

References
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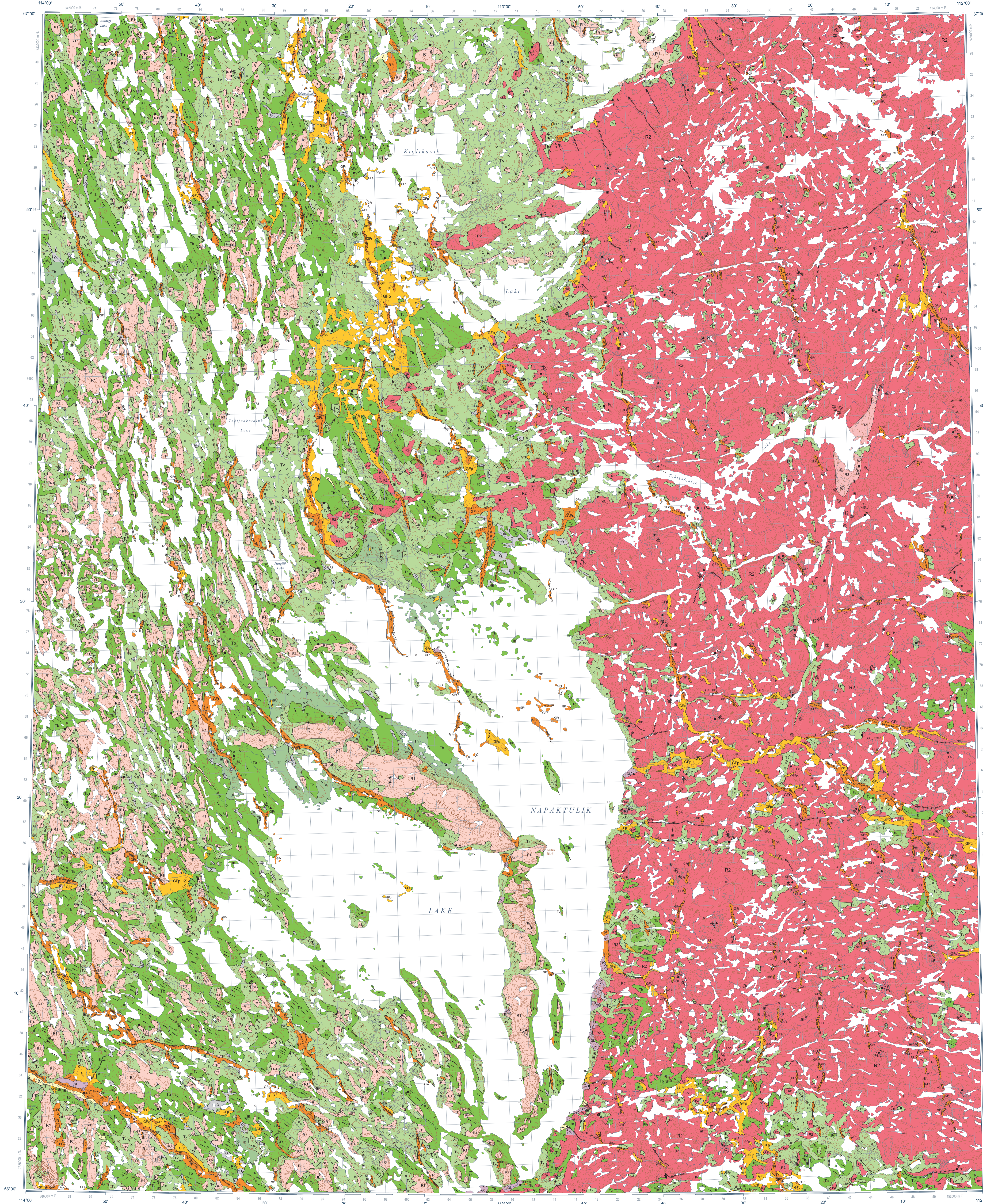
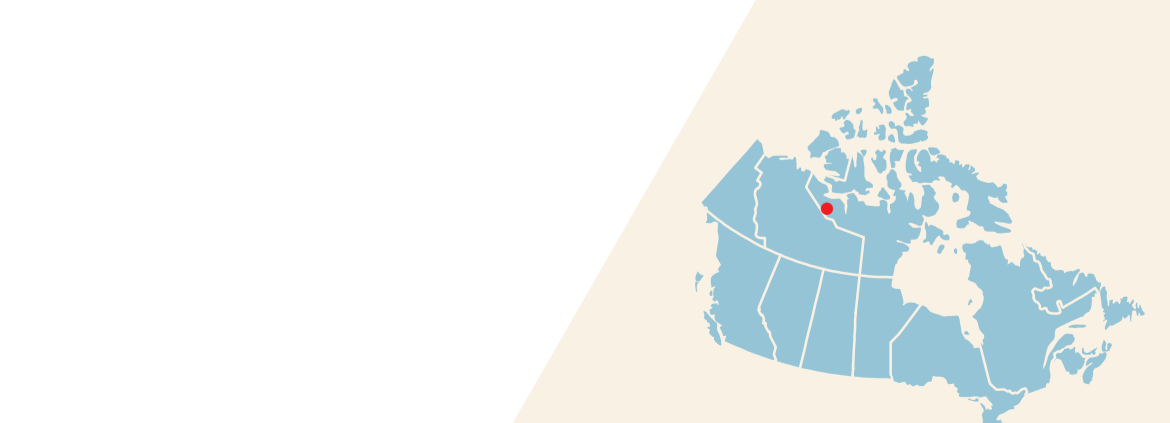
Abstract
This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of a paper map (1997) and its legend into a digital format using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.1) which can be kept in Open File 7741. All geoscientific knowledge and information from map 1889A that contained in the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process. The purpose of converting paper maps into 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 geodatabase 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 correspond au processus de la conversion de la Carte 1889A et de sa légende, en un service de données en format de données pour les formations superficielles (MDF version 2.1) de la Commission géologique du Canada, lequel peut être consulté dans le Dossier public 7741. Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique de la Carte 1889A qui sont en conformité avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de cette conversion de cartes publiées antérieurement sur un langage scientifique commun et une légende commune est de permettre et de faciliter la compilation, l'interprétation, la gestion et la diffusion efficaces 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 présenter sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 235
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NAPAKTULIK LAKE
Nunavut-Northwest Territories
NTS 86-I
1:125 000



QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE
NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
O Organic deposits, undifferentiated: peat and muck, up to 2 m thick, formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetative detritus in bogs, occurs in depressions and along valley bottoms; permafrost is commonly present, contains small pebbles, low-angle polygons, and thermokarst collapse structures; small unsorted organic deposits occur in most terran units.
A Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: gravel to silt size sediment, deposits generally are stratified and moderately sorted, 1 to 5 m thick, deposited by modern streams and rivers, occurs as floodplains and alluvial fans, in places covered by brye.
PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSIN GLACIATION)
GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
GLACIOLACIAL DEPOSITS: undifferentiated: silt, sand, and gravel; cross-stratified to planar bedded sands, 1 to 16 m thick, deposited into temporary glacial-dammed lakes; rounded pebbles and cobble gravel form raised beaches indicated by symbols.
GLACIOLIVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand, gravel, and minor silt; sorting ranges from good to poor, and stratification from massive or cross-stratified to planar bedded; more than 1 m thick, deposited by water flowing from, or in contact with, glaciers.
Gfp Outwash plain sediments: rounded gravel and sand; massive to cross-stratified; probably less than 5 m thick, occurs as braided fans and outwash plains.
Gpr Esker sediments: sand, silt, and gravel in places; cross-stratified, and massive beds, 1 to 40 m thick; forms ridges with both sharp crests and flat-topped segments, mounds, and talus aprons, deposited at or behind the ice margin; formed subglacially or in laterally exposed low-walled channels; zones of washed bedrock (metawater scours), isolated kame deposits, and boulder concentrations shown by symbols.
GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TLL): unsorted glacial debris (dilatation); consisting of a silty sand matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and boulders, with minor lenses or sorted sediments, deposited beneath, or along the margin of, glaciers as lodgment till, meltout till, and gravelly flow deposits.
Hm Homocyclic till: diameters from 0.2 to 20+ mm; forms irregular to tabular channels with relief up to 15 m; some areas have abundant small meltwater channels and lag concentrations of boulders in depressions.
Tt Till veneer: diameters, less than 2 m thick; rock structure is generally visible on exposure; unit includes patches of bedrock and till blankets.
Tb Till blanket: diameters, from 2 to 10 m thick; occurs as fill plane mimicking bedrock topography or as drumhorns; small rock outcrops in this unit are shown by symbols.
PRE-QUATERNARY
BEDROCK: Archean granitic, gneiss, metasedimentary, and metavolcanic rocks. Precambrian sedimentary rocks (with dykes and sills) may include patches of till veneer or glacioluvial deposits, areas of stratified and bedrocked rock (bedrock) are designated by symbols.
R1 Sedimentary bedrock: barren outcrop exposures almost or completely (greater than 75%) devoid of surficial deposits; rocks mudstones, shales, and gneiss commonly present.
R2 Igneous bedrock (granitoids, volcanics): sand, gravel, clast, and cobble rich diameters; poorly sorted, loose, permeable; deprived of silt and clay; variable thickness, about 15 m; where overlain by rounded and/or stratified till is poorly to moderately sorted, loose to moderately compact sandy-gravelly diameters; derived from reworked (post-depositional) till veneer, till blankets, and hummocky till, less than 2 to 10 m thick, commonly associated with boulder lag deposits and minor lenses of stratified and sorted sand.
R3 Metamorphic bedrock: continuous patches of large boulders (0.5 to 3 m); locally derived (post-tectonic) or glacially derived (post-depositional concentration).
Fehmetmet Fairweather
Lag deposit, scoured by meltwater
Surface boulder concentration, glacially abraded
Beach crest
Minor meltwater channel, subglacial or proglacial, direction known
Esker, direction known
Drumhead
Crag and tail
Kame
Stratification, ice flow direction known
Crossed stratification (1 = oldest, 2 = youngest)
Gossan
Small outcrop
Sample location

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Geological Survey of Canada, 2015. Surficial geology, Napaktulik Lake, Nunavut-Northwest Territories, NTS 86-I. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 235 (preliminary), Surficial Data Model v. 2.1 conversion of Map 1889A, scale 1:125 000. doi:10.4095/2906235A

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.