

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Central Baffin Island Study Area

GENERAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

GENERAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

NLUS FISH RESOURCES REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

NLUS WILDLIFE MAPPING REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

HUNTING AND TRAPPING

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

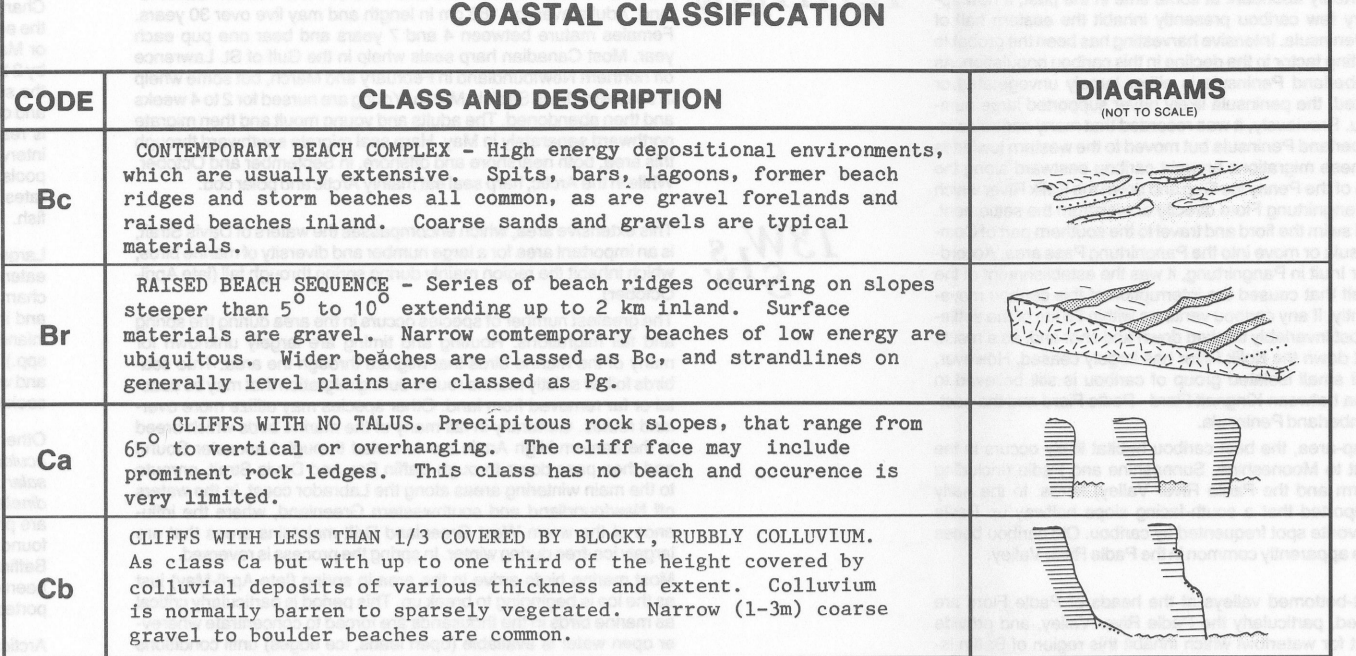
COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

COASTAL REFERENCES

Comprehensive list of scientific references on Baffin Island, covering topics like marine mammals, coastal features, and wildlife. Includes authors like J.L. Payne, J.E. Hamm, and D.L. Taylor.



COASTAL CLASSIFICATION CLASS AND DESCRIPTION DIAGRAMS
A CONTEMPORARY BEACH COMPLEX - High energy depositional environments, which are usually extensive. Spits, bars, lagoons, former beach ridges and storm deposits are common, as are gravel and coarse raised beaches inland. Coarse sands and gravels are typical.
Bc RAISED BEACH SHOULDER - Series of beach ridges occurring on slopes steeper than 5° to 10° extending up to 2 km inland. Surface materials are gravel. Narrow contemporary beaches, low energy are frequently narrow, coarse textured beaches are gravel and fine generally level plains are classed as A.
Br CLIFFS WITH LESS THAN 1/3 COVERED BY BLOCKY, RUBBLY COLLUVIUM.
Ca CLIFFS WITH MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS TALL. As class Cc, but mostly talus covered. As talus attains complete cover, this class grades into Bc.
Cg GLACIERS - glacier ice which reaches the sea and results in talus-covered, low-lying, gently sloping, gravelly areas. Talus of till with small gravel beaches. Classes Cc, Cc and Cd are normally talus-covered, narrow, coarse textured beaches not extending beyond the rocky plain, class Cg or Pa takes precedence.
Hb RUFFS - Rugged hills. Steep slopes over 10m high of unconsolidated materials, generally free of talus, resulting from past present erosion at the base. Gullies and a narrow beach at the shoreline. Islands and reefs are common offshore.
Hc COLUVIAL HILLSLOPES. Smooth sloping colluvium, typically underlaid shallowly by a colluvium extending to narrow gravel ridges. Talus covers coarse textured beaches with extending to significant wave action would quickly erode these materials and create beach or foreland conditions. This class grades into Cd with increasing slope.
Hd ROCKY HILLS. Mainly bedrock controlled slopes, over 5-10m high which extend from low elevation. Pockets of colluvium small pocket beaches, and sections of precipitous rock slopes are common.
Hf SLOPES. Steep over 10 m. high slopes of unconsolidated, or weakly consolidated materials, which display rotational or planar sliding. Rock scars, mud flows, gullies and narrow tidal beaches are common.
Hh ERODED PLAINS - CUTBANKS. Coastal plains of unconsolidated, cohesive materials such as clay - till or lacustrine sediments which are eroded at the shoreline to produce low bluff backbeaches and typically narrow beaches. Similar occurs in bedrock are classified Fb.
Hj ROCKY PLAINS WITH LOW CLIFFS. These normally occur as low rock ridges or small rocky hills on high cliffs. Talus is common, but rock forelands range in width from 10's of metres to 1-2 km and are typically less than 10 m high. Rear vertical cliffs at the seaward shore are common.
Hk FLUVIAL PLAINS - SANDFLATS - Intermittent deposits (up to 100 cm) of unconsolidated alluvial sand - or silt/ silt resulting from rapid terrestrial erosion inland, and coinciding with wave and current flow. Talus covers coarse textured beaches and sand and beach ridges are quickly obliterated by wind action. Shorelines may be marked by push ridges, or by a smooth progression from land to sea forms whitebeach to the coast.
Hl IRREGULAR PLAIN (Formerly till plain Fc). Similar to Fc in broad relief - plains of legs than 10 m elevation near the coast and slopes are typically coupled with irregular, low elevation. Talus covers coarse textured beaches and sand and beach ridges are quickly obliterated by wind action. Shorelines may be marked by push ridges, or by a smooth progression from land to sea forms whitebeach to the coast.
Hm ENCLINED PLAIN: Plains of less than 10 m elevation near the coast and slopes typically less than 5-10° coupled with limited beach development and shallow nearshore. Fine to medium textured materials and smooth terrain prevail, such as related to emergent marine deposits or pebbles. Local drainage is typically parallel and perpendicular to the coast.
Hn LEVEL PLAIN. Extensive deposits of marine and/or fluvial deposits of fine textured materials coinciding with wave and current flow nearshore conditions. Backbeaches is typically an almost even relief plain with numerous shallow ponds, and possibly widely spaced low strandlines. Shorelines may be indicated by beach ridges, but it is also common to find no beach ridges. Talus covers coarse textured beaches and sand and beach ridges are quickly obliterated by wind action. Shorelines may be marked by push ridges, or by a smooth progression from land to sea forms whitebeach to the coast.
Ho DRENCH PLAIN. A very low, often featureless plain or fringe of orange materials, usually associated with very sheltered waters. There are low banks of organic accumulations or progressive intensifying of open water and emergent vegetation. Usually recorded as the minor component in a shoreline rating.
Hr ROCKY PLAINS. Rocky slopes of low elevation usually less than 10 m and slopes generally less than 5-10°. Patchy colluvium or coarse materials and pocket beaches and fine sand interstratified with narrow gravelly beaches occur. Islands, reefs and shoals are common offshore.
Hs PLAINS WITH STEEP BACKSHORE (other than rock controlled). Formed on plains consisting of unconsolidated materials, usually as raised fans or raised marine platforms covered by beach deposits past or present. The plain changes abruptly to a steep backshore usually 20-35° with a narrow contemporary beach.
Ht RIVER MOUTH AND FLUVIAL COMPLEXES - Includes features associated with river mouths: fans, deltas, estuaries, tidal flats, narrow baymouth bars, spits, etc. Smaller fans grade into Hs where incisional rebound exceeds the stream's debris supply, causing the fan to be raised into a shoreline rating.
Hu UNDIFFERENTIATED CLIFFS, HILLS OR PLAINS. In cases where imagery is poor and no field checks were made, it may be inappropriate to determine the sub-class.
Hv WASHSTONE FLAT. Indicates the presence of a low-angle tidal or nearshore flat extending 200 to several hundreds of metres offshore. The flat may be composed of fine textured materials, or alternatively of coarse textured materials. The flat may be a rock beach or, where tidal range is typically greater than one tidal range, the flat may be composed of fine textured materials.
Hw UNDIFFERENTIATED CLIFFS, HILLS OR PLAINS. In cases where imagery is poor and no field checks were made, it may be inappropriate to determine the sub-class.