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Figure 11.
Figure 12.
Figure 22. Suggested correlation of Precambrian lithostratigraphic units (Northern Cordillera and Arctic Islands), and *Precambrian seismic stratigraphic units (Melville Island).
Figure 25. Generalized stratigraphic cross-section of the Franklinian Succession (Precambrian - Devonian) from northern Victoria Island to northwestern Melville Island displaying major lithostratigraphic and seismic stratigraphic units, facies transitions, geological provinces and the location of the Melville Island map-area. Note the distribution of these features with respect to the depth to Moho (as shown on the inset map). Location of the line of section is shown on Figure 26.
Figure 28.
Figure 29.
Figure 30.
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<th>RADIOMETRIC AGE</th>
<th>SYSTEM</th>
<th>SERIES</th>
<th>MELVILLE ISLAND</th>
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<th>CORNWALLIS ISLAND</th>
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Figure 33.
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<th>SYSTEM/PERIOD</th>
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<th>RADIOLOGIC AGE (M.y.)</th>
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Figure 34: Correlation chart, Lower Ordovician through Upper Silurian strata of Melville Island. Explanation of symbols: C=conodont collection; G=graptolite collection; M=shelly microfauna. All significant fossil collections are listed in Appendix 4.
Figure 59. Bar graphs of sedimentation rate (logarithmic scale) plotted against time (540-355 Ma).
Attitude (vector and angle) of seismic clinoforms: transport direction determined from intersecting seismic profiles and three point problem solution.

Relative transport direction (from uplap or downlap pattern on a single seismic profile)

Electrographic determination

Figure 77.
Figure 80. Palinspastic cross-sections of the Hecla Bay Sequence: a) Weatherall Bay to western Dundas Peninsula; b) western Dundas Peninsula to Canrobert Hills. Lines of section are located on figures 77 and 79. Vertical exaggeration: X12.5.
Figure 81.
Figure 82.
Figure 88.
Figure 99. Bar graphs of maximum sedimentation rate (logarithmic scale) plotted against time (322-57 Ma) for the Sverdrup Basin. A: Sproule Peninsula; B: central Sabine Peninsula; C: northern Sabine Peninsula.
Figure 100.
Figure 134.

Legend:
- Major contraction fault: defined; approximate
- Minor contraction fault: defined; approximate
- Extension fault: defined
- Anticline: defined; approximate
- Syncline: defined; approximate
- Strike slip fault
- Magnitude of slip (km)

Map showing various geological features including faults and locations such as Hecla and Griper Bay, Sabine Bay, Viscount Melville Sound, and others.
Figure 168.
Figure 169.
Figure 172.
Figure 179.

- Pole to bedding
- Pole to cleavage
- Pole to slickenside/fault plane
- Pole to mineral vein/dyke
- Pole to axial plane of second/third order fold
- Pole to axial plane of higher order fold
- Fold axis
- Slickenside lineation with portion of slip plane

- Slickenside lineation with portion of slip plane: thrust (compressional) sense lineation
- Normal (extensional) sense lineation
- Strike slip sense lineation: sinistral; dextral
- Transpressive sense lineation: sinistral; dextral
- Transcurrent sense lineation: sinistral; dextral

- Principal transport direction
- Secondary transport direction
Figure 195.
Figure 200.

Legend:
- Evaporite diapir
- Normal fault
- Undesigned fault with downthrown side indicated
- Strike slip fault with slip sense
- Linear magnetic anomaly
Figure 208. Kinematic elements of the Eurekan Orogen in the Canadian Arctic Islands. Diagram modified from Okulitch and Trettin (in press) and Trettin (1990)