

LEGEND AND DESCRIPTION OF TERRAIN UNITS

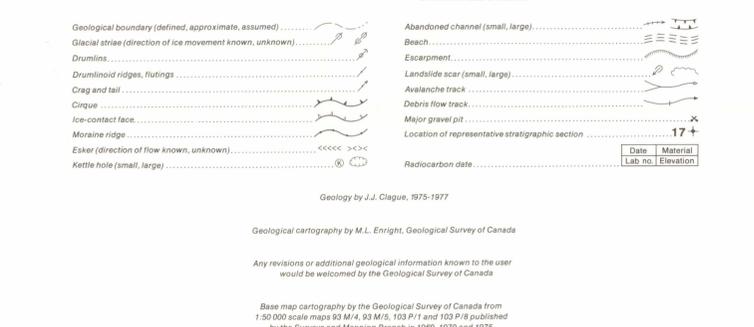
SYMBOL	NAME	SURFICIAL DEPOSITS		LANDFORM		COMMENTS
		MATERIAL	THICKNESS (metres)	TOPOGRAPHY	SLOPES (degrees)	
	man made terrain	diamicton, rubble, gravel, sand	>2	plain	0-3	landfill
	glacier ice	ice and snow	>20	rolling, sloping, crevassed	1-30	steep slopes occur in areas of ice falls
O	organic terrain	peat, muck	<15	plain	0-3	bogs, fens, swamps
Ob	organic blanket	peat, muck	>1	takes form of underlying surface	0-10	
Ov	organic veneer	peat, muck	0.5-1	takes form of underlying surface	0-15	
Cd	landslide	diamicton; blocks and rubble of local bedrock	>3	hummocky, rolling	0-35	includes landslides involving bedrock and landslides involving unconsolidated Quaternary sediments
Cl	avalanche fan, debris flow fan	gravel, diamicton	>5	fan	5-30	includes fans with entrenched channels and fans close to local base level
Ca	talus	blocks and rubble of local bedrock	>2	apron, sheet	25-35	little or no vegetation on presently active slopes
Cb	colluvial blanket	colluvium	>1	takes form of underlying surface	1-35	includes slopewash, minor talus, talus stabilized by vegetation
Cv	colluvial veneer	colluvium	0.5-1	takes form of underlying surface	1-40	includes slopewash, minor talus, talus stabilized by vegetation
Af	alluvial fan	gravel and sand	>5	fan	1-20	includes terraced fan remnants (AT), fans with entrenched channels, and fans close to local base level
Ad	floodplain	gravel and sand	>2	plain with shallow channels	0-3	includes low benches subject to occasional flooding
Ax	valley floor complex	alluvium and colluvium	>2	plain, fan, terraces, lower valley walls	0-35	includes Ap, At, Af, and Cf; differentiation of these units is not possible at scale of map
Av	alluvial veneer	gravel and sand	0.5-1	takes form of underlying surface	0-20	
At	river terrace	gravel and sand	>2	terrace and scarp	0-3	generally one to several metres of sand overlying gravel
Ad	delta	gravel and sand	>5	terrace	0-5	marine delta
Ah	hames, ice stagnation terrain	gravel and sand	>10	rolling, hummocky	0-15	unit deposited in contact with stagnant glacier ice; interbeds of diamicton commonly present in unit
Ar	esker	gravel and sand	>10	ridge	0-30	unit deposited beneath and within stagnant glacier ice
Ab	glacioluvial blanket	gravel and sand	>1	takes form of underlying surface	0-20	
Av	glacioluvial veneer	gravel and sand	0.5-1	takes form of underlying surface	0-20	
Af	glacioluvial fan	gravel and sand	>10	fan	1-30	ice-contact feature, commonly with kettles
At	terrace	gravel and sand	>10	terrace and scarp	0-3	ice-contact feature, commonly with kettles
Ad	delta	gravel and sand	>10	terrace, fan	0-20	proglacial and ice-contact lacustrine and marine deltas
Lm	rolling glaciolacustrine terrain	silt, clay, minor sand (locally with dropstones)	>2	rolling	0-10	ice-marginal depositional environment, relict lake floor
Lh	glaciolacustrine terrace	silt, clay, minor sand (locally with dropstones)	>1	takes form of underlying surface	0-10	
Lb	glaciolacustrine blanket	silt, clay, minor sand (locally with dropstones)	>1	takes form of underlying surface	0-10	
Lv	glaciolacustrine veneer	silt, clay, minor sand (locally with dropstones)	0.5-1	takes form of underlying surface	0-15	
Wm	rolling glaciomarine terrain	silt, clay (locally with dropstones)	>2	rolling	0-10	proglacial depositional environment, relict seafloor
Wp	glaciomarine plain	silt, clay (locally with dropstones)	>2	plain	0-2	proglacial depositional environment
Wb	glaciomarine blanket	silt, clay (locally with dropstones)	>1	takes form of underlying surface	0-15	
Wv	glaciomarine veneer	silt, clay (locally with dropstones)	0.5-1	takes form of underlying surface	0-20	
Mm	ground moraine	till	>2	rolling	0-15	constructional morainic topography (not controlled by form of underlying unit)
Mb	till blanket	till	>1	takes form of underlying surface	0-20	
Mv	till veneer	till	0.5-1	takes form of underlying surface	0-25	
Dr	drift	till, gravel, and colluvium	>2	ridged, rolling	0-15	constructional drift topography (not controlled by form of underlying unit)
Dv	drift veneer	till, gravel, and colluvium	>1	takes form of underlying surface	0-25	
Uk	terrace scarp, river banks	all types of unconsolidated Quaternary sediments	>20 (scarp height)	steep erosional slopes	>30	unit consists of several stratigraphic units of contrasting lithologies, in places with a blanket or veneer of colluvium
R	bedrock			rolling, sloping, hummocky, ridged	0-60	thin (1-0.5 m) or no cover of unconsolidated Quaternary sediments
Ra	canyon walls, river banks			steep slopes	>45	Ra used mainly in conjunction with Us for canyon walls

Does not occur as a dominant unit on this sheet

Explanation of letter notation  
 A combination of letters is used to designate each map unit or component of compound map units, e.g. Ap. The upper case letter indicates the broad genetic class. The lower case letter(s) that generally follows indicates morphology. The texture of most map units is implicit in the genetic type (see "material" in above table); in such cases no specific textural symbol is used. Where the texture of a unit is different from the dominant or expected texture indicated in the table, a lower case textural symbol precedes the upper case genetic symbol, e.g. Cm. Postdepositional modification or erosion of a unit is indicated by an upper case letter which follows the lower case morphological symbol and is separated from it by a dash, e.g. Dv-A. Compound map units are designated by more than one group of letters separated by a colon, e.g. Ap:At. These areas consist of more than one component that could not be separated at the scale of the map. The component to the left of the colon is dominant to that to the right. One term placed above another, e.g. A<sup>1</sup>A<sup>2</sup>, indicates a stratigraphic succession within the unit. No compound symbolization is used for sediment veneers overlying bedrock—unless otherwise indicated, the presence of the veneer symbol, e.g. Dv, indicates that the underlying unit is rock.

ELUC (1976) provides a complete description of a letter notation system similar to the one used here.  
 ELUC (1976) Terrain classification system, Victoria, British Columbia, 56p. (available from Assessment and Planning Division, Ministry of Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria).

Texture	Genetic class	Morphologic subdivision	Process or form modifiers
G - gravel	X - man-made	a - apron	A - awalled
S - sand	L <sup>g</sup> - glaciolacustrine	p - plain	H - hatched
S - silt and clay	W <sup>g</sup> - glaciomarine and marine	b - blanket	V - gullied
B - silt	M - moraine	d - delta	F - falling
C - colluvial	U - undifferentiated	f - fan	
A - alluvial	H - hummocky	t - terraced	
Af - glacioluvial	K - bedrock	v - veneer	
		m - rolling	



Geological cartography by M.L. Enright, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

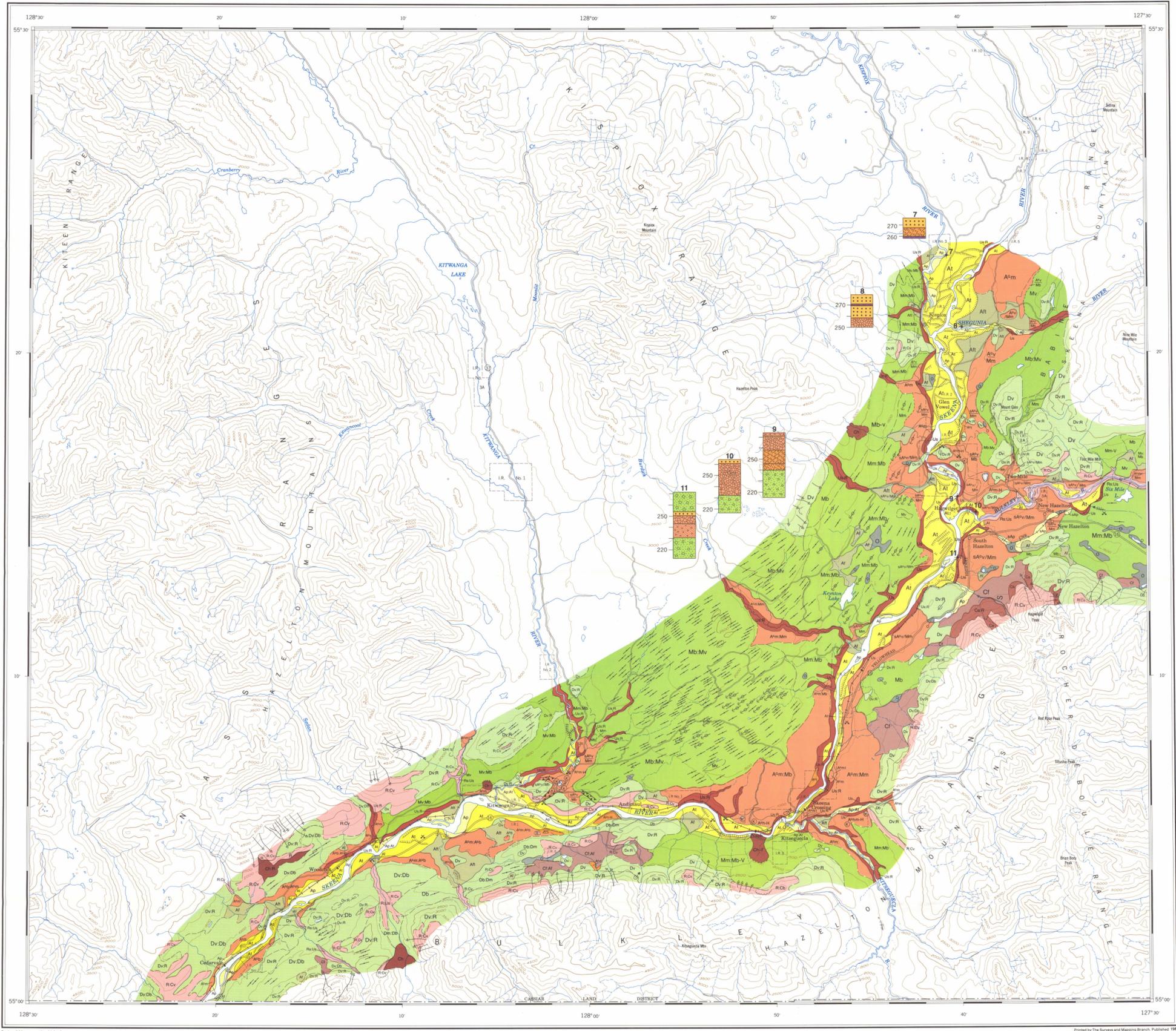
Base map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada from 1:50 000 scale maps 93 M/A, 93 M/B, 103 P/A and 103 P/B published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1969, 1970 and 1975

Copies of the various topographical editions of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Approximate magnetic declination 1981: 26°35' E, East, decreasing 8.4' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

INDEX MAP



MAP 1557A  
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**SKEENA RIVER - BULKLEY RIVER AREA**  
 SHEET 4  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 Scale 1:100 000

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 Kilometres  
 Miles 2 0 2 4 Miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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