within the shapefile attributes. The direction columns are numerical, to display rotation for points, and the symbol fields will hold the correct values to be matched to the appropriate style file.

For a more in depth description of the data model please refer to the official publication:

Cocking, R.B., Deblonde, C., Kerr, D.E., Campbell, J.E., Eagles, S., Everett, D., Huntley, D.H., Inglis, E., Lavolette, A., Parent, M., Plouffe, A., Robertson, L., St-Onge, D.A., and Weatherston, A., 2015. Surficial Data Model, version 2.1.0: Revisions to the science language of the integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7741, 276 p.  
doi:10.4095/296568

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