

LEGEND AND DESCRIPTION OF TERRAIN UNITS

| SYMBOL | NAME | SURFICIAL DEPOSITS | | LANDFORM | | COMMENTS |
|--------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | | MATERIAL | THICKNESS (metres) | TOPOGRAPHY | SLOPES (degrees) | |
| I | 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 | bog, 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 | |
| Ch | landslide | diamicton, blocks and rubble of local bedrock | >3 | hummocky, rolling | 0.35-0.15 | includes landslides involving bedrock and landslides involving unconsolidated Quaternary sediments |
| Cr | avalanche fan, debris-flow fan | gravel, diamicton | >5 | fan | 5-30 | includes fans with entrenched channels and fans close to local base level |
| C | 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 |
| Al | alluvial fan | gravel and sand | >5 | fan | 1-20 | includes terraced fan remnants (ATF), fans with entrenched channels, and fans close to local base level |
| Ap | 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, Al, At, and Cr; 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 |
| Am | kames, ice stagnation terrain | gravel and sand | >10 | rolling, hummocky | 0.15-0.30 | 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 | glaciolacustrine blanket | gravel and sand | >1 | takes form of underlying surface | 0-20 | |
| Av | glaciolacustrine veneer | gravel and sand | 0.5-1 | takes form of underlying surface | 0-20 | |
| Af | glaciolacustrine fan | gravel and sand | >10 | fan | 1-20 | ice-contact feature, commonly with kettles |
| At | kame 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 |
| Lt | glaciolacustrine terrace | silt, clay, minor sand (locally with dropstones) | >2 | terrace | 0-3 | |
| 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 moraine 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 | |
| Dm | 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 | |
| Dv | drift veneer | till, gravel, and colluvium | 0.5-1 | takes form of underlying surface | 0-30 | |
| Us | terrace scarps, 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 | this (<0.5m) 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

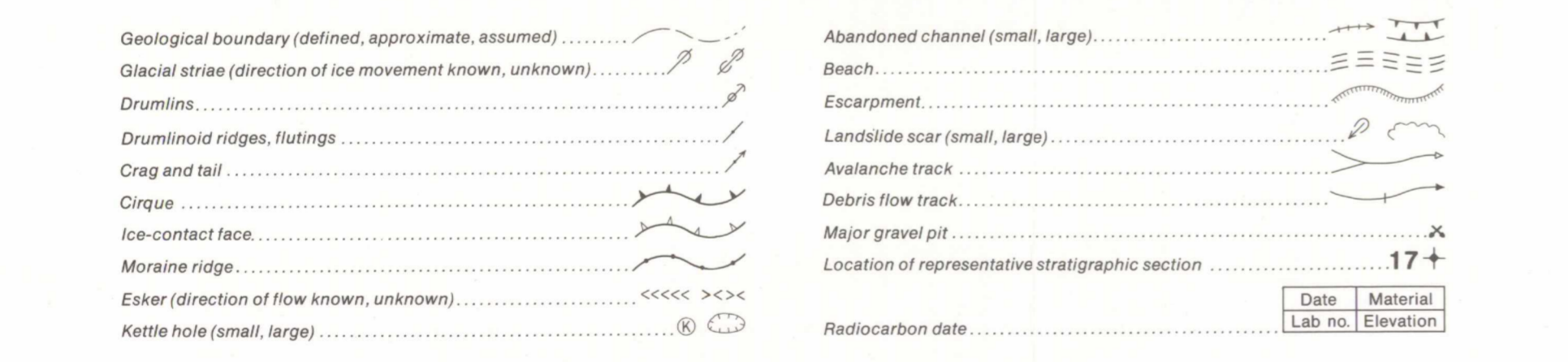
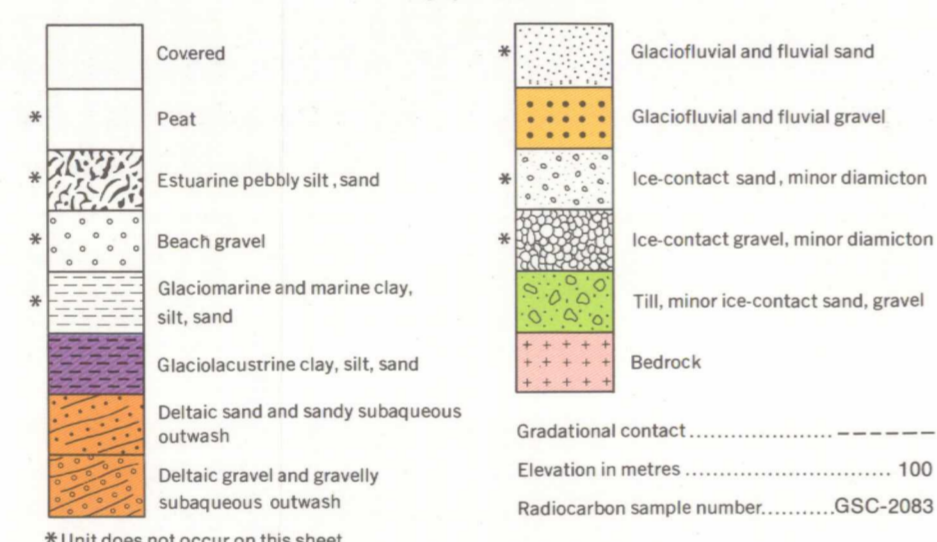
Explanation of letter notation

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. Crm. 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. Cr-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. Us, 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 | p - plain |
| s - sand | I - ice | b - blanket | r - ridged |
| f - silt and clay | O - organic | m - moraine | s - steep slopes |
| l - silt | M - moraine | d - delta | t - terraced |
| | C - colluvial | f - fan | v - veneer |
| | U - alluvial | h - hummocky | x - complex |
| | A - glaciolacustrine | m - rolling | |
| | W - glaciomarine | | |
| | R - bedrock | | |

| Environment | Facies |
|-------------|-------------|
| Water | Water - Ice |
| Marine | Ice - Water |
| Lacustrine | Ice |
| Fluvial | |
| Glacial | |



Geology by J.J. Clague, 1975-1977

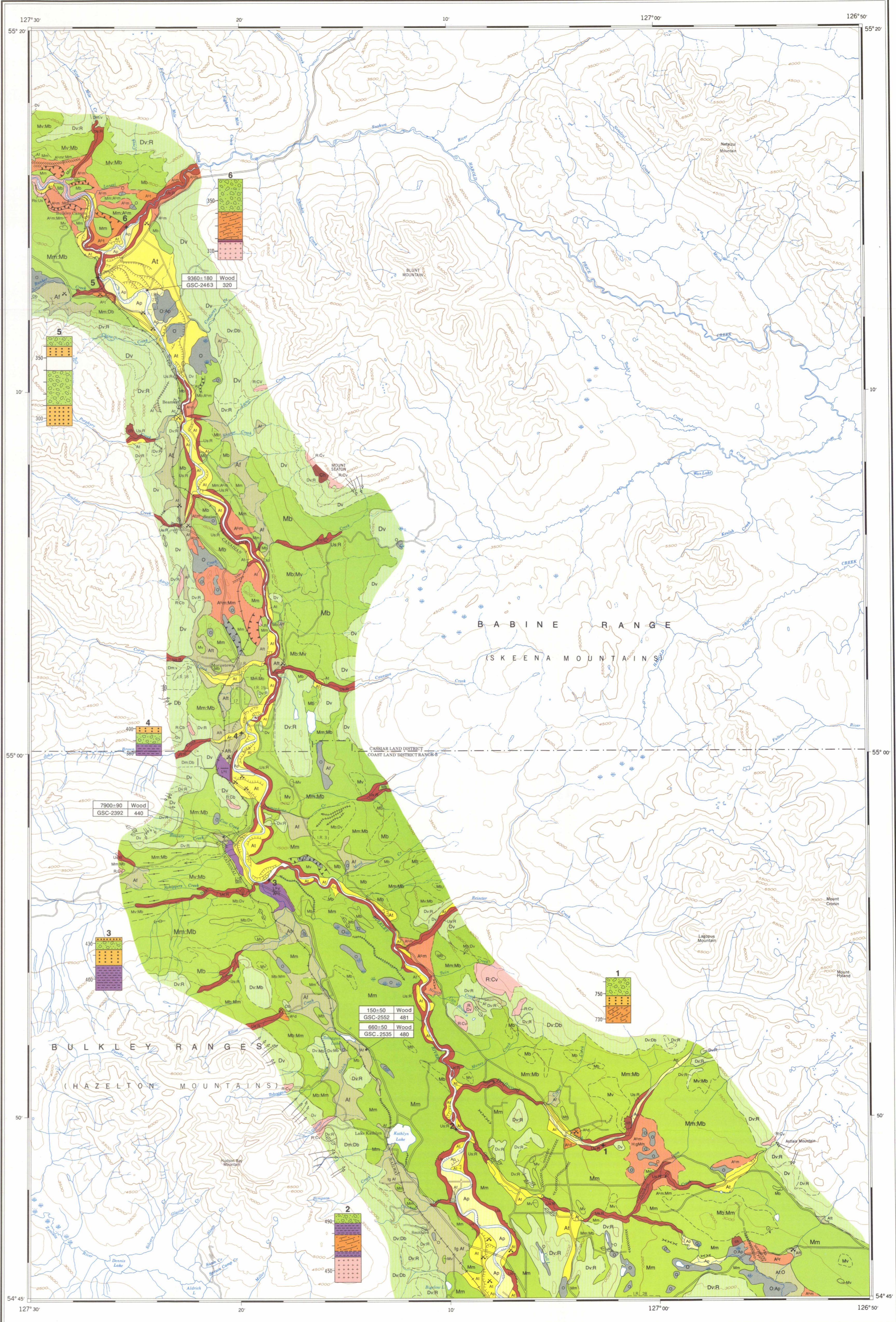
Geological cartography by R.D. Fairfield, Geological Survey of Canada
 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada from 1:50 000 scale maps 93 L/14, 93 M/3 and parts of 93 L/15, 93 M/2, 93 M/6 and 93 M/7 published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1970, 1971 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°22.5' East, decreasing 8.7' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



MAP 1557A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
SKEENA RIVER - BULKLEY RIVER AREA
 SHEET 5
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Scale 1:100 000

LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE
 MAP LIBRARY / CARTOTHEQUE

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

MAP 1557A
 SKEENA RIVER - BULKLEY RIVER AREA
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

1557A sheet 5 of 5