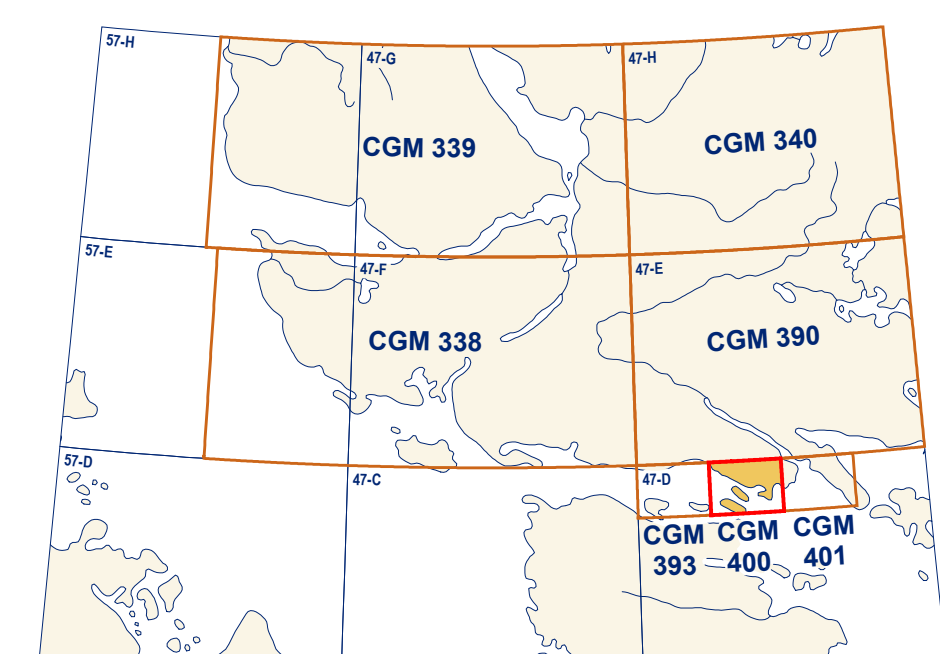


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 Jackson, G.D. and Sangster, D.F., 1987. Geology, mineral deposits and occurrences, northwest Baffin Island and Bylot Island, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1-1987, scale 1:250 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/123765>

**Abstract**  
 This new surficial geology map product represents the conversion of Open File 1629 (Dyke, 2004) and its legend, using the Geological Survey of Canada's Surficial Data Model (SDM version 2.3.14) (Deblonde et al., 2019). All geoscience knowledge and information from Open File 1629 that conformed to the SDM were maintained during the conversion process. The purpose of converting legacy map data to a common scientific 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 du Dossier public 1629 (Dyke, 2004) et de sa légende, en se servant du Modèle de données pour les formations superficielles (MDF version 2.3.14) de la Commission géologique du Canada (Deblonde et al., 2019). Toutes les connaissances et l'information de nature géoscientifique du dossier public 1629 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 de la géologie des formations superficielles.

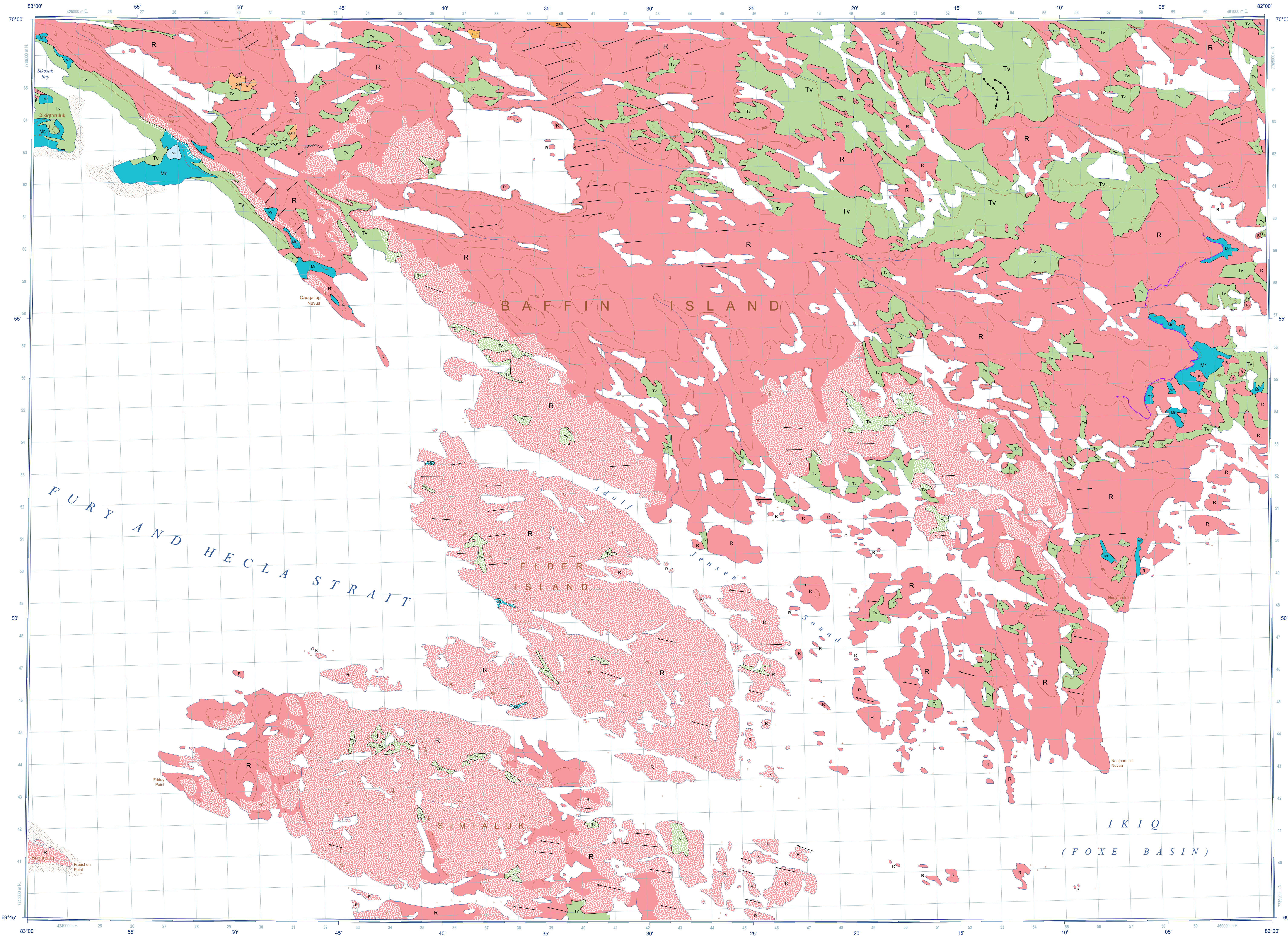


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Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

**CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 400**  
**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**  
**ELDER ISLAND**  
 Baffin Island, Nunavut  
 NTS 47-D/14  
 1:50 000



**QUATERNARY**

**HOLOCENE**

**Mv** Marine veneer: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones; 1 to 2 m thick; deposited in deep-water proglacial environments.

**GF1** Terraced sediments: gravel and sand; 1 to 10 m thick; forming terraces.

**GF2** Proglacial outwash fan sediments: gravel and sand; 1 to 10 m thick; forming fans.

**GF3** Ice-contact sediments: gravel and sand, stratified; 1 to 5 m thick; forming kames.

**EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN**

**Tv** Till veneer: diamictite; 0.5 to 2 m thick and discontinuous.

**PRE-QUATERNARY**

**R** Bedrock, undifferentiated: rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987), variously modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with peat/tyll fill cover, hills and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions, smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in peninsular interiors (Dyke, 1993); cliffs resulting from glacial oversteepening; in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.

**Area covered by perennial ice during the Little Ice Age**

Geological contact, defined  
 Limit of marine submergence, defined  
 Major moraine, end  
 Esker, paleoflow direction known  
 Fluted bedrock, direction known

**Recommended citation**  
 Geological Survey of Canada, 2022. Surficial geology, Elder Island, Baffin Island, Nunavut, NTS 47-D/14. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 400 (Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 conversion of Open File 1629), scale 1:50 000. <https://doi.org/10.4095/314725>

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 1:50 000



**Author: Geological Survey of Canada**  
 Geology by A.S. Dyke, 2002  
 Geology conforms to Surficial Data Model v. 2.3.14 (Deblonde et al., 2018)  
 Geological data conversion by D.E. Kerr, 2017 and 2018  
 Field data provided by De Beers Canada Inc., 2002

Geomatics by C.D. Stevens and K. McNeil  
 Cartography by M.J. Baldock  
 Scientific editing by L. Ewert  
 Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted under the auspices of the Information Management Project as part of Natural Resources Canada's Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program

Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17  
 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.  
 Magnetic declination 2022, 24°15'W, decreasing 41.3' annually

This map is not to be used for navigational purposes.  
 The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users ([geopublications@publications.gc.ca](mailto:geopublications@publications.gc.ca)).  
 Data may include additional observations not portrayed on this map. See map file document accompanying the downloaded data for more information about this publication.  
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Geological Survey of Canada  
 Canadian Geoscience Maps