

**References**

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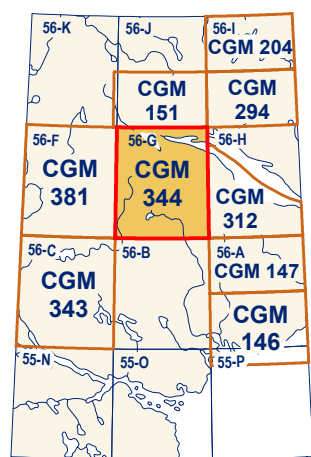
McMartin, I., Day, S.J.A., Randour, I., Roy, M., Byatt, J., LaRoche, A., and Leblon, B., 2016. Report of 2016 activities for surficial mapping and sampling surveys in the Tehery-Wager GEM-2 Rae Project area; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 8134, 16 p. <https://doi.org/10.4095/299385>

**Abstract**

This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion Map 2111A (Dredge and McMartin, 2007) and its legend only, 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 2111A that conformed to the current SDM were maintained during the conversion process. Additional material such as marginal notes or figures which exist on the original map, are not included here. Supplementary legacy information was added to complement the converted geoscience data. This consists of striations and field data from Dredge et al. (2005), Jefferson et al. (1991), and McMartin et al. (2013, 2015, 2016). It is 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**

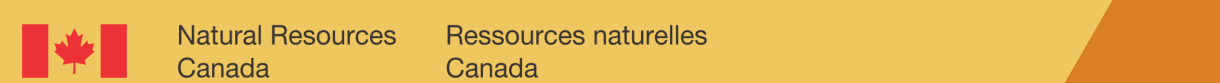
Ce nouveau produit cartographique de la géologie des formations superficielles correspond à la conversion de la Carte 2111A (Dredge et McMartin, 2007) et de sa légende uniquement, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDFS version 2.3.14) de la Commission géologique du Canada (Deblonde et al., 2018). Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique de la Carte 2111A qui sont en conformité avec le modèle de données ont été conservées pendant le processus de conversion. Des éléments additionnels tels que des notes marginales ou des figures qui pourraient être présents sur la carte originale ne sont pas inclus ici. Une quantité de données existantes a été ajoutée en complément aux données géoscientifiques converties. Il s'agit de données sur des stries glaciaires et de données de terrain tirées de Dredge et al. (2005), de Jefferson et al. (1991) et de McMartin et al. (2013, 2015, 2016). Ces données sont identifiées dans la géodatabase de la carte. 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 de la géologie des formations superficielles.



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

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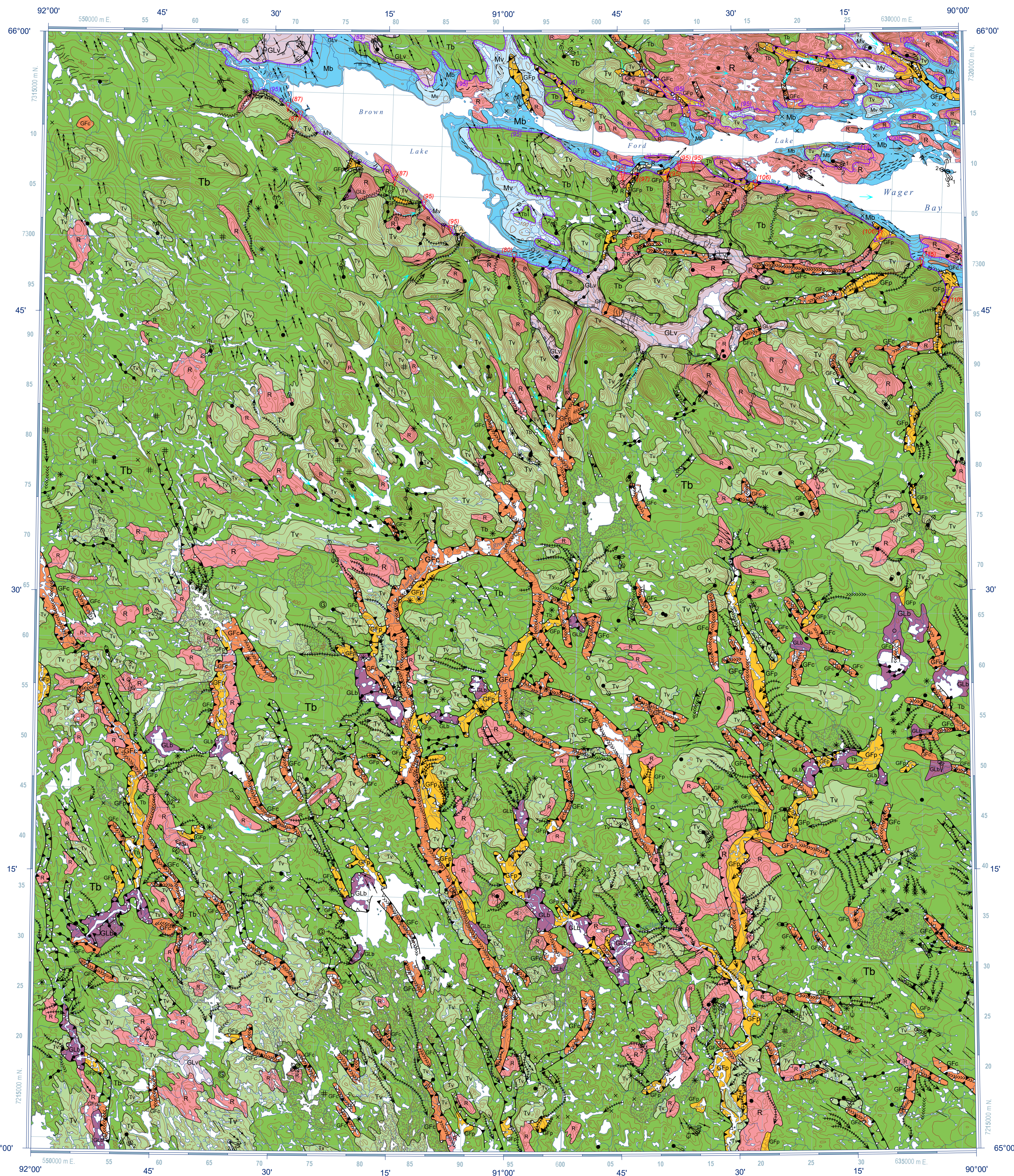
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**CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 344**

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
WAGER BAY**

Nunavut  
NTS 56-G  
1:250 000



- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- A** Alluvial sediments, undifferentiated: gravel, sand, and boulders; 1 to 5 m thick; forming floodplain terraces and valley-bottom deposits.
  - Mv** Marine veneer: sand, silt, and gravel; 0.5 to 2 m thick; discontinuous cover of littoral and offshore sediment; mimics surface of underlying till or bedrock.
  - Mb** Marine blanket: sand, silt, and gravel; 2 to 10 m thick; forming continuous cover of littoral, sublittoral, and offshore sediments; forms plains and beach ridges.
  - GLV** Glaciolacustrine veneer: sandy sediments; 0.5 to 2 m thick; forming plains interspersed with till (northern areas) or outwash (southern areas).
  - GLb** Glaciolacustrine blanket: mainly sand, with some silt and ice-raftered dropstones; 2 to 10 m thick; forming flat to undulating plains interspersed with small moraine ridges.
  - GFp** Glaciolacustrine outwash sediments: gravel and sand, stratified; 2 to 15 m thick; locally kettled; grading to deltaic sediments near marine limit; deposited in a proglacial environment as valley trains, terraces, and fans.
  - GFc** Ice-contact sediments: sand to gravel, poorly stratified or sorted; 5 to 20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks, ice-contact deposits, eskers, kames, and subglacial channel deposits; deposited in a subglacial environment along meltwater corridors.
- EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**
- Tv** Till veneer: glacial diamict; 0.5 to 2 m thick; discontinuous cover mimics topography of underlying bedrock.
  - Tb** Till blanket: glacial diamict; 2 to 10 m thick; forming undulating plains with fluted or drumlinized areas and boulder fields; deposited mainly in a subglacial environment.
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- R** Bedrock, undifferentiated: mainly granite and gneiss; intact and frost-riven outcrops, variously modified by glacial erosion; flat to hilly topography; some streamlined landforms; surfaces range from rough and weathered to glacially polished, weathered rock being common in uplands south of Ford Lake and Wager Bay.
- # Patterned ground, prominent frost polygons
  - Area of sheetwash, characterized by boulder lags
  - Geological contact, defined
  - Beach crest
  - Marine washing limit, with elevation in metres
  - Glaciolacustrine shoreline
  - Overflow channel or spillway from glacial lake, paleoflow direction known
  - Meltwater channel:
    - Minor subglacial and proglacial, paleoflow known
    - Lateral ice-marginal
    - Subglacial meltwater corridor margin (includes major meltwater channel scarp)
  - Moraine ridge:
    - Sublacustrine minor moraine
    - Major end moraine
  - Esker, paleoflow known
  - Drumlinoid, length not mapped to scale
  - Crag-and-tail, length not mapped to scale
  - Fluted bedrock or drift, glacially formed lineation, ice-flow direction unspecified, length not mapped to scale
  - Fluted bedrock, roches moutonnées, ice-flow direction known, length not mapped to scale
  - Glacial trough eroded into bedrock, ice-flow direction known
  - Delta, marine, elevation in metres, paleocurrent direction unspecified
  - Ice-contact delta, glaciolacustrine, paleocurrent direction unspecified
  - Kame or conical gravel hill
- Striation:**
- Poorly defined, ice-flow direction unknown
  - Poorly defined, ice-flow direction known
  - Well defined, ice-flow direction unknown
  - Well defined, ice-flow direction known
  - Crossed (1 = oldest, 2 = younger, 3 = youngest)
- Gossan observation
  - Outcrop
  - Holocene fossil observation
  - Station location, ground observation and sample site, may include marine washing-limit elevation (see geodatabase)
  - Sample location (see geodatabase)

**Recommended citation**  
Geological Survey of Canada, 2022. Surficial geology, Wager Bay, Nunavut, NTS 56-G; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 344 (Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 conversion of Map 2111A), scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/315134>

Author: Geological Survey of Canada

Geology based on fieldwork by L.A. Dredge and I. McMartin, 2004, with supplemental striations and field data from Dredge et al., 2005, Jefferson et al., 1991, and McMartin et al., 2013, 2015, and 2016

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

Geological data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2015, 2016, and 2018

Geomatics by S. Eagles and C.D. Stevens

Cartography by D. Viner

Scientific editing by L. Ewert

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
WAGER BAY**

Nunavut  
NTS 56-G  
1:250 000



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

Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications  
Elevations in metres above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 2022, 9°04'W, decreasing 18.6' annually  
Readings vary from 7°21'W in the SW corner to 10°51'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 ([gscpublications-gcpublishations@nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca](mailto:gscpublications-gcpublishations@nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca)).

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 (<https://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/>).

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