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Marginal Notes

In 2008, the Ontario government announced plans to permanently protect half of the Far North region of Ontario and launched a planning process to support this goal (Far North Information Knowledge Management Program). During the initial stages of planning, the need for primary landscape data became apparent. A terrain mapping project to remotely predict surficial materials was initiated by the Ontario Geological Survey in response to this information need.

SPOT imagery (4 colour bands and the panchromatic band), a digital elevation model and its derivatives and the Ontario Hydro Network vector drainage shape files (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 2015) are the primary data sources for this remote predictive mapping exercise. A multiresolution segmentation algorithm, using different image layer weights, scale parameters and homogeneity criterion, within an object-based image analysis software is used to achieve meaningful objects representing various surficial material types. Objects are then classified based on digital signature, internal variability of signature and proximity to certain vector layers and certain adjacent material types.

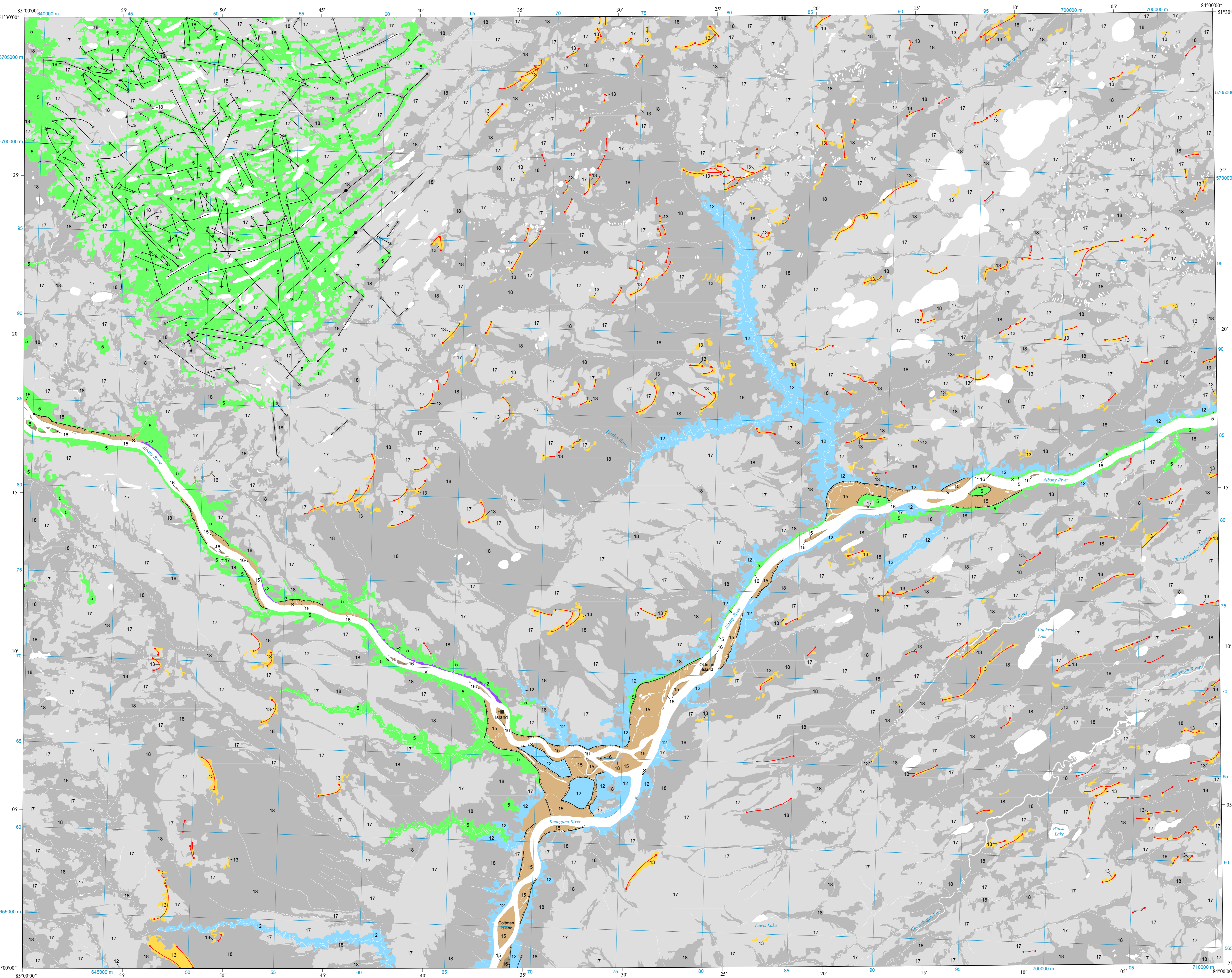
Limited helicopter-supported field work combined with the examination of archival information (Riley and Boissonneau unpublished field notes and photographs, Geological Survey of Canada, Operation Witsak, unpublished field notes; Skinner 1973; Sanford, Norris and Bostock 1968; Sanford and Norris 1975; and Threlkoff, Wyatt and Warman 1993, and their unpublished field notes) provided the ground control on the classification of objects. In addition, information from the various other Far North Information Knowledge Management Program projects, such as base data and land cover information (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 2014), has been used in the interpretation and classification of the surficial materials.

The maps show only the surface material distribution. For better definition of wetland types, please see Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (2014). Older deposits that occur along many of the deeply incised river valleys are only depicted where their scale is suitable for cartographic presentation. The reader is encouraged to review publications by Skinner (1973) and Threlkoff, Wyatt and Warman (1993) for additional information and details on the older sediments exposed along rivers within the Hudson Bay Lowland.

This project is funded by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Interaction with the First Nation community members greatly enhanced the map products of the Far North Information Knowledge Management Program Terrain Mapping Project.

REFERENCES

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Sanford, B.V., Norris, A.W. and Bostock, H.H. 1968. Geology of the Hudson Bay Lowlands (Operation Witsak). Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 67-60, p.1-45.
Skinner, R.G. 1973. Quaternary stratigraphy of the Moose River Basin, Ontario. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 225, 77p.
Threlkoff, L.H., Wyatt, P.H. and Warman, T.A. 1993. Quaternary stratigraphy of the Severn and Witsak drainage basins, northern Ontario. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 442, 99p.



LEGEND*

- PHANEROZOIC
CENOZOIC
QUATERNARY
20 Marine Mud-Flat Deposits: Sand, silt and clay; deposited in mud flats and offshore bays within the tidal zone.
19 Marine Salt-Marsh Deposits: Silt and clay with organic matter, minor sand; deposited in salt marshes along present-day coast.
18 Organic Deposits: Peat, muck and/or marl; deposited in fen wetlands.
17 Organic Deposits: Peat, muck and/or marl; deposited in bog wetlands.
16 Fluvial Deposits (recent): Stratified sand and gravel; may include silt, minor clay; deposited in bars and channels of present-day rivers and creeks.
15 Fluvial Deposits (abandoned): Stratified sand and gravel; may include silt, minor clay; deposited in bars and channels along abandoned terraces of rivers and creeks.
14 Marine Deltaic Deposits: Stratified sand and gravel; silt, minor clay; deposited at the mouths of rivers and creeks entering a postglacial sea.
13 Marine Beach and Nearshore Deposits: Stratified sand and gravel; minor silt. Deposited primarily in the shore zone and nearshore zone of a postglacial sea.
12 Marine Basin Deposits: Massive to stratified silt and clay; minor sand. Deposited in basinal areas of a postglacial sea.
11 Glaciolacustrine Deltaic Deposits: Stratified sand and gravel; may include minor silt and clay. Deposited at the mouths of rivers and creeks entering a proglacial lake.
10 Glaciolacustrine Beach and Nearshore Deposits: Stratified sand and gravel; minor silt. Deposited primarily in the shore zone and nearshore zone of a proglacial lake.
9 Glaciolacustrine Basin Deposits: Stratified silt and clay; minor sand. Deposited in basinal areas of a proglacial lake.
8 Glaciolacustrine Outwash Deposits: Stratified sand and gravel; including minor silt, clay. Deposited in bars and channels in rivers flowing from a glacier.
7 Glaciolacustrine Ice-Contact Deposits: Stratified sand and gravel; including minor silt, clay, silt and flow till. Deposited in eskers, kames, deltas and subaqueous fans and in end and recessional moraines along a glacier margin.
6 Till: Massive to bedded diamictic; clayey silt to clay matrix, clast content low to moderate, moderate to high matrix carbonate content; rare discontinuous layers or lenses of stratified gravel, sand, silt and/or clay, or flow till. Deposited at the base or along the margins of a glacier.
5 Till: Massive to bedded diamictic; sandy silt to silt matrix, clast content moderate to high, low to high matrix carbonate content; rare discontinuous layers or lenses of stratified gravel, sand, silt and/or clay, or flow till. Deposited at the base or along the margins of a glacier.
4 Till: Massive to bedded diamictic; silty sand to sand matrix, clast content moderate to high, low to moderate matrix carbonate content; rare discontinuous layers or lenses of stratified gravel, sand, silt and/or clay, or flow till. Deposited at the base or along the margins of a glacier.
3 Thin Sediment over Bedrock: Thin, near-continuous cover of Quaternary sediments overlying undifferentiated bedrock. Quaternary sediments are commonly less than 1 m in thickness, however, areas of outcrop indicated on the map may contain small areas where the cover exceeds 1 m in thickness, but are too small to delineate at this map scale.
2 Bedrock: Undifferentiated bedrock with a thin, discontinuous cover of Quaternary sediments. Quaternary sediments rarely exceed 0.5 m in thickness; however, areas of outcrop indicated on the map may contain small areas where the cover exceeds 1 m in thickness, but are too small to delineate at this map scale.

- PALEOZOIC, MESOZOIC AND CENOZOIC (TERTIARY)
1 Bedrock: Undifferentiated bedrock with a thin, discontinuous cover of Quaternary sediments. Quaternary sediments rarely exceed 0.5 m in thickness; however, areas of outcrop indicated on the map may contain small areas where the cover exceeds 1 m in thickness, but are too small to delineate at this map scale.

- PRECAMBRIAN
1 Bedrock: Undifferentiated bedrock with a thin, discontinuous cover of Quaternary sediments. Quaternary sediments rarely exceed 0.5 m in thickness; however, areas of outcrop indicated on the map may contain small areas where the cover exceeds 1 m in thickness, but are too small to delineate at this map scale.

* The map legend applies to Preliminary Maps P-3625 to P-3758, and P-3767. Deposits on this sheet are mapped primarily where they reach 1 m or more in thickness. Thinner deposits are not generally shown. All legend units or deposit types may not be present on this map.
Refer to Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (2014) for better definition of wetland types and distribution.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The digital base map is derived from the Land Information Ontario Data Warehouse, Land Information Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, scale 1:50 000, with modifications by staff of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. The digital base data is current to January 2014. The map coordinates are in UTM zone 18, North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

Magnetic declination at the centre of the map area was approximately 8°55.08'W in 2017. Mean annual change is 1.8'E.

Barnett, P.J., Webb, J.L. and Hill, J.L. 2009. Flow indicator map of the Far North of Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P-3610, scale 1:100 000.

Norris, A.W., Sanford, B.V. and Bostock, H.H. 1967. Geology, Hudson Bay Lowlands, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and District of Keewatin, compiled. Geological Survey of Canada, Preliminary Map 17-1967. Accompanies Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 67-60.

Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing. Surficial geology, Ogoki area, Ontario, unpublished map, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, OCRS-42N, scale 1:250 000.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 2012. Ontario radar digital surface model; Ministry of Natural Resources, Land Information Ontario, Peterborough, Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 2014. Far North land cover. Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Land Information Ontario, Peterborough, Ontario.

Sanford, B.V. and Norris, A.W. 1975. Devonian stratigraphy of the Hudson Bay Platform. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 379, 124p.

CREDITS

Geology by A.F. Bajc, V.L. Lee and K.H. Yeung, 2014.
Additional symbols digitized by J. Bonin and M. Francis.
Preparation of GIS product by K.H. Yeung.
Cartographic production by R. Corcoran and J. Rickards.

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Users of OGS products are encouraged to contact those Aboriginal communities whose traditional territories may be located in the mineral exploration area to discuss their project.

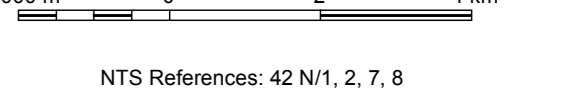


Ontario Geological Survey

MAP P.3738

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
OGOKI AREA
SOUTHEAST,
NORTHERN ONTARIO

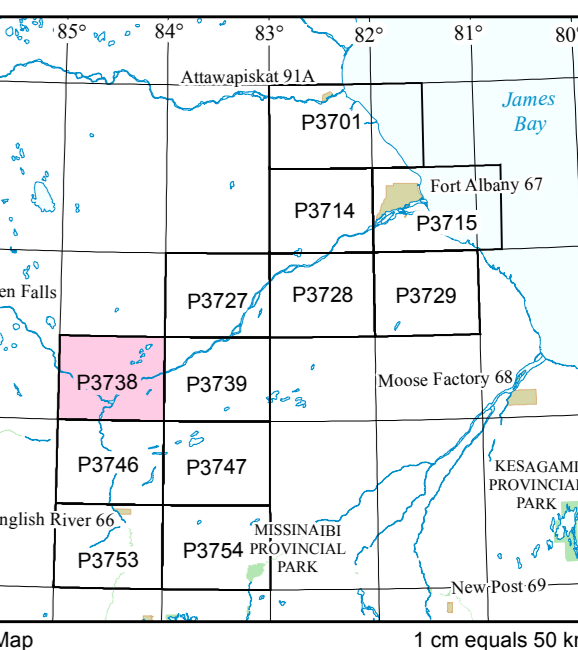
Scale 1:100 000



NTS References: 42 N/1, 2, 7, 8

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1 cm equals 50 km

SYMBOLS*

- X Bedrock outcrop
Trend of esker or esker crest
Glacial erosion features carved into the bedrock surface (includes striations, grooves, etc.); direction of ice movement known, unknown
Streamline form with positive relief, includes drumlins, drummed ridges and crag-and-tail features
Streamline form with negative relief, includes kettles
Large iceberg mark
Large sand dune (aeolian)
Fluvial channel (direction of flow assumed)
Area of extensive pallas
Area of suspected karst features
Area of hummocky moraine
Indian Reserve, park boundary
Utility
Area of ribbed landforms; includes Rogen (or ribbed) moraine, scabland-type erosional features and/or megripples
Road, winter road
Railroad

* The symbols list applies to Preliminary Maps P-3625 to P-3758, and P-3767. All symbols may not be present on this map.
As presented on published and unpublished maps.