GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

LEGEND

Materials Category (Unconsolidated Component)

CENOZOIC

- **A** — *ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: a general term for all detrital deposits resulting from the operations of flowing water; consist of silt, sand, gravel and minor coarser material, and include sediments laid down in river beds, flood plains, and fans at the foot of mountain slopes*
- **E** — *EOLIAN DEPOSITS: sands and silts transported by the action of the wind*
- **C** — *COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: loose and incoherent rubble found on slopes, brought there chiefly by gravity; consist of a variable mixture of boulder to clay size material derived from mass wasting processes which occur upslope*
- **L** — *LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel size material deposited in a standing body of water; largely fluviatile and/or glacial origin*
- **G** — *GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: detrital material deposited by flowing glacial meltwater; consist of gravel and sand with minor finer materials and locally may contain till*
- **M** — *MORAINAL DEPOSITS: a heterogeneous assortment of clay to boulder size material deposited directly from glacial ice*
- **O** — *ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat, muck, marl, and other organic materials; usually form in situ in undrained depressions*

- **R** — *ROCK: areas that consist predominantly of rock and near-surface rock; this unit is used mainly in the high relief southwest corner of the map-area*

Morphology Modifier

The morphology modifier is based solely on the expression of the ground surface. Although some of the modifiers may suggest a genetic connotation, they are defined solely on their morphology; for example, terraced may suggest the presence of sand and gravel but a terraced colluvial slope precludes the sand and gravel

f- FAN: a term restricted to a semi-circular shape or commonly a long-sided triangle (in plan view) with a noticeable slope

h- HUMMOCKY: a term restricted to small, steep-sided hills that consist of unconsolidated material thick enough to mask the underlying structure of the bedrock

p- PLAIN: a relatively flat and gently rolling surface

r- RIDGED: steep-sided linear hills and hollows consisting of unconsolidated material of variable thicknesses

m-ROLLING PLAIN: a term restricted to gently to strongly undulating topography with a variable cover of unconsolidated material

v- VENEER: one unit generally less than 3m thick over a thicker zone of another unit

Age and Materials Modifier
(used for morainal deposits only)

1 - Continental 'Classical' Wisconsin glacial deposits
2 - Cordilleran 'Classical' Wisconsin glacial deposits
3 - Cordilleran Early Wisconsin glacial deposits
4 - Cordilleran Illinoian glacial deposits

The map-unit designators are formed by combining one of the materials categories with one or more of the morphology modifiers. For example Lp is a lacustrine plain, Af is an alluvial fan, Erv is a map-unit consisting of ridged and veneer wind deposited materials. The age and materials modifier is added to morainal deposits map-unit designators: Mp1 is a morainal plain consisting of 'Classical' Wisconsin till of continental ice origin; Mr2 is a ridged morainal deposit consisting of 'Classical' Wisconsin till of Cordilleran origin. $\frac{Er}{M}$ is used to indicate a map-unit that consists of ridges of eolian sand (sand dunes) overlying morainal deposits

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Assumed boundary of deposition between morainal deposits of different age and/or source
Ice-directional feature (direction known, unknown)
Cirque
Beach, wave-cut cliff, strandline features
Eolian dunes
Meltwater channel (minor, major)
Slump in unconsolidated material
Escarpment

Geology by T.H.F. Reimchen 1970-1971

Geological cartography by G.C. Bouvier, Geological Survey of Canada

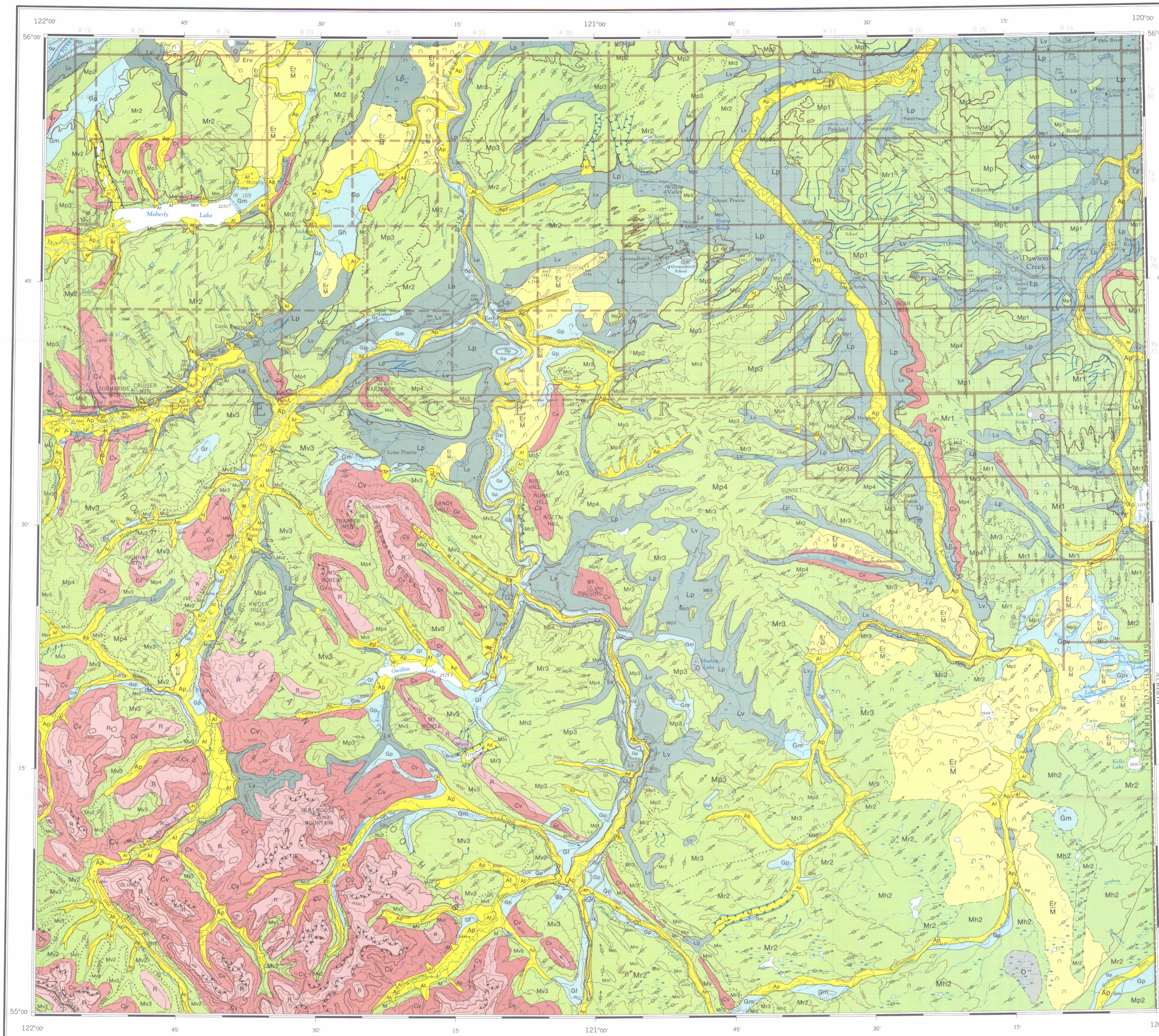
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base-map at the same scale published by the Army Survey Establishment in 1954-1955

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

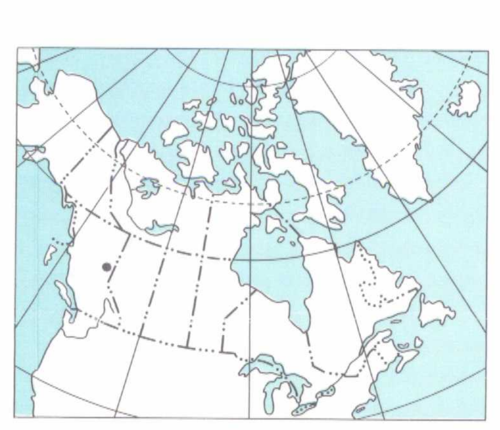
Mean magnetic declination 1980, 25°49.5′ East, decreasing 10.9′ annually. Readings vary from 24°56.4′ in the SE corner to 26°34.8′ in the NW corner of the map-area

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level



Copies of this map may be obtained
from the Geological Survey of Canada:
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1980



INDEX MAP

MAP 1467A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

DAWSON CREEK

WEST OF SIXTH MERIDIAN

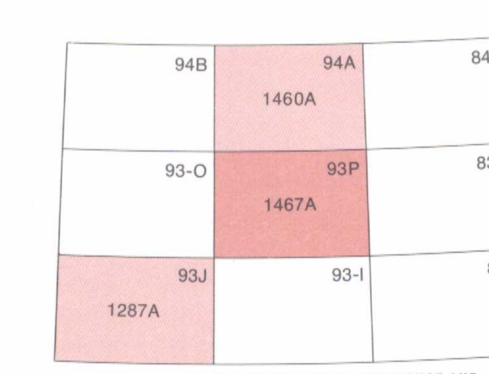
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:250,000

Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres

Miles 4 0 4 8 Miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

MAP 1467A
DAWSON CREEK
BRITISH COLUMBIA