



Natural Resources  
Canada

Ressources naturelles  
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## CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 359

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

# NORTHERN PRINCE OF WALES AND RUSSELL ISLANDS

Nunavut

NTS 68-D and parts of 68-C, E

## Map Information Document

Geological Survey of Canada  
Canadian Geoscience Maps

2018

Canada The logo of the Government of Canada, featuring a red maple leaf icon above the word "Canada".



## MAP NUMBER

Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada  
Canadian Geoscience Map 359

## TITLE

Surficial geology, northern Prince of Wales and Russell islands, Nunavut, NTS 68-D and parts of 68-C, E

## SCALE

1:250 000

## CATALOGUE INFORMATION

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## **RECOMMENDED CITATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of GSC Map 1689A (Dyke and Green, 1991) and part of GSC Map 1690A (Morris and Dyke, 1991) and their legends, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.3.14) (Deblonde et al., 2018). All geoscience knowledge and information from Map 1689A and part of Map 1690A that conformed to the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process. 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 1689A (Dyke et Green, 1991) et d'une partie de la Carte 1690A (Morris et Dyke, 1991) et de leurs légendes, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.3.14) de la Commission géologique du Canada (Deblonde et al., 2018). Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique de la Carte 1689A et de la partie de la Carte 1690A qui sont en conformité avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. 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 by A.S. Dyke and D.E.C. Green, 1984, and A.S. Dyke, 1985, 1986

Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 (Deblonde et al., 2018).

Data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2015–2017

Geology has been spatially adjusted to fit the updated base.

Geomatics by S. Pearce, S. van Stavel, S. Eagles, and M. Smith

Cartography by E. Everett

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 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, 10°37'W, decreasing 3.7' annually  
Readings vary from 2°22'W in the SW corner to 19°12'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/>).

### **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**

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., 2018. Surficial Data Model: the science language of the integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8236, ver. 2.3.14, 1 .zip file.  
<https://doi.org/10.4095/308178>

Dyke, A.S. and Green, D.E.C., 1991. Surficial geology, northern Prince of Wales and Russell islands, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1689A, scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/133953>

Morris, T.F. and Dyke, A.S., 1991. Surficial geology, southern Prince of Wales Island, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1690A, scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/133954>

### **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: 103°00'00"W

Eastern longitude: 96°00'00"W

Northern latitude: 74°10'00"N

Southern latitude: 73°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., 2018. Surficial Data Model: the science language of the integrated Geological Survey of Canada data model for surficial geology maps; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8236, ver. 2.3.14, 1 .zip file. <https://doi.org/10.4095/308178>