References and additional striation data from:

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., Smith, I.R., and Weatherston, A., 2016. Surficial Data Model, version 2.2.0: Revisions to the science language of the Integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8041, 45 p. doi:10.4095/298767

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

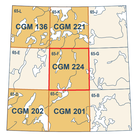
Wright, G.M., 1967. Surficial geology, southeastern Barren Grounds, District of Keewatin and District of Mackenzie; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1217A, scale 1:1 000 000. doi:10.4095/108855

Abstract

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Map 36-1989 and its legend only, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.2) which can be found in Open File 8041. All geoscience knowledge and information from Map 36-1989 that conformed to the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process. Additional material such as marginal notes or figures which may exist on the original map, are not included here. Supplementary legacy information was added to complement the converted geoscience data. This consists of a few striations from Lee, 1959 and Wright, 1967. It is identified in the accompanying geodatabase. 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 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 à la conversion de la Carte 36-1989 et de sa légende uniquement, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.2) de la Commission géologique du Canada, lequel peut être consulté dans le Dossier public 8041. Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique de la Carte 36-1989 qui sont en conformité avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Des éléments additionnels tels que des notes marginales ou des figures qui pourraient être présents sur la carte originale ne sont pas inclus ici. Des données complémentaires ont été ajoutées pour compléter les données géoscientifiques converties. Ce sont quelques stries de Lee, 1959 et Wright, 1967. Elles sont identifiées dans la base de données géospatiales. Le but de la conversion des cartes publiées antérieures en utilisant un langage scientifique 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 paraître sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.



National Topographic System reference and index to adjoining published Geological Survey of Canada maps

Catalogue No. M183-1/224-2017E-PDF
ISBN 978-0-660-07507-5
doi:10.4095/299727

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2nd EDITION

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 224

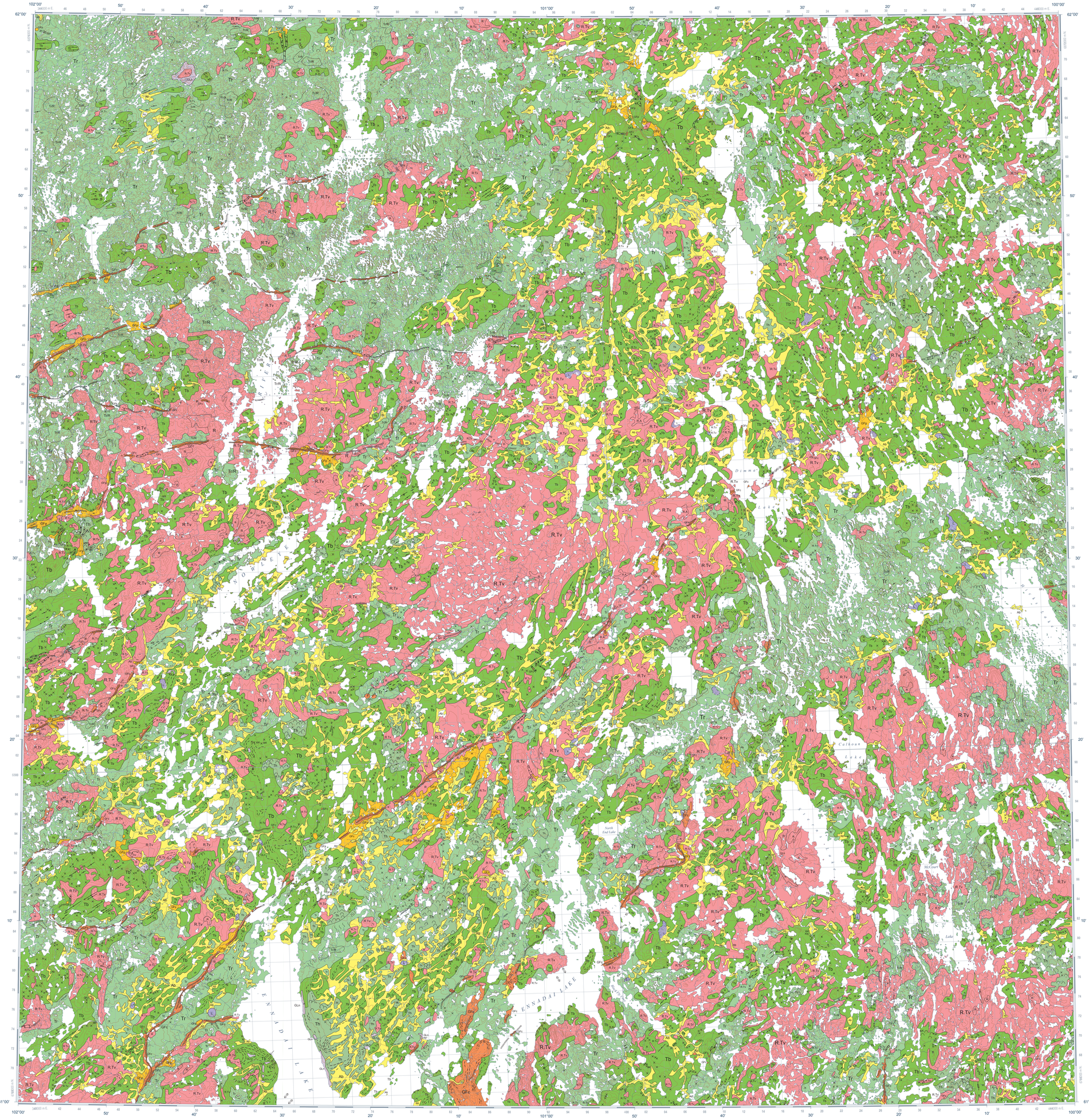
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

ENNADAI

Nunavut

NTS 65-F

1:125 000



QUATERNARY

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: stream-deposited material within modern active drainage systems; "modern" is defined as the period since retreat of the sea, proglacial lakes, or glacial ice.

- **Ab** — **Alluvial blanket:** alluvium and gravel; variable thickness; occurs as flat areas in stream valleys or abandoned channels; may include glaciofluvial sediments; surface generally covered by fibrous peat on which mosses, sedges, and grasses grow; surface characterized by frost polygons and thaw ponds related to vertical ice wedges extending to a depth of 2 to 3 m.
- **A** — **Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated:** alluvium and gravel; generally less than 2 m thick; may include glaciofluvial gravels; overlies bedrock. Occurs in secondary unit only.
- **L** — **Lacustrine sediments, undifferentiated:** silt and sand; variable thickness; associated with permanently drained postglacial lake basins; may include deposit of silty sediment with up to 15% organic carbon.

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: materials deposited in glacial lakes ponded on the western side of the Keewatin Ice Divide and glacial deposits modified by glaciolacustrine processes.

- **GLn** — **Littoral and nearshore sediments:** sand, gravel, cobbles, or boulders; generally well sorted; variable thickness; deposited as beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges; surface characterized by sparse vegetation and orthogonal frost cracks.

GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: water-sorted sediments deposited in, or around, or near a glacier, largely as a result of meltwater stream flow.

- **GFp** — **Outwash plain sediments:** sand, gravel; variable thickness; with terraced, hummocky, and kettled surfaces; deposited by subaerial meltwater streams in areas above local sea level or level of proglacial lakes; includes 1) sediment deposited between the esker ridge and valley sides, commonly over stagnant ice that forms temporary floor, 2) outwash fans, 3) outwash plains, and 4) materials on the floor or at the mouth of meltwater channels; sparsely vegetated.
- **GFc** — **Ice-contact sediments:** sand and gravel; stratified; variable thickness; deposited near ice margins in, over, or around ice or in ice tunnels; commonly as eskers but includes isolated hummocky deposits of uncertain origin; many eskers are beaded or interrupted at irregular intervals by major bulges marking positions where deltaic or subaqueous fan deposition occurred during periods of slowed ice retreat.

GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TILL): poorly sorted sediments with distinctive forms deposited directly by glacial ice.

- **Th** — **Hummocky till:** diamicton; variable thickness; without significant boulder cover; occurring as low, rounded hummocks; includes ridges of till that are minor end moraines or erosion remnants between subparallel meltwater channels; extensive areas are present in the region of the Keewatin Ice Divide and in some places adjacent to areas of ribbed moraines (Tr); exact origin unknown; may have formed in association with stagnant ice and in some places from erosion of till surfaces by streams in anastomosing meltwater channels; vegetation and periglacial features similar to those on till blanket (Tb).
- **Tm** — **Moraine complex:** diamicton, sand, and gravel, undifferentiated; variable thickness; disintegration moraine; occurs as short ridges or hummocks, probably deposited in holes and crevasses in stagnant ice; ridge orientation may form a reticulate pattern; sparsely vegetated; periglacial features vary from mudbolls in till to frost cracks in sorted sediments.
- **Tr** — **Ridged moraine:** diamicton, in places sand and gravel; generally bouldery; variable thickness; ribbed (Rogen) moraine, forming hummocks and straight to sinuous ridges, generally less than 1 km long and 2 to 10 m high; ridges generally oriented at right angles and form trains parallel to direction of ice flow; individual ribs may be asymmetric in cross-section with steep side facing down-ice; trains of ribs pass laterally into drumlin fields and may be drumlinized in the transition zone; surfaces have sparse vegetation and generally a heavy cover of large boulders and mudbolls where composed of till, and marked by frost cracks where composed of gravel.
- **Tv** — **Till veneer:** diamicton; less than 1 m thick; occus as a secondary unit in complex map unit polygons.
- **Tb** — **Till blanket:** generally sandy, silty diamicton; noncalcareous; grey till; variable thickness; includes areas of clay-rich red till; surface characterized by 1–2 m diameter patches of bare or lichen-covered mud (mudbolls) surrounded by elevated peaty rings on wich grow shrubs, mosses and grasses. at lake margins characterized by cobble-covered, 2 m wide ribs separated by 2 m wide-boulder filled troughs, generally trending downslope to a water depth of about 2 m; may include prominent striped pattern on airphotos.

PRE-QUATERNARY

- **R** — **Bedrock, undifferentiated:** Precambrian intrusive igneous and metamorphic rocks, rift volcanic rocks, and unmetamorphosed sediments; surface comprises more than 80% outcrop; vegetation sparse; surface may be glacially rounded or covered by felsenmeer; bedrock (20 to 80% outcrop) is manted with less than 1 m of the surficial deposit indicated in complex polygons.

Complex units: two map-unit designators are used in cases where the surficial cover forms a complex area and the map units are too small to be mapped individually, yet constitute a significant aerial extent of the total polygon (e.g. R.Tv designates an area of bedrock with numerous small deposits of till veneer). In such instances a dot (`.`) is used to separate the map-unit designator.

Stratigraphic relationship: a stratigraphic relationship is shown with two map-unit designators separated by a slash (`/`) (e.g. Tr/R designates ridged moraine overlying bedrock).

- Geological contact, defined
- Beach crest, bar, or ice-shoved ridge
- Major meltwater channel, direction unknown
- Minor moraine ridge
- Esker, direction known
- Drumlinoid
- Crag-and-tail
- Hummock (hummocky moraine)
- Striations:
  - *Direction unknown*
  - *Direction known*
  - *Crossed; 1 = older, 2 = younger*
- Small bedrock outcrop

Recommended citation
Geological Survey of Canada, 2017. Reconnaissance surficial geology, Ennadai, Nunavut, NTS 65-F; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 224 (2nd edition, preliminary, Surficial Data Model v. 2.2 conversion of Map 36-1989), scale 1:125 000. doi:10.4095/299727

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Geological Survey of Canada
Canadian Geoscience Maps

Canada

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. 2.2

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

Geology has been spatially adjusted to fit the updated base

Geomatics by L. Landon-Roy

Cartography by L. Landon-Roy and E. Everett

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

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 224
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
ENNADAI
Nunavut
NTS 65-F
1:125 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 km

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 2017, 4°59'E, decreasing 8.4' annually. Readings vary from 6°14'E in the SW corner to 3°39'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 map info document accompanying the downloaded data for more information about this publication.

This publication is available for free download through GEOSCAN (http://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/).

Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.

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