

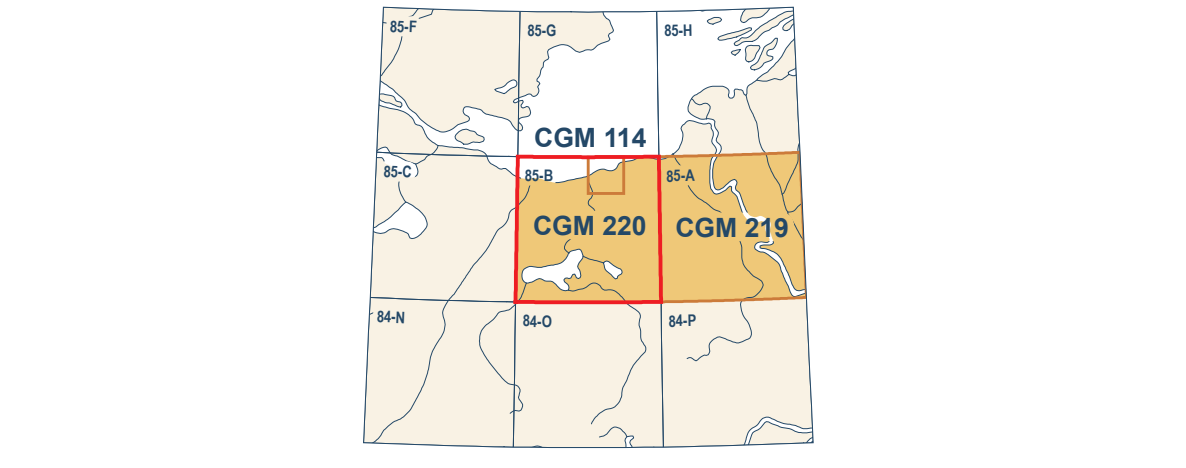
References and additional field data from: Cocking, R.B., Deblonde, C., Kerr, D.E., Campbell, J.E., Eagles, S., Everett, D., Huntley, D.H., Inglis, E., Laviolette, A., Parent, M., Plouffe, A., Robertson, L., St-Onge, D.A., and Weatherston, A., 2015. Surficial Data Model, version 2.1.0: Revisions to the 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:10.4095/298705

Craig, B.G., 1965. Glacial Lake McConnell, and the surficial geology of parts of Slave River and Redstone River map-areas, District of Mackenzie; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 122, 44 p. doi:10.4095/100639

Lemmon, D.S., 1998. Surficial geology, Buffalo Lake, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1906A, scale 1:250 000. doi:10.4095/209687

Abstract This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Map 1906A and its legend only, 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 1906A 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, limited legacy information was added to complement the converted geoscience data. This consists of an ice flow feature from Craig, 1965. 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 geo-database which can expand following the type of information to appear on new surficial geology maps.

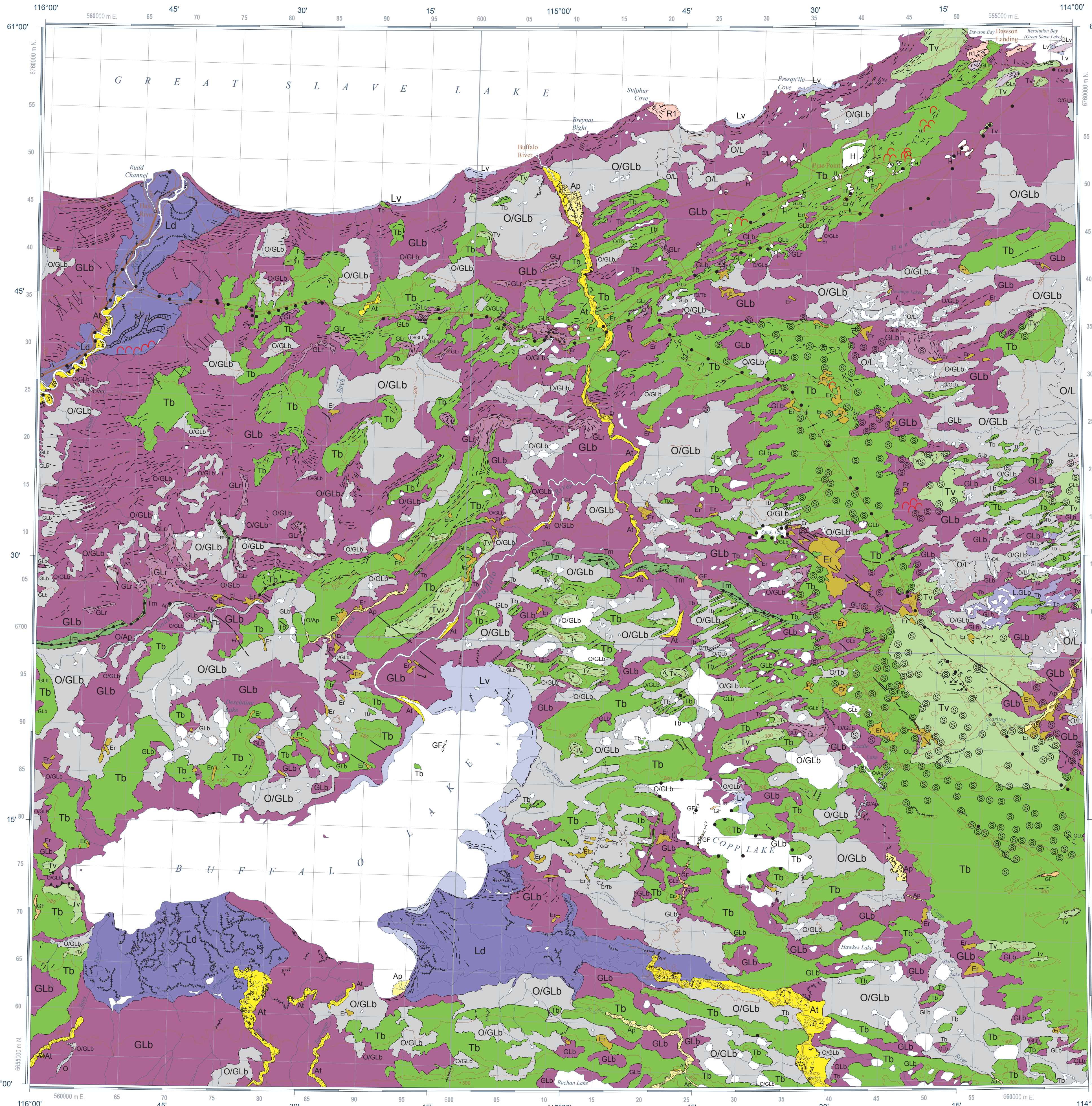
Résumé Ce nouveau produit dérivé de la carte des formations superficielles 1906A a été produit avec le Modèle de données des formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.1) de la Commission géologique du Canada qui a été publié sous forme de dossier public 7741. La connaissance et toutes les données de la carte 1906A se retrouvant dans le MDFS ont été maintenues pendant le processus de conversion. Des éléments supplémentaires tels que les notes marginales ou les figures qui peuvent exister sur la carte originale, ne sont pas incluses ici. Des données complémentaires limitées ont été ajoutées pour compléter les données géoscientifiques converties. Il s'agit d'écoulement glaciaire de Craig, 1965. Elles sont identifiées dans la base de données géospatiales. Le but de convertir les cartes publiées antérieurement en langage scientifique commun et en légende commune est de permettre et faciliter la compilation, l'interprétation, la gestion et la diffusion numériques efficace d'information de cartes géologiques de façon structurée et cohérente. Cette base de données géospatiales est un outil de gestion qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.



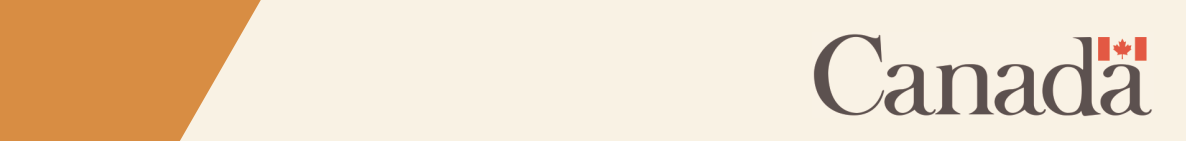
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Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 220 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY BUFFALO LAKE Northwest Territories NTS 85-B 1:250 000



Legend for the map, including: QUATERNARY HOLOCENE NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT (Anthropogenic deposits, Organic deposits, Alluvial sediments, Lacustrine sediments); NONGLACIAL - PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT (Eolian dune sediments); HOLOCENE / LATE WISCONSINAN (Glaciolacustrine beach sediments, Glaciolacustrine littoral and nearshore sediments, Glaciolacustrine veneer, Glaciolacustrine blanket); GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT (Glaciofluvial sediments); GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TILL) (End moraine complex, Till veneer, Till blanket); PRE-QUATERNARY (Bedrock, sedimentary). Includes a list of symbols for geological contacts and landforms.



Preliminary publications in this series have not been scientifically edited.