

LEGEND AND DESCRIPTION OF TERRAIN UNITS

			LEGEND AND	DESCRIPTION OF TERRA	THE OTHER	
Symbol	Name	Surficial D	eposits Thickness	Landfor	m Slopes	Comments
rCa	talus	angular boulders and cobbles of	THICKNESS	cone, sheet,	25-35°	-little or no vegetation on presently active slopes
rChr	rock glacier	angular boulders and cobbles of local bedrock with interstitial		lobate in plan; hummocks and ridges on surface	0-35°	
rCh rCm	rockslide, landslide, earthflow	angular blocks, boulders and cobbles of local bedrock and weathered local		hummocks, undulating, lobate in plan	0-35°	-earthflows consist of local rock that has been weathered by both mechanical and chemical processes
dCh dCm	landslide, earthflow	heterogeneous mixture of silt, gravel, and till		hummocky and undulating ground in front of steep slide scar	-	-landslides of unconsolidated Quaternary sediments (originally silt, till and gravel)
СЬ	colluvial blanket and colluvial veneer	colluvium		takes form of underlying surface	1-35°	-includes slopewash, minor talus, talus stabilized by vegetation -includes small area of rock outcrops
fLp	lacustrine plain	silt with minor sand		plain	0-3°	Coming 2012 Vily
sLp	lacustrine plain	sand		plain	0-3°	
gAf	alluvial fan (fluvial)	gravel		fan	1-15°	-includes both fans with entrenched channels and fans close to local base level with radiating channels
dAf	alluvial fan (mudflow)	diamicton and thin gravels		fan	1-15°	-includes both fans with entrenched channels and fans close to local base level with radiating channels -also includes bajada-like aprons of colluvium
gAp	alluvial plain, floodplain	gravels, sands and minor over- bank silt		plain with shallow channels	0-3°	
fAp	alluvial plain, floodplain	silt, sand		plain	0-3°	
fAv	alluvial (fluvial) deposits	silt, sand	< 2m	plain	0-3°	-overbank deposits of a floodplain or toe of alluvial fan
gAd	delta	gravel and sand (with top- and foreset-bedding)		terrace	0-2°	-deltas of proglacial lakes
gAt	river terraces, alluvial terraces	fluvial gravel and boulders	< 10m	terraces and scarps	0-3°	-terraces are generally cut into older unconsoli- dated valley-fill deposits
0	organic terrain	peat, muck	<15m	plain	O°	-bogs and muskeg
gAGp	outwash plain	gravel and sand		plain	0-3°	
gAGt	kame terraces	gravel and sand		terraces and scarps	0-3°	-ice-contact features, commonly with kettles
gAGm	kames	gravel and sand		undulating	0-10°	-ice-contact and ice disintegration features
gAG _h	esker	gravel and sand		hummocky	0-30°	-ice-contact and ice disintegration features
gAG _X	kames, kame terraces and eskers with meltwater channels	gravel and sand	* ***	undulating, hummocky or terraced with small incised channels	0-30°	-fluvioglacial complex dominated by the presence of many small meltwater channels -includes morainal and rock areas in which channels are incised; channels too small to map individually
Mm	ground moraine	till (diamicton)	> 2m	undulating	0-10°	-constructional morainic topography (not controlled by form of underlying bedrock)
Mh	ground moraine	till (diamicton)	> 2m	hummocky	0-30°	-constructional morainic topography (not controlled by form of underlying bedrock)
Мр	ground moraine	till	> 2m	flat	0-5°	-nearly flat area of till with form not controlled by underlying bedrock
Mv	till veneer	gravelly till	< 2m			-topography and landform controlled by underlying bedrock surface; includes small areas of bedrock outcrop
Mb	till blanket	till (diamicton)	> 2m			-topography and landform controlled by underlying bedrock but till thick enough to mask small relief features of bedrock surface; includes small outcrops of bedrock
D	drift undifferentiated	may include till, stratified drift, colluvium	> 2m			
Dm	drift	mostly till, but also includes small areas of stratified drift and colluvium	> 2m	undulating	0-10°	-constructional drift topography -most areas mapped as this unit are prob- ably Mm, but areas of stratified drift and colluvium may be included
Dh	drift	includes till and stratified drift	> 2m	hummocky	0-30°	-may include both Mh and gA ^G h units -also includes kame and kettle topography
Dr	drift	includes till and stratified drift	> 2m	ridges	0-30°	-areas of drift which include small transverse moraines and eskers
Dt	drift terrace	till or fluvio- glacial gravel or colluvium		terraces bounded by scarps		-terrace surfaces may be flat or undulating
Ds	terrace scarps and river banks	all types of unconsolidated Quaternary sediments, locally may include bedrock	> 50m (scarp height)	steep erosional slopes	>30°	-Ds areas generally consist of several stratigraphic units of contrasting lithologies
Dv	drift veneer	mostly gravelly till	< 2m			-topography and landform controlled by underlying bedrock surface: includes small bedrock outcrops -most areas mapped as Dv are probably Mv but areas of stratified drift and colluvium may be included
Db	drift blanket	mostly gravelly till	> 2m			-topography and landform controlled by underlying bedrock but drift thick enough to mask small relief features of bedrock surface; includes small outcrops of bedrock -most areas mapped as Db are probably Mb but areas of stratified drift and colluvium may be included
R	rock outcrop	bedrock		plain undulating sloping	0-30°	
Rs	steep bedrock	bedrock		steep slopes	>30°	
Rh	rock hummocks	bedrock alluvial,		hummocks floodplains,	0-90°	
A+Mx	valley-floor complex	glacial and flu- vioglacial sediments		terraces, and lower parts of valley sides	0-35°	-includes gAp, gAt, gAf, dAf, Mm, Mb, and gA ^G th as used in Hat Creek and Bonaparte Valleys
R+Cx	cirque complex	bedrock, colluvium and small moraines		cirque	0-90°	-includes R, Rs, rCa, Cb, rChr, and Mr as used in Coast Mountains

Explanation of letter notation

- A combination of letters is used to designate each map unit or component of compound map units e.g. dAf. The upper case letter indicates the broad compositional-genetic class. The lower case letter(s) that generally follow indicate morphology. The lower case letter(s) in front of the central upper case letter describes the texture. This specific texture term is used where it is possible to specify the texture more precisely than is indicated by the
- In certain cases the letter designation ends with an upper case letter(s) that is separated from the other letters by a dash e.g. Mp-V. This final letter indicates that the area has been modified or eroded in a specific way.
- Some map units are designated by more than one group of letters separated by a colon. These areas consist of more than one component that could not be separated at the scale of mapping. The term in front of the colon refers to the dominant component. One term placed above another e.g. $\frac{fAv}{gAp}$

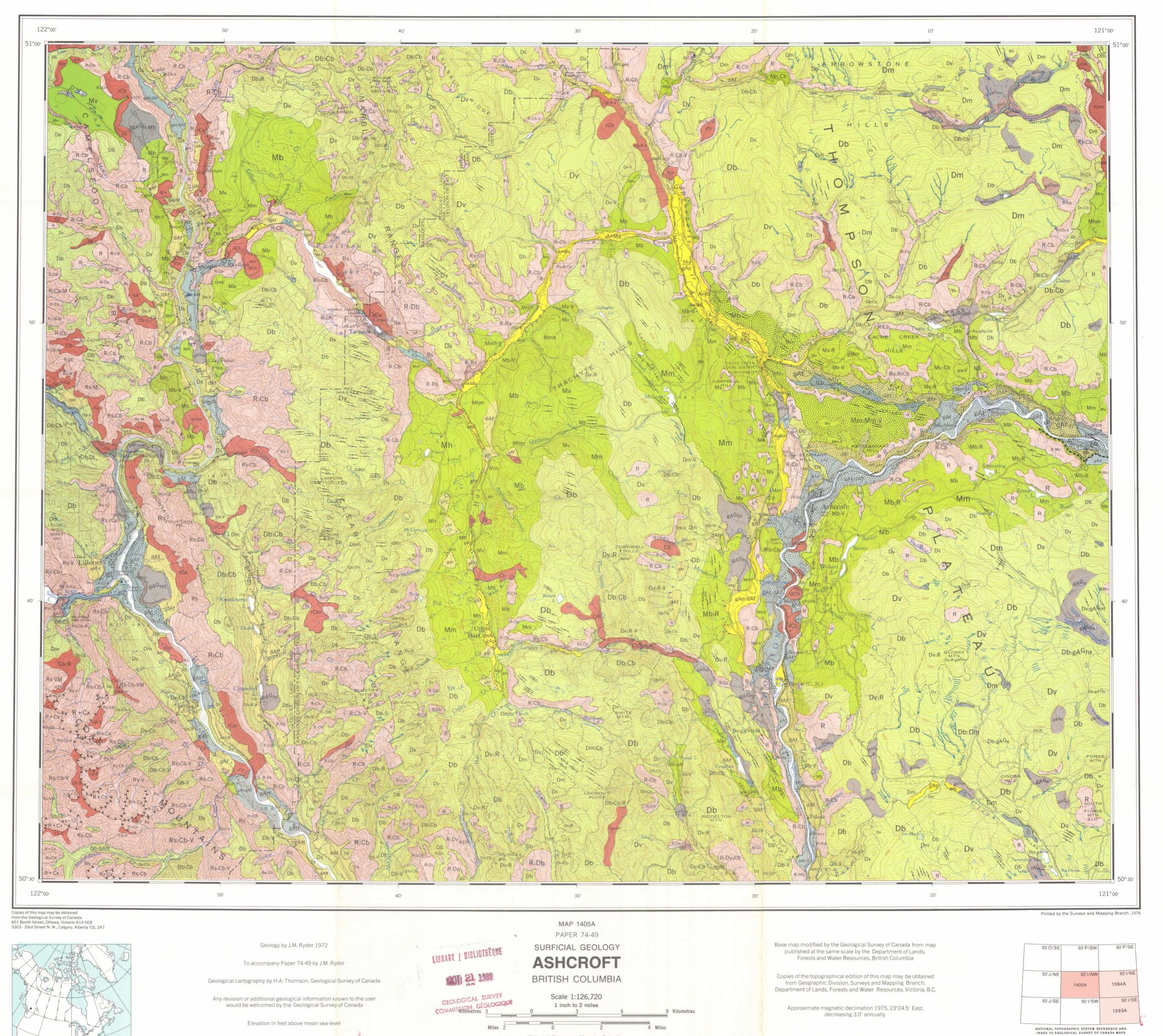
Erosional Modifiers

INDEX MAP

indicates a stratigraphic succession within the unit. Compound units are coloured according to the dominant component.

TOREGIO	Compositional Borrer	0.000	morbinotoBio servicioni		
b - bouldery	M - moraine; till	C - colluvium; various	p - plain	d - delta	V - gullied
g - gravelly	A - alluvial; sand, silt, gravel, diamicton	O - organic; peat, marl	m - undulating	a - apron	S - soliflucted
s - sandy	AG - fluvioglacial; sand, gravel	R - bedrock	h - hummocky	v - veneer	M - mass wasted
f - silt and clay	 L - lacustrine; silt, clay, sand 	D - drift	r - ridged	b - blanket	
d - diamicton			t - terraced	s - steep slopes	
r - rubble			f - fan	x - complex	
Geological bounda	ry (defined, approximate, assumed)	Ø	lake strandline	0.0	
Glacial Striae		Sand de	unes		
Cirques and arêtes		Veneer	of eolian sand and silt .		
Small moraine ridg	es	Meltwai	ter channel (minor, maj	> 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
Drumlins			de scar		
Crea and tail		/ Major t	011000 00010		Marining

Gravel pits (active) ...



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

© Crown Copyrights reserved

MAP 1405A

ASHCROFT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY NE PAS SORTIR DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Eskers (direction of stream flow known, unknown).............

Glacial lineations