

QUATERNARY	
HOLOCENE	
lan	Slings and anopeaks: accumulations of annual or perennial ice along rivers; identified on aerophos dating to July, 1953.
O	Organic deposits, undifferentiated: peat and muck, up to 2 m thick, formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetation material in bogs; occurs in most terrain units, may include string bogs.
Er	Dune sediments: fine to medium sand, variable thickness; deposited by wind; generally north-northwest trending linear and pebbly ridges, in the southern half of the map area.
E	Eolian sediments, undifferentiated: fine to medium sand, variable thickness; deposited by wind; may contain dunes and flow cuts; derived primarily from glaciolacustrine or glacioclastic sediments.
A	Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: gravel to silt, generally stratified and moderately sorted; 1 to 3 m thick; deposited by modern streams and rivers; occurs as floodplains, in places covered by organics.
PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
GLd	GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: generally silt and sand; deposited in, or along the margins of a glacial lake; may have been ice-dammed, or formed as a result of elevated water levels due to ponding of glacial meltwater.
GL	Deltaic sediments: sand and gravel; variable thickness; forming a gently sloping delta deposited as proglacial or ice contact sediments by glacial meltwater in lakes of variable extent.
GL	Glacioclastic sediments, undifferentiated: silt and sand; variable thickness; deposited into temporary glacial-dammed lakes and ponds in nearshore and offshore environments; may be overlain by organics.
GL	GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: sand, gravel and minor silt; sorting ranges from good to poor, and stratification from massive or cross-stratified to planar; may be an 1 m thick, deposited by water flowing from, or in contact with, glacier ice.
GfP	Outwash plain sediments: rounded gravel and sand; probably less than 15 m thick; occurs as proglacial outwash plains; fans; may exhibit graded stream channels.
GfC	Ice-contact sediments: sand and gravel; variable thickness; forms mounds, ridges; deposited at or behind the ice margin; formed subglacially or in washed bedrock, and small transverse ridges.
GfR	Esker sediments: sand and gravel to cobbles; variable thickness; deposited by glacial meltwater; forms long with both stable and fall-topped segments; deposited in tunnels or openings in glacier; may contain kettles and hummocks.
Gf	Glaciolacustrine sediments, undifferentiated: sand and gravel; variable thickness; complex which may contain ridges, mounds, and dunes; deposited at or behind the ice margin; formed subglacially or in submarginally exposed areas; may include kettles, zones of washed bedrock, and small transverse ridges.
GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (Tb): unsorted glacial debris (clastite), consisting of a fine sand matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; deposited beneath, or along the margin of retreating or stagnating glacial ice.	
Tm	Moraine complex: variable thickness; associated with long, narrow, discontinuous recessional moraine; the ridge is locally truncated where breached by meltwater which formed column fans and glacioclastic deltas deposited on the southern side of the ridge.
Tr	Ridge: thin, discontinuous, with small ridges from parallel to perpendicular to ice flow; may be superimposed on the long axis of older moraine and may be associated with areas of washed bedrock and isolated glaciolacustrine sediments along longitudinal meltwater corridors.
Tv	Till veneer: discontinuous, less than 2 m thick but may be thicker when associated with clog-and-sails; may include patches of bedrock, till blanket, glacioclastic sediments and colluvial deposits on steeper slopes; rock structure is generally visible on aerophos.
Tb	Till blanket: discontinuous, greater than 2 m thick; generally occurs as funnel shaped plains mimicking bedrock topography in the northeast map area; locally identified by east-west meltwater corridors; small rock outcrops in the unit are shown by symbols.
T	Till, undifferentiated: discontinuous; variable thickness but greater than 1 m; complex consisting primarily of Tb but may contain isolated glacioclastic and glacioclastic sediments.
PRE-QUATERNARY	
R	Bedrock, undifferentiated: granitic, gneissic, metasedimentary and metabasaltic rocks, mafic dykes.

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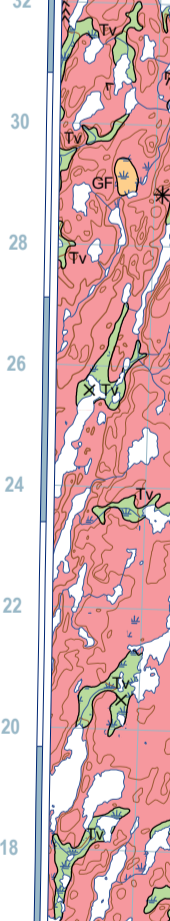
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Abstract
 The glaciated landscape exhibits large-scale ice flow features such as drumlins, elongated ice features, fluted bedrock, and striations that record ice retreat to the south during the last glacial period. Closely spaced bedrock dominates the map area. Glaciolacustrine sediments, including eskers, kames, and outwash plains may occur throughout the map area. Glaciolacustrine sediments, including eskers, kames, and outwash plains may occur throughout the map area. Glaciolacustrine sediments, including eskers, kames, and outwash plains may occur throughout the map area. Glaciolacustrine sediments, including eskers, kames, and outwash plains may occur throughout the map area.



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

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INDIN LAKE
 Northwest Territories
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