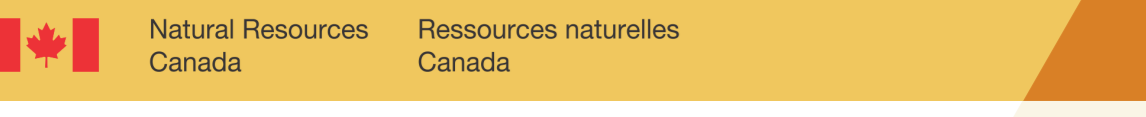


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Abstract
This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Map 43-1989 and its legend, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM) version 2.3 (GSC Open File 8236).
Résumé
Ce nouveau produit cartographique de la géologie des formations superficielles correspond à la conversion de la Carte 43-1989 et de sa légende, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDF) version 2.3 de la Commission géologique du Canada (Document public 8236).

Table with 2 columns: CGM ID, CGM Number. Grid of map sheets including CGM 209, CGM 331, CGM 330, CGM 323, CGM 324, CGM 328, CGM 314, CGM 325, CGM 134, CGM 326, CGM 225.

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 324
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
SCHULTZ LAKE
Nunavut
NTS 66-A
1:250 000



- QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE
NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: stream-deposited material within modern active drainage systems.
ALBUVAL SEDIMENTS: silt and sand, variable thicknesses, deposited as deltas where modern streams enter lakes.
NONGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
MARINE SEDIMENTS: materials deposited in the Tyrnel Sea, and glacial deposits modified by marine processes.
BEACH AND REEFER SEDIMENTS: sand, gravel, cobbles, or boulders, generally well sorted, variable thicknesses, deposited as beaches, bars, spits, and low-pitched ridges.
MARINE DELTAIC SEDIMENTS: silt, sand and gravel, variable thicknesses, deposited by periglacial and glacial streams in the Tyrnel Sea.
MARINE VEENER: sand, less than 2 m thick, deposited by a migrating shoreline.
MARINE BARRIER: clay, silt, sand and gravel, deposited in a deep water, offshore environment.
MARINE SANDS: clay, silt, sand and gravel, deposited in a shallow, near-shore environment.
GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: water-sorted sediments deposited in a channel, or near a glacier, largely as a result of meltwater flow.
OUTWASH PLAIN SEDIMENTS: sand, gravel, and/or boulders, with variable hummocky, and knotted surfaces.
ICE-CONTACT SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel, stratified, variable thicknesses, deposited near or on a glacier.
GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: poorly sorted sediments with distinctive forms developed by glacial ice.
GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (TLL): poorly sorted sediments with distinctive forms developed by glacial ice.
HUMMOCKY BIL: diamictic, variable thicknesses, without significant sedimentary structure.
RIDGE: moraine ridges, generally 1 m long and 2 to 10 m high.
TILL PLAIN: generally sandy, siltly diamictic, nonconformable, grey till, variable thicknesses.
TILL VEENER: generally sandy, siltly diamictic, less than 1 m thick.
TILL, UNDIFFERENTIATED: diamictic, variable thicknesses.
PRE-QUATERNARY
BEDROCK, UNDIFFERENTIATED: Precambrian intrusive igneous and metamorphic rocks.

- Geological contact, defined
Beach crest, bar, or ice-shoved ridge
Limit of marine submergence, defined
Minor, direction unspecified
Major, direction unspecified
Minor moraine ridge, undifferentiated
Lateral, direction known or inferred
Drumlinoid, fluting
Crag and tail
Hummock, hummocky moraine
Fluted bedrock, not related to scale
Poorly defined, direction unknown
Well defined, direction known
Situations not all features from geodatabases are shown on the map:
Poorly defined, direction unknown
Well defined, direction known
Crossed, + = older, * = younger
Small bedrock outcrop
Dated sample location, radiocarbon, see Table 1

Table 1. Radiocarbon age
Map ID Sample ID Latitude Longitude Elevation (m) a.s.l. Material Radiocarbon Age
1 GSC 1194 (M 04 04535) 66 06 25.88 91 Shells 5910 ± 140
2 GSC 1091 (M 04 04599) 66 06 29.70 92 Shells 2970 ± 140
3 GSC 1214 (M 04 04599) 66 06 29.70 92 Shells 4000 ± 140
4 GSC 1193 (M 04 04194) 66 06 11.72 72 Twigs 4980 ± 140
5 GSC 1092 (M 04 04599) 66 06 29.70 92 Shells 5480 ± 140