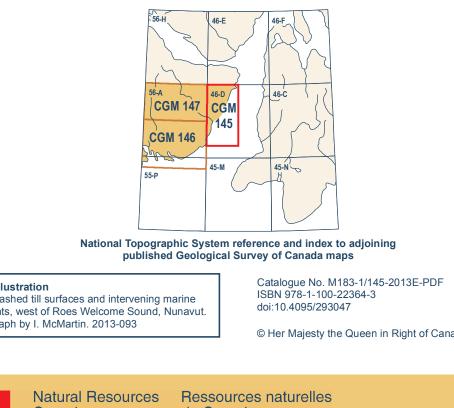


Preliminary surficial geology studies, based on air photo interpretation and limited field data, were undertaken in

of surficial materials, and regional glacial history. Much of the area is underlain by folded and faulted bedrock containing shallow glacially scoured lake basins. Striae on bedrock surfaces indicate ice flow toward the southeast. Till veneers are present in the area. Bare bedrock and modified till surfaces result from removal and/or reworking of glacial materials by glacial meltwater and postglacial marine wave-washing. Three major esker systems are associated with subglacial conduits, in which are aligned linear units of glaciofluvial hummocks and ridges. Below 150 m a.s.l, the flanks of the eskers have been reworked into beaches or flattened by the postglacial Tyrrell Sea. Except in areas around eskers where marine deposits are thickest, marine sediments are generally thin, and consist primarily of sand. Raised marine beaches oriented approximately parallel to the coast lie at low elevations.



CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 145
RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
YELLOW BLUFF (WEST)

Nunavut NTS 46-D west 1:100 000