This legend is common to maps 2042A, 2043A, 2044A, 2045A, 2046A, 2047A, and 2048A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend appear on this map.

Fpt FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (nonglacial alluvial floodplain, terrace, fan, and delta topsets): gravel, sand, boulders, minor silt, and muck; 1–10 m thick; deposited in braidplains. MARINE DEPOSITS: sediments deposited during postglacial regression of a high

Marine veneer: sand, silt, and gravel; 0.5–2 m thick; discontinuous cover of littoral and My offshore sediment including beach ridges and sea-ice-rafted debris; mimics surface of underlying till or rock. Fine-grained sediment bears a continuous vegetation cover patterned with subparallel rills.

deposited in the high proglacial sea. Glacial marine delta: sand, silt, boulders, and gravel; 2–20 m thick; massive to GMd crossbedded sediments that coursen upwards in ice-contact deposits or at termination of outwash trains or meltwater channels.

Glacial marine blanket: sand, silt, minor gravel, and dropstones; 2–30 m thick; GMb deposited from suspension and iceberg rafting; locally capped by Holocene marine regression sediments. GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand; 1-30 m thick; deposited by meltwater

GLACIAL MARINE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, gravel, and boulders; 2-30 m thick;

behind, at, and in front of ice margins. Glaciofluvial outwash: stratified gravel and sand; 1-30 m thick; proglacial floodplains, GFpt terraces, and fans; includes kame terraces, minor subglacial and subaquatic deposits, glacial lacustrine channelled deltas and fans; locally kettled; grade to glacial marine deltas at marine limit; may include washed till surfaces with few fines.

Glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits (eskers and kames): poorly stratified to sorted gravel, sand, and boulders; 5–20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks. EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN TILL: clast-supported silty sand, dominantly cobble- and boulder-size igneous and metamorphic clasts; 0.5–20 m thick; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal

> environments of local ice caps (Meta Incognita Peninsula) and of the Foxe Ice Dome (Amadjuak Ice Divide). Minor silty till deposited on Hudson Strait coast by Labrador (i.e. trans-strait) and central Laurentide (i.e. down-strait continental outlet) ice.

**Hummocky till:** diamicton which may be underlain by remnant glacier ice; 1–20 m Th Hummocky till: diamictori willon may be since in thick; rolling to hummocky; mainly in Frobisher Bay moraines.

Till blanket: diamicton; 1–10 m thick; undulating plain with minor fluted, hummocky, Tb ridged, ribbed, or channelled areas; solifluction lobes on steeper slopes; thick end moraines; minor till veneer or glaciofluvial outwash; rare glaciolacustrine fines. Till veneer: diamicton; 0.5–2 m thick; >40% of area is till, <60% of area is rock ledges Ty and knobs, and rubble; bedrock topography is evident; minor till blanket, minor

colluvium, including talus, colluvial fans, solifluction lobes, and undifferentiated valley-bottom deposits; minor washed-till boulder fields. QUATERNARY AND PRE-QUATERNARY BEDROCK AND ROCK WEATHERING PRODUCTS: intact and frost-riven outcrop,

depending on substrate, exposure, and elevation. Subdivided by M.R. St-Onge by

resistance to weathering, least to most: units OI, Ps, Pc, APt, and Pg.

discontinuous cover of rubble, boulders, gravel, sand, and minor silt; glacially scoured to frost-rived or disaggregated outcrop; <40% till and boulder fields (including till from which finer fraction was washed by glacial meltwater or a higher sea), and colluvium; very minor fluvial deposits, muck, or raised marine nearshore and shoreline deposits. Topography variable from rolling to rough with some major and numerous minor ridges and scarps. Vegetation continuous to absent, low Arctic to mid-Arctic,

Ol Ordovician limestone.

Ps Clastic metasedimentary rocks of Paleoproterozoic Sugluk and Lake Harbour groups and Blandford Bay assemblage.

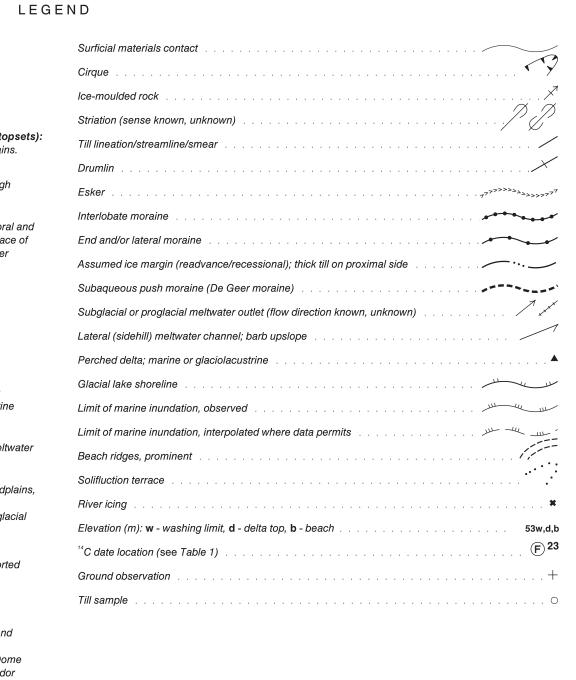
Pc Marble of Paleoproterozoic Lake Harbour Group.

APt Tonalite-monzogranite orthogneiss of Archean Superior Province and of Paleoproterozoic Narsajuaq arc and Ramsey River.

Pg Monzogranite of Paleoproterozoic Cumberland batholith.

Map no.	Age <sup>1</sup>	Lab. identification	Elev. (m)	Mater
1	>43 300	AA-7897	0.3	Mollus
2	8045 ± 55	AA-1025	35	Mollus
3	7960 ± 60	AA-7893	73	Mollus
4	7880 ± 140	GSC-433	64	Mollus
5	7865 ± 250	QC-1137	75	Mollus
6	7595 ± 65	AA-7892	57	Mollus
7	7490 ± 160	GSC-504	43	Mollus
8	7185 ± 120	QC-1138	45	Mollus
9	4690 ± 380	GSC-1382	14	Charred
10	4460 ± 100	GaK-1281	14	Charred
11	4067 ± 73	P-707	12	Charred
12	3880 ± 150	M-1532a	8	Charred
13	3850 ± 150	M-1532b	8	Charred
14	3814 ± 69	P-708	18	Charred
15	3750 ± 140	GSC-596	3	Mollus
16	3577 ± 69	P-710	15	Charred
17	3480 ± 200	M-1531	11	Charred
18	3390 ± 210	GSC-1051	18	Charred
19	3043 ± 63	P-699	10	Charred
20	2608 ± 50	P-698	6	Charred
21	2410 ± 120	M-1535	12	Charred
22	2390 ± 150	M-1528	6	Charred
23	2380 ± 80	GaK-1284	12	Seal s
24	2370 ± 100	GaK-1286	12	Twi
25	2360 ± 100	GaK-1280	6	Sod, tv
26	2350 ± 140	GSC-820	6	Charre
27	2250 ± 130	M-1528A	6	Charre
28	2220 ± 100	GaK-1279	12	Soc
29	2200 ± 120	M-1534	8.5	Charre
30	2180 ± 120	M-1530a	10	Charre
31	2110 ± 80	GaK-1287	12	Bale
32	2040 ± 130	GSC-794	8.5	Driftwo
33	2010 ± 80	GaK-1493	12	Charre
34	1916 ± 61	P-704	12	Plant ma
35	1870 ± 110	GaK-1494	12	Soc
36	1827 ± 61	P-706	12	Twig
37	1790 ± 120	M-1530b	10	Charre
38	1790 ± 130	GSC-708	38	Organic
39	1670 ± 150	M-1533	4	Charre
40	1470 ± 110	M-1529	4	Charc
41	1400 ± 80	GaK-1285	12	Soc
42	600 ± 100	CSC 501	76	

 
 Table 1. Summary of radiocarbon dates. <sup>1</sup>For nonmarine material, the normalized
age (machine age corrected to a  $\delta^{13}$ C = -25‰) is given where available, otherwise the uncorrected age is given. For marine organisms, where the isotopic ratio is known the age is corrected following GSC convention to a  $\delta^{13}C=0\%$ , which is equivalent to subtracting a marine reservoir effect of 400 years from a normalized age; otherwise the uncorrected age (which incorporates the marine reservoir effect) is given



Author: D.A. Hodgson

Geology by D.A. Hodgson, 1995–1997, 1999

Digital map compilation by D.A. Hodgson, 1997–2002 Digital cartography by E. Everett, Earth Sciences Sector Information

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Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

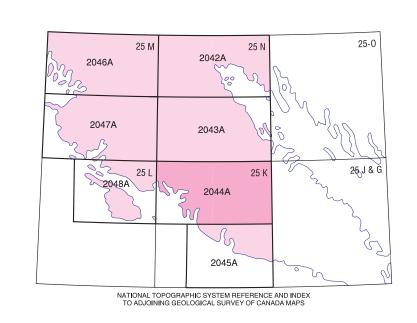
to the ISO 9001: 2000 standard

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info

Mean magnetic declination 2003, 32°48'W, decreasing 23.1' annually. Readings vary from 32°11'W in the SW corner to 33°22'W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

St-Onge, M.R., Scott, D.J., and Wodicka, N. 1999: Geology, McKellar Bay, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1981A, scale 1:100 000.





SURFICIAL GEOLOGY **MCKELLAR BAY BAFFIN ISLAND** NUNAVUT Scale 1:100 000/Échelle 1/100 000 kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 kilomètres

MAP 2044A

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

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North American Datum 1927 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927

40'

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