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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 313

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

KING WILLIAM ISLAND AND ADELAIDE PENINSULA

Nunavut

NTS 66-O, P, 67-A, D and parts of 57-B, C

Map Information
Document

Preliminary



Geological Survey of Canada
Canadian Geoscience Maps

2018

Canada



MAP NUMBER

Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada
Canadian Geoscience Map 313 (Preliminary)

TITLE

Surficial geology, King William Island and Adelaide Peninsula,
Nunavut, NTS 66-O, P, 67-A, D and parts of 57-B, C

SCALE

1:250 000

CATALOGUE INFORMATION

Catalogue No. M183-1/313-2017E-PDF
ISBN 978-0-660-08038-3
<https://doi.org/10.4095/306241>

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Geological Survey of Canada, 2018. Surficial geology, King William Island and Adelaide Peninsula, Nunavut, NTS 66-O, P, 67-A, D and parts of 57-B, C; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 313 (preliminary, Surficial Data Model v. 2.3 conversion of Map 1618A), scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/306241>

ABSTRACT

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Map 1618A and its legend, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.3) (Open File 8236). All geoscience knowledge and information from Map 1618A that conformed to the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process.

Supplementary, limited legacy information was added to complement the converted geoscience data. Glacial striations by Craig (1961, 1964) are 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 geological map information in a structured and consistent manner. This provides an effective knowledge management tool designed around a geodatabase that 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 1618A et de sa légende, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.3) de la Commission géologique du Canada (Dossier public 8236). Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique de la Carte 1618A qui sont en conformité avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Une faible quantité d'information préexistante a été ajoutée en complément aux données géoscientifiques converties. Il s'agit de stries glaciaire tirées de Craig (1961, 1964). Ces entités sont identifiées dans la géodatabase du présent produit cartographique. Le but de la conversion 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 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.

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SHEET 1 OF 1, SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Author: Geological Survey of Canada

Geology based on airphoto interpretation and fieldwork by R.G. Hélie, with assistance of D.E. Kerr, 1982.

Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.3

Data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2016

Geomatics by QSP Geographics Inc. and M. Kremer

Cartography by M.J. Baldock

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 1:250 000 from Natural Resources Canada with modifications. Elevations in metres above mean sea level

Proximity to the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.

Mean magnetic declination 2018, 4°46'W, increasing 0.5' annually. Readings vary from 0°44'E in the SW corner to 11°16'W 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/>).

This publication has been scientifically reviewed, but it has not undergone a formal edit.

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.

REFERENCES

Craig, B.G., 1961. Surficial geology, northern District of Keewatin; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7-1961, scale 1:1 013 760. <https://doi.org/10.4095/108770>

Craig, B.G., 1964. Surficial geology, Boothia Peninsula, King William Island, Somerset Island, Prince of Wales Island, District of Franklin; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 46-1963, scale 1:1 013 760. <https://doi.org/10.4095/108835>

Deblonde, C., Cocking, R.B., Kerr, D.E., Campbell, J.E., Eagles, S., Everett, D., Huntley, D.H., Inglis, E., Parent, M., Plouffe, A., Robertson, L., Smith, I.R., and Weatherston, A., 2017. Surficial Data Model, version 2.3.0: revisions to the science language of the integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8236, 1 .zip file. <https://doi.org/10.4095/302717>

Hélie, R.G., 1984. Surficial geology, King William Island and Adelaide Peninsula, Districts of Keewatin and Franklin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1618A, scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/120012>

AUTHOR CONTACT

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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: 100°00'00"W
Eastern longitude: 95°00'00"W
Northern latitude: 70°00'00"N
Southern latitude: 67°00'00"N

SOFTWARE VERSION

Data has been originally compiled and formatted for use with ArcGIS™ desktop version 10.2.2 developed by ESRI®.

DATA MODEL INFORMATION

Surficial

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) through the Geo-mapping 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:

Deblonde, C., Cocking, R.B., Kerr, D.E., Campbell, J.E., Eagles, S., Everett, D., Huntley, D.H., Inglis, E., Parent, M., Plouffe, A., Robertson, L., Smith, I.R., and Weatherston, A., 2017. Surficial Data Model, version 2.3.0: revisions to the science language of the integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8236, 1 .zip file.
<https://doi.org/10.4095/302717>