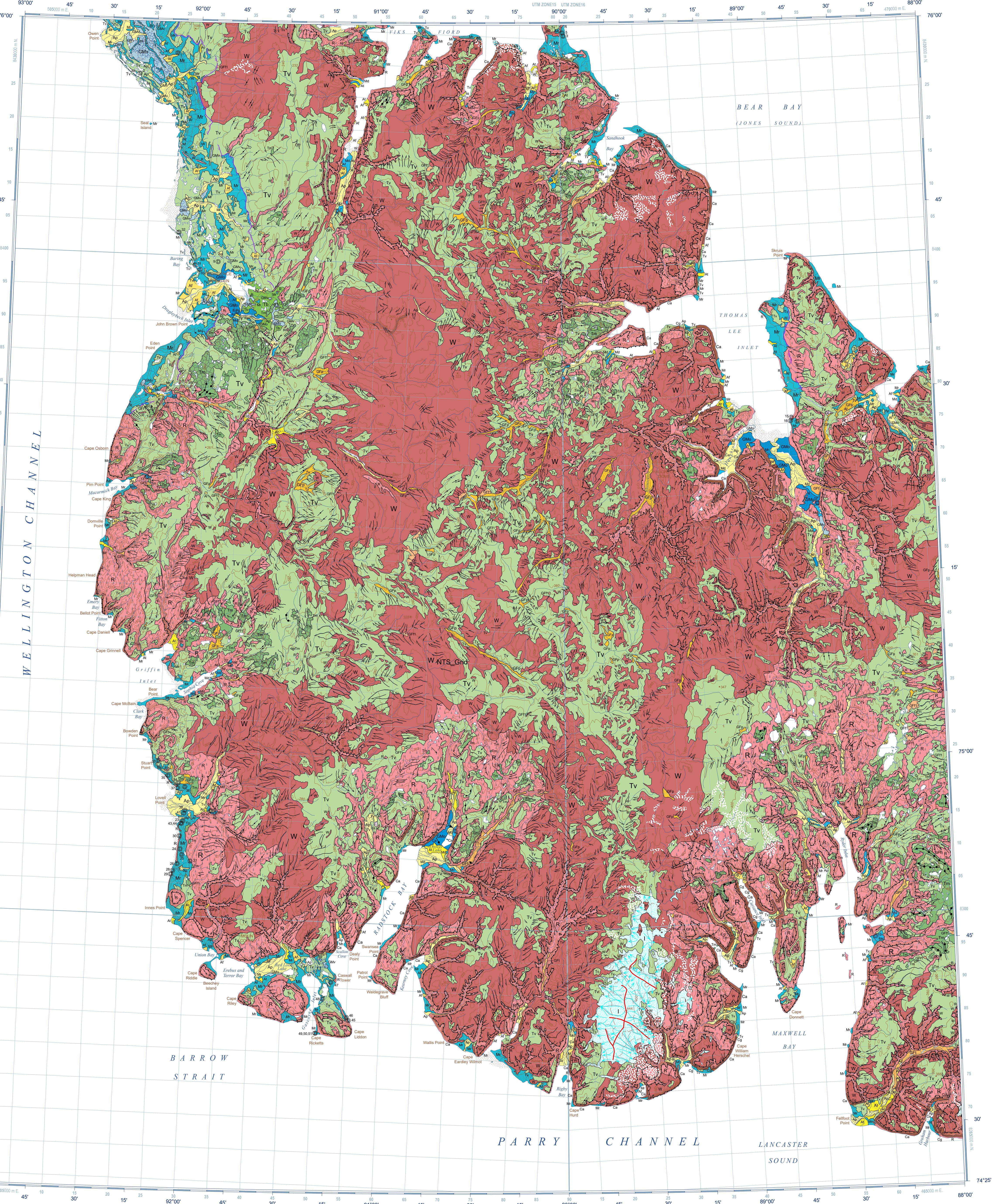


QUATERNARY	
<b>HOLOCENE</b>	
I	Glacier ice; ice; 0-600 m thick.
Ca	Post-last glaciation
Ca	Talus scree deposits: blocks and rubble, as much as 50 m thick; forming active accumulations of talus (scree) aprons and fans below cliffs resulting from rockfalls and debris flows; commonly crossed by glacial meltwater channels and levees.
Cg	Rock glacier debris; talus; generally 10-50 m thick; formed by active flow of interstitial or buried ice to form rock (talus) glaciers with transverse ridges and furrows, pits, and steep, unstable sides and fronts.
Ap	Alluvial sediments: alluvium; gravel and fans; 2-20 m thick.
Af	Alluvial fan sediments: gravel and sand; 2-20 m thick; active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash.
At	Alluvial terraced sediments: gravel and sand; 2-20 m thick; forming terraces.
Mr	Marine and glaciomarine sediments: gravel, sand, silt, and clay; 1-20 m thick; deposited in marine and beach environments during regression of the postglacial sea.
Md	Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel; 5-20 m thick; forming coarsening-upward sequences under terraces; terraces at marine limit formed at or near the ice margin.
GMa	Glaciomarine sediments: sand, silt, and clay; deposited in proglacial marine environments.
GMv	Glaciomarine veneer: silt, clay silt, and fine sand; with dropstones; 1-2 m thick; deep-water proglacial environment.
GLv	Glaciolacustrine sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in glacier-dammed lakes in deep-water environments.
GLv	Glaciolacustrine veneer: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones; 1-2 m thick; deep-water proglacial environment.
GLf	Glaciolluval sediments: gravel and sand; 1-10 m thick; deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.
Gfp	Outwash plain sediments: gravel and sand; 1-10 m thick; forming proglacial braided floodplains.
Gf1	Terraced sediments: gravel and sand; 1-10 m thick; forming proglacial subglacial fans.
Gf1	Outwash-fan sediments: gravel and sand; 1-10 m thick; forming proglacial sublateral fans.
Tm	EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINIAN
Tm	Glacial sediments (TILL): nonsorted stony muds; 0.5-60 m thick; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments; lithic till; thickness generally reflects underlying bedrock.
Tv	End moraine: till; kettles in place and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons; may contain coarse, blocky rubble (ice-thrust bedrock).
Tb	Till veneer: diamictite; 0.5-2 m thick; discontinuous.
W	End moraine: till; a lateral, 2-10 m thick, forming an undulating blanket; commonly extending laterally from end moraines.
R	PRE-QUATERNARY
R	Buried and weathered bedrock; rubble; variable thickness; derived from underlying bedrock by frost action mainly before last glaciation; variously colluviated; mantling nonsorted rock; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in the form of lateral meltwater channels.
R	BEDROCK: rock of various compositions and ages modified by postglacial processes and by glacial erosion during the Quaternary. Includes metamorphic rocks, igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks, carbonate rocks, with sandstone, shale, and gypsum in the central and western part, and folded Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks and metamorphic rocks in the eastern part of the project area.
R	Bedrock, unifferentiated: sourced bedrock; hilly and hummocky surfaces with lake basins and ice-moulded eminences resulting from glacial erosion; may include eskers, kame terraces, and kettle depressions; may include numerous metres high variously lined by talus; locally overlain by felsenmeier pattern.
Area covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age	
Large ice-wedge polygons	
Felsenmeier, surface generally disintegrated by postglacial frost action	
Geological contact, defined	
Limit of submergence:	
Marine, defined	
Glaciolacustrine, defined	
Minor meltwater channel:	
Subglacial and proglacial, paleoflow known	
Lateral, bar on upslope side	
Moraine:	
Lateral	
Major end	
Ice-contact scarp	
Drumlinoid, length not mapped to scale	
Fluted, ice moulded bedrock, ice-flow direction known, length not mapped to scale	
Glacier flowlines:	
Direction unknown	
Direction known	
Ice-dike, defined	
Bedrock scarp, cliff	
Small rock glacier	
Striation, ice-flow direction known	
Dated sample location, radiocarbon, see Table 1	



**Reference**  
Deblonde, C., Cocking, R.B., Kerr, D.E., Campbell, J.E., Eshen, S., Everett, D., Hurling, D.H., Ingels, E., Parent, M., Pouffe, A., Robertson, L., Smith, I.R., and Weatherston, A., 2017. Surficial Data Model, version 2.3: 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>

Dyke, A.S., 2001. Surficial geology, western Devon Island, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1972a, scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/121704>

Table 1. Radiocarbon ages.

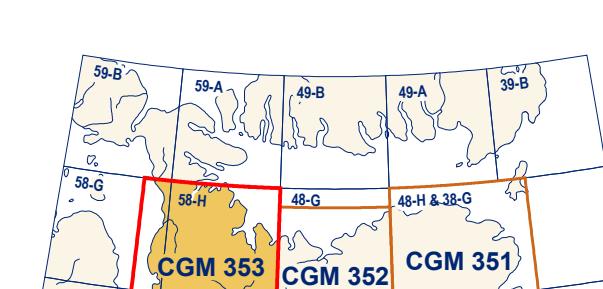
Map no.	Age (BP)	Lab. Identification	Elev. (m)	Material
1	1490 ± 170	S-3544	37	Walrus Tusk
2	2020 ± 140	S-3529	9.5	Whalebone
3	4470 ± 130	GSC-1699	24	Driftwood
4	39 000 ± 100	GSC-1698	30	Silt
5	5210 ± 130	GSC-1072	28.5	Driftwood
6	8750 ± 100	GSC-6192	55	Shells
7	8130 ± 90	GSC-6197	55	Shells
8	8170 ± 90	GSC-6200	40	Driftwood
9	3380 ± 80	GSC-5828	36	Basal Peat
10	3380 ± 80	GSC-5798	12.25	Driftwood
11	2580 ± 160	S-3422	9	Whalebone
12	8230 ± 90	GSC-6569	66	Shells
13	8900 ± 100	GSC-6198	90	Shells
14	8720 ± 100	GSC-5682	76	Shells
15	6500 ± 80	GSC-5791	4	Driftwood
16	3050 ± 80	GSC-5759	20	Driftwood
17	8800 ± 100	GSC-5767	70	Silt
18	8730 ± 90	GSC-6203	75	Shells
19	8380 ± 90	GSC-6195	30	Shells
20	8760 ± 100	GSC-6187	36	Shells
21	8040 ± 80	GSC-6199	40	Shells
22	8610 ± 90	GSC-6203	34.40	Silt
23	8380 ± 90	GSC-5760	24	Driftwood
24	7780 ± 80	GSC-5861	41	Driftwood
25	8620 ± 170	S-3501	57	Whalebone
26	7630 ± 160	S-3599	35	Whalebone
27	8220 ± 90	GSC-5767	83	Shells
28	2450 ± 80	GSC-5952	9.5	Driftwood
29	30 000 ± 100	GSC-5656	5.5	Driftwood
30	4640 ± 70	GSC-5919	16	Driftwood
31	8460 ± 100	GSC-1661	76	Shells
32	1020 ± 50	GSC-5880	2	Driftwood
33	8720 ± 190	S-3600	64.5	Whalebone
34	8160 ± 90	GSC-5863	91	Shells
35	7730 ± 100	GSC-5863	40	Whalebone
36	9120 ± 200	S-3597	76.5	Whalebone
37	1410 ± 50	GSC-5904	3	Driftwood
38	5850 ± 70	GSC-5876	21	Driftwood
39	7980-80	GSC-5975	55	Shells
40	8010-70	TO-5508	55	Shells
41	8100 ± 100	GSC-5880	10	Driftwood
42	7950 ± 100	GSC-5868	69	Shells
43	3750 ± 100	GSC-5910	19	Driftwood
44	4550 ± 70	GSC-5884	14	Driftwood
45	430 ± 90	GSC-5566	4	Driftwood
46	8180 ± 100	GSC-1479	48.5	Peat
47	4170 ± 100	GSC-5862	12.5	Driftwood
48	2000 ± 100	GSC-1456	4.72	Driftwood
49	8600 ± 90	GSC-5548	14.5	Shells
50	>34 000	GSC-5558	6.5	Shells
51	8550 ± 90	GSC-5562	2	Shells

Dates are reported in the following according to the conventions of the various tables. All dated materials are normalized to the 2017 per 14C standard. Marine dates on marine materials are reported inconsistently. GSC marine dates are reported with a 400 year reservoir correction. TO dates are reported without a reservoir correction. S dates are reported without normalization and without a reservoir correction.

**Abstract**  
Ce nouveau produit correspond à la conversion des formations superficielles de la Carte 1972a de Dyke (2001) et de sa légende, en servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (SDM) version 2.3 (Deblonde et al., 2017). Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géologique contenues dans la carte 1972a ont été conformes avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de ce nouveau produit est de permettre au scientifique de travailler avec un langage scientifique commun et une légende communément utilisée pour faciliter la compilation, intégration et analyse des données. Il fournit une information géologique cartographique en mode numérique de façon structurée et détaillée. Cette façon de faire facilite l'accès à l'information et aux connaissances élaborées à l'aide d'une géodatabase qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.

#### Résumé

Ce nouveau produit correspond à la conversion des formations superficielles de la Carte 1972a de Dyke (2001) et de sa légende, en servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (SDM) version 2.3 (Deblonde et al., 2017). Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géologique contenues dans la carte 1972a ont été conformes avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Le but de ce nouveau produit est de permettre au scientifique de travailler avec un langage scientifique commun et une légende communément utilisée pour faciliter la compilation, intégration et analyse des données. Il fournit une information géologique cartographique en mode numérique de façon structurée et détaillée. Cette façon de faire facilite l'accès à l'information et aux connaissances élaborées à l'aide d'une géodatabase qui pourra évoluer suivant le type d'information à paraître sur les nouvelles cartes des formations superficielles.



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

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## CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 353 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY WESTERN DEVON ISLAND

Nunavut  
NTS 58-H and parts of 58-E, F, G  
1:250 000



Author: Geological Survey of Canada  
Geology based on field work by A.S. Dyke, 1993 and 1994, and on airphoto interpretation  
Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.3 (Deblonde et al., 2017).  
Data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2016, 2018  
Geology has been spatially adjusted to fit the updated base.

Geomatics by J. Kingsley  
Cartography by M.J. Baldock  
Scientific editing by A. Weatherston  
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 15  
North American Datum 1983

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
WESTERN DEVON ISLAND  
Nunavut  
NTS 58-H and parts of 58-E, F, G  
1:250 000  
5 0 5 10 15 20 km

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 useless in this area, decreasing 40° annually  
Readings vary from 25°-28°W in the SW corner to 37°-20°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>).

Recommended station  
Geological Survey of Canada, 2018. Surficial geology, western Devon Island, Nunavut, NTS 58-H and parts of 58-E, F, G. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 353 (Surficial Data Model 2.3), scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/306915>

## CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 353 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY WESTERN DEVON ISLAND

Nunavut