



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

POST-GLACIAL DEPOSITS

- 18 Talus, slump, and slide deposits: unsorted materials ranging in size from clay to boulders; 18a, rock glacier deposits: chiefly coarse, angular rock fragments; 18b, fan deposits: chiefly coarse, angular to poorly rounded gravel
- 16 17 Stream deposits, alluvium laid down by modern streams: gravel, sand, silt; locally may include some areas of exposed bedrock
16. Mostly fine, with pockets of gravel
17. Mostly coarse

- 15 Wind deposits (includes blow-out areas): sand, silt

GLACIAL AND POST-GLACIAL DEPOSITS

- 13 14 Lake deposits: sand, silt, clay, minor gravel
13. Fine, locally varved
14. Coarse; includes some outwash and inwash, deposited chiefly in small, preglacial ponds
- 11 12 Stream deposits, glacial and early post-glacial stream alluvium: silt, sand, gravel; locally may include some till and areas of exposed bedrock
11. Mostly fine, local gravel pockets
12. Mostly coarse; includes much outwash, inwash, and kame terrace material; 12a, thin cover of stream alluvium over bedrock terraces or benches

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

WISCONSIN

- 9 10 Outwash and inwash (includes much kame terrace material): gravel, sand, minor silt
9. Laurentide; 9a, partly pitted with kettle holes; 9b, chiefly sand
10. Cordilleran; 10a, partly pitted with kettle holes; 10b, chiefly sand
- 8 Esker ridge and kame mound materials: gravel, sand, silt
- 6 7 Hummocky and end moraine, including minor outwash material: till, minor gravel, sand, silt
6. Laurentide
7. Cordilleran
- 4 5 Ground moraine (above 4,700 feet altitude may include pre-Wisconsin deposits): chiefly till
4. Laurentide; 4a, thin and intermittent over bedrock
5. Cordilleran (west of extreme limit of stones from Precambrian Shield, or in areas of late valley and piedmont glaciation); 5a, thin and intermittent over bedrock; 5b, derived from valley glaciers; includes many local deposits of talus, kame, fan, and alluvial gravel and sand
- PRE-WISCONSIN (?)
Ground moraine (mostly above 4,700 feet altitude, may include some Wisconsin ground moraine); thin and intermittent over bedrock; till
2. Laurentide
3. Cordilleran

- 1 Bedrock; 1a, exposed in non-glaciated areas; 1b, exposed in areas eroded by cirque glaciers; 1c, exposed by post-glacial removal of drift (mostly in stream valleys); 1d, exposed, or thinly covered by intermittent till and scattered erratics (mostly in glaciated, mountainous areas)

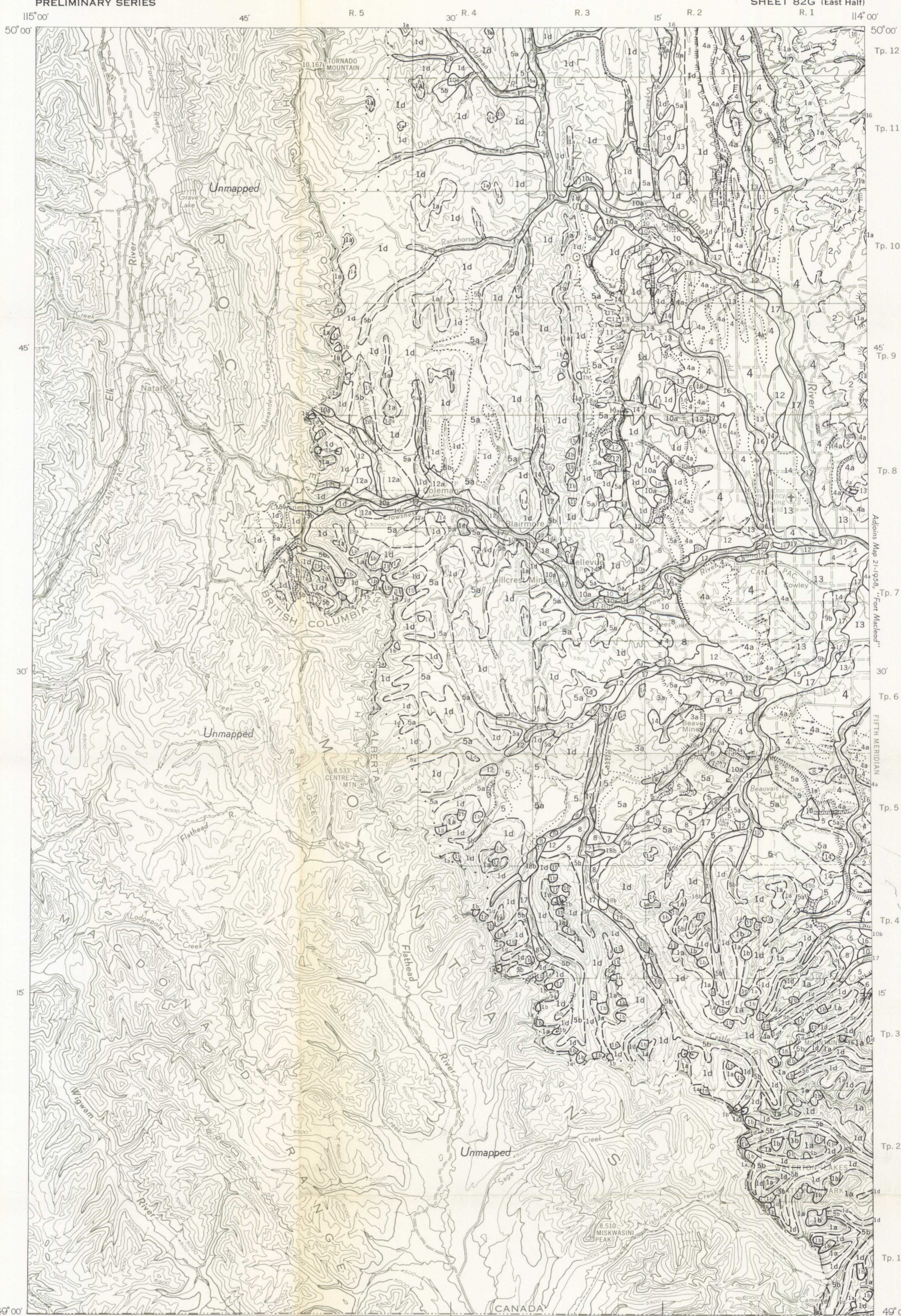
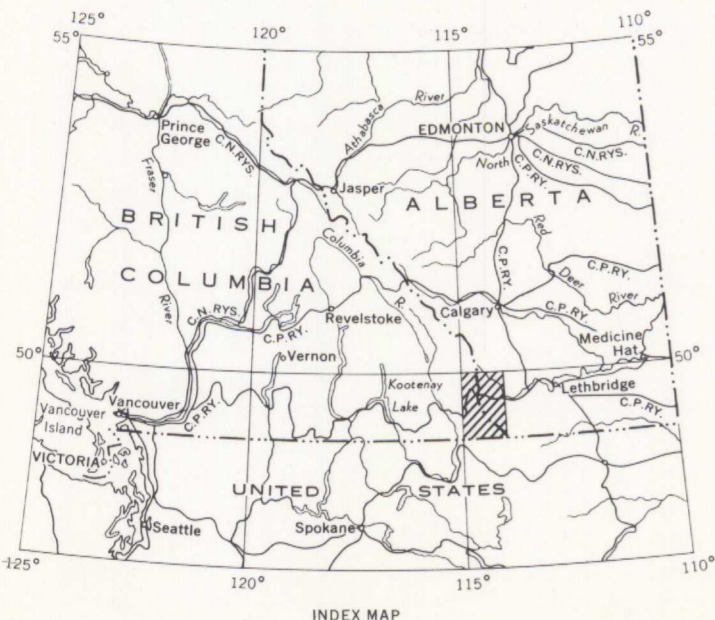
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Limit of geological mapping
- Ice-flow features: drumlins, drumlinoid ridges, flutings; individual features or groups of features defining direction of ice-movement (sense of movement known, not known)
- Southern, western, and upper limits of Laurentide erratics (stones brought from the Precambrian Shield by ice); (boundary defined, approximate, assumed)
- Glacial spillway or ice-marginal channel

Geology by A.M. Stalker, 1959, 1960

- Main highway
- Other roads
- Cart track
- Trail
- Railway
- Abandoned railway
- Power transmission line
- Post Office
- International boundary
- Provincial boundary
- Township boundary (surveyed)
- Township boundary (unsurveyed)
- Park boundary
- Intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids
- Contours (interval 500 feet)
- Depression contour
- Height in feet above mean sea-level 8,533

Approximate magnetic declination, 21° 21' East, decreasing 2.9' annually

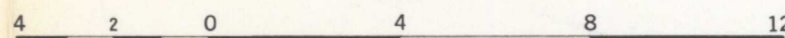
Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1962



PUBLISHED, 1962
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MAP 31-1961
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
FERNIE
(EAST HALF)
ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: One Inch to Four Miles = $\frac{1}{253,440}$
Miles



FERNIE
ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA
SHEET 82G (East Half)

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3401
.05
1956
G4
omvsc

31-1961 c.2