

PAPER 88-15

**TILL SAMPLING PROGRAM AND PRESENTATION
OF PHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL DATA FROM
WESTERN VICTORIA ISLAND,
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

F.M. Nixon

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Critical Reader

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TILL SAMPLING AND PRESENTATION OF PHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL DATA FROM WESTERN VICTORIA ISLAND, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Abstract

A co-ordinated till sampling program was one component of a large mapping project on western Victoria Island, Northwest Territories. The program was designed to allow evaluation of the reproducibility of results and of the spatial distribution of variance through analysis of variance techniques. Sample characteristics measured include granulometry, carbonate content, and trace element geochemistry. Data from site observations and laboratory analyses are appended in a table and on maps. Analysis of variance indicates that certain variables strongly represent regional variation in till whereas others show considerable variability below the scale of sampling density. This information will be valuable when using the data and has contributed to a subsequent sampling design in an adjacent area.

Résumé

Un programme coordonné d'échantillonnage des tills a été réalisé dans le cadre d'un grand projet de cartographie dans l'ouest de l'île Victoria (Territoires du Nord-Ouest). Le programme a été conçu dans le but de permettre l'évaluation de la reproductibilité des données obtenues et de la répartition spatiale de la variance à l'aide de techniques d'analyse de la variance. On compte parmi les caractéristiques des échantillons retenues la granulométrie, la teneur en carbonate et la géochimie des éléments en traces. Les données d'observation sur le terrain et d'analyse en laboratoire sont présentées en annexe dans un tableau et sur des cartes. L'analyse de la variance indique que certaines variables correspondent fortement à une variation régionale du till tandis que d'autres montrent une variabilité considérable en deça de l'échelle d'échantillonnage. Ces renseignements s'avéreront utiles lorsqu'il s'agira d'utiliser les données; ils ont aussi servi à l'élaboration du plan d'échantillonnage utilisé dans une région voisine.

SUMMARY

A project to study the surficial geology and Quaternary history of western Victoria Island included a co-ordinated till sampling program as one component. This program began with creation of a rational sampling design and progressed through field sampling and laboratory analyses to data processing and presentation as a unified procedure resulting in comparable data for each of three map subdivisions.

An unbalanced, inverted, nested (multilevel) sampling design was chosen to allow evaluation of sampling and to provide information on distribution of variation through analysis of variance. Surface samples were collected at grid sites as well as at other points on mapping traverses. Standard site observations were taken for geomorphic setting, surface features, and pit characteristics. Soil horizon and depth profile were sampled at selected sites to evaluate the significance of variability resulting from depth of sampling.

SOMMAIRE

Un projet d'étude de la géologie des formations en surface et de l'histoire quaternaire de l'ouest de l'île Victoria a, entre autres, comporté un programme coordonné d'échantillonnage des tills. La première étape du programme comportait l'élaboration d'un plan d'échantillonnage rationnel suivie de l'échantillonnage sur le terrain et des analyses en laboratoire puis du traitement et de la présentation des données selon une méthode unifiée afin que les données de chacune des trois sous-divisions cartographiques soient comparables.

Pour permettre l'évaluation de l'échantillonnage et pour obtenir des informations sur la répartition de la variation par l'analyse de la variance, on a choisi un plan d'échantillonnage non équilibré, inversé et à plusieurs degrés. Les échantillons superficiels ont été prélevés à des endroits choisis sur la grille ainsi qu'à d'autres points sur les cheminements cartographiques. Les observations sur le terrain visaient, en général, à recueillir des informations sur les formes de relief, les éléments de surface et les caractéristiques des cavités excavées. Des échantillons représentatifs des horizons du sol et de son profil en profondeur ont été prélevés à des endroits choisis dans le but d'évaluer la variabilité en fonction de la profondeur d'échantillonnage.

In the laboratory, gravel content and sand:silt:clay ratio were measured, carbonate content was determined, and clays were analyzed for 13 trace elements: copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel, silver, chromium, molybdenum, manganese, iron, cadmium, uranium, and arsenic.

Data files were created from laboratory results and site observations. Analysis of variance of laboratory data identified those characteristics with strong regional variability at a reconnaissance scale. Shaded isarithmic plots were produced for these distributions whereas point values were plotted for the rest. These plots and a table of laboratory values and site observations selected from data files are presented as appendices.

Analysis of detailed soil and depth profile sampling indicates leaching of carbonates and enrichment of most trace elements in the upper or more oxidized material. None of these variations was sufficiently large to alter distribution plots or to suggest changes in reconnaissance sampling technique.

The distribution of trace elements showing strong regional variance primarily reflects underlying bedrock composition. Superimposed on this pattern are the effects of glacial transport as well as other less obvious factors; which may include the relative age of surface or texture of a particular facies of glacial sedimentation.

The data table and maps of variable distributions will be used in conjunction with other information for geological interpretation. The use of both forms of data presentation will be guided by information on the distribution of variance at each sampling level.

INTRODUCTION

During 1981 and 1982, mapping of the Quaternary geology of Victoria Island west of 110°W was pursued by Terrain Sciences Division of the Geological Survey of Canada. The aim of the project, co-ordinated by J-S. Vincent, is to produce surficial geology maps and reports describing the Quaternary sediments and history of the area.

The bulk of fieldwork was completed in 1982 when three parties mapped equivalent size portions of western Victoria Island (Fig. 1). This work included the execution of a systematic till sampling program to provide uniform sample coverage for all parts of the map area and a standard data set from subsequent laboratory analyses. Till was chosen for the sampling target as a primary glacial sediment resulting directly from the presence of glacial ice. Characterization of tills can assist in interpreting their stratigraphic relationships, environments of deposition, geographic extent, and provenance and thus can contribute to an understanding of glacial events as an important part of Quaternary geology in the study area.

Des mesures en laboratoire ont établi la teneur en gravier et le rapport sable-silt-argile, il en a été de même de la teneur en carbonate et de la présence, dans les argiles, de 13 éléments en traces (cuivre, plomb, zinc, cobalt, nickel, argent, chrome, molybdène, manganèse, fer, cadmium, uranium et arsenic).

Des fichiers de données ont été établis à partir des résultats de laboratoire et des observations sur le terrain. L'analyse de la variance des données de laboratoire a permis d'identifier les caractéristiques de forte variabilité régionale à une échelle de reconnaissance. On a tracé des lignes isométriques estompées pour représenter ces répartitions tandis que les autres répartitions correspondent à des valeurs ponctuelles. Ces cartes et un tableau contenant des données d'analyse en laboratoire et d'observation sur le terrain, extraites des fichiers de données, sont présentés en annexe.

L'analyse d'échantillons de sol prélevés dans certains horizons et à des profondeurs systématiques indique un lessivage des carbonates et une augmentation de la teneur de la plupart des éléments en traces dans les matériaux supérieurs, soit les matériaux plus oxydés. Aucune de ces variations, cependant, n'a été suffisamment importante pour modifier les cartes de répartition ou pour entraîner des changements au niveau de la technique d'échantillonnage de reconnaissance.

La répartition des éléments en traces caractérisés par une importante variance régionale reflète essentiellement la composition de la roche sous-jacente. Sur cette répartition ont été tracés les effets du transport glaciaire ainsi que d'autres facteurs moins évidents comme, notamment, l'âge relatif de la surface ou la texture d'un faciès particulier de sédimentation glaciaire.

Le tableau de données et les cartes de répartition variable seront utilisés avec d'autres informations à des fins d'interprétation géologique. Le choix de ces deux formes de présentation dépendra des informations recueillies sur la répartition de la variance à chaque niveau d'échantillonnage.

The more technical goals of the program were to maximize sampling density and to assure objectivity using available resources. As the amount of helicopter support would not permit a sampling density near that considered normal for reconnaissance sampling, it was most important that the sampling design allow testing sample reliability. In this report the till sampling program, including its design, execution, analysis, and other data processing, is described and the results are presented in the form of maps and table.

Acknowledgments

R.G. Garrett of Mineral Resources Division provided assistance and encouragement during the design of the sampling program and the ANOVA (analysis of variance) phase of data processing. Computer programs used for analysis of variance were provided by Garrett. The principal investigators of the Quaternary Geology Inventory Program, J-S. Vincent (northwestern Victoria), D.A. Hodgson (north-central Victoria), and D.R. Sharpe (Wollaston Peninsula) collected most of the samples and have given invaluable support through-

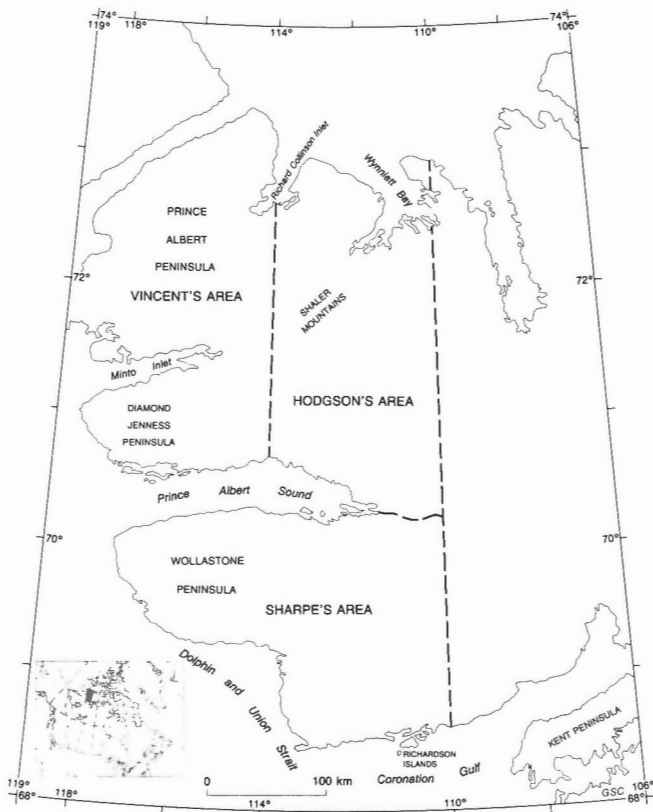


Figure 1. Location and study area on Western Victoria Island showing mapping subdivisions.

out. During data processing, particularly plotting, J.R. Bélanger provided not only pertinent programs and procedures but much patient advice. The report was reviewed by A.S. Dyke and R.N.W. DiLabio.

METHOD

Program design

An unbalanced, inverted, nested (multilevel) sampling design, as described by Garrett (1979), was adopted. It allows evaluation of the effectiveness of sampling through analysis of variance with a minimum of replicate sampling and laboratory analyses. Hierarchical sampling levels include variation between grid cells, between subcells, within subcells, and variation at a site (Fig. 2). The Universal Transverse Mercator grid was modified to create equivalent area cells of land, each 900 km². Contained within each grid cell were nine subcells in which replicate sampling was done (Fig. 3). Sampling sites were chosen at random within cells and subcells and, after examination of airphotos, were moved to the nearest till outcrop. These sites were plotted on 1:250 000 scale topographic map sheets which were used in the field to integrate till sampling with geological traverses.

As stated, one goal of the till sampling program was to provide baseline till characteristics, the variability of which could be tested as a reliable representation of nature. To achieve this goal, statistically sound sampling procedures and a set of assumptions were adopted. Despite random site selection and fixed grid size, known

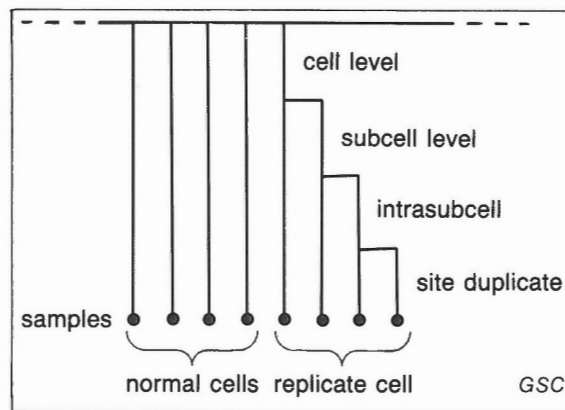


Figure 2. Four-level, inverted, unbalanced sampling design (after Garrett, 1979).

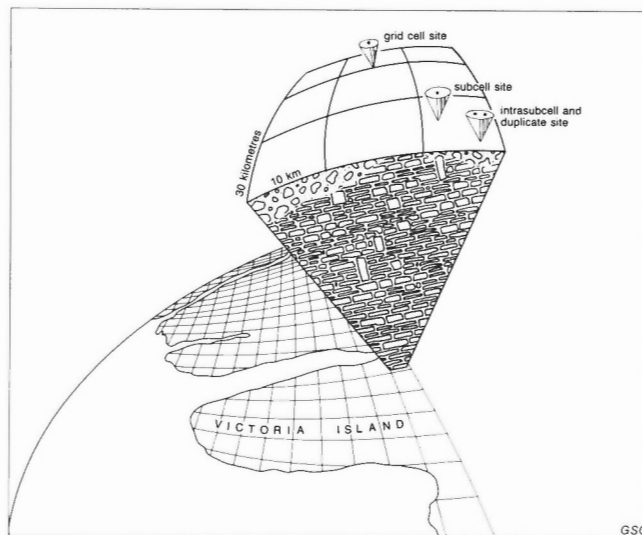


Figure 3. Schematic diagram of replicate cell relationship to sampling grid (about 20% of all cells).

geological information was not ignored. Within the structured sampling, replicate cells were chosen to represent geological complexity as well as to provide uniform distribution. Each geologist, besides collecting samples for the base program, added those sampling sites deemed necessary to meet general geological goals. Thus, in complex areas, more sampling was done.

Execution

Sampling at grid sites was done as rapidly as possible to complete the design successfully without compromising other aspects of the project. Thus, no attempt was made to dig to the frost table (as much as 1 m below the surface). From each shallow pit (normally 20-30 cm deep) as fresh a sample as possible was collected avoiding obvious organic accumulations, oxidation, and unrepresentative sorting.

There was concern that soil processes in the active layer might affect sample characteristics to the extent of masking primary variations unpredictably. Deeper pits, some well below the frost table, were dug at selected sites where soils were described and detailed profile

sampling was carried out to provide information about the magnitude and nature of this potential problem (for similar work see Dyke, 1983, p. 18). In addition, soil zones were described and sampled in several shallower pits (Klassen, 1984).

At each sampling site, observations recorded on standard forms included local morphology; surface features, such as vegetation and stone cover; distinctive lithologies and frost forms; and various characteristics of the near-surface soil, such as drainage, stone content, presence of oxidation, and organic accumulation.

Laboratory analyses

All samples from the program were treated using the same series of tests, which included colour, granulometry, and geochemistry.

During sample preparation, the dry Munsell colour of the matrix and the percentage of the total sample remaining on the 2 mm sieve (the gravel value) were recorded. Sieve and pipette analyses for each sample, from which sand:silt:clay ratios were computed, completed the physical testing.

Total carbon and organic carbon contents were determined on the silt-plus-clay fraction using an electric induction furnace-combustion gas carbon analyser (LECO) and acid digestion techniques, the difference being taken as percent nonorganic carbon. The value produced is equivalent to a calcium carbonate content that would be required to give the measured result (and is expressed as a percentage by weight).

Trace element geochemistry of the clay fraction (< 2 micron) consisted of analyses for copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel, silver, chromium, molybdenum, manganese, iron, cadmium, uranium, and arsenic. For determination of most elements, this fraction was leached with hot nitric and hydrochloric acids and the extract analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy. For uranium, the clay was leached with nitric acid and was analyzed by fluorimetry. In the case of arsenic, nitric perchloric acid leach was followed by colorimetric determination. Units of concentration are in ppm, except for iron which is expressed as a percentage.

Data processing

Files. Both laboratory results and site observations, along with identification and location information, were entered into a relational data base. Trace elements data for silver, molybdenum, and cadmium were not included because variation was insignificant, and levels were near detection limits. Laboratory data were selected and processed to produce the analyses of variance, data tables, and maps for this report. The data base provides ready access and easy information processing to mappers during compilation and interpretation of the Quaternary geology of western Victoria Island.

Analyses of variance. Only those records from the structured sample design were selected for statistical

testing because criteria essential to the analysis are satisfied only within the design. Prior to analysis of variance, the data were tested for normality and homogeneity of variance and a transformation was applied to approximate these assumptions (Alder and Roessler, 1968, p. 276-278). Analysis of variance at the different levels of sampling indicate how much of the total variance occurs at the main (between-cell) level, thereby measuring the validity of the imposed sample density. Values for the proportion of variance at lower levels indicate the distribution of the variance and may suggest the degree to which sampling density must be increased to produce meaningful results. UANOVA, a program developed by Garrett and Goss (1980), was used to evaluate the sampling design.

Plotting. Records used for plotting include all those from the structured sampling design plus all other compatible records from till samples collected outside the design. Compatible records are those from samples representing the surface till at a site (i.e., not a buried till in section) and most nearly approximating the postdepositional environment of grab-type samples from the design (i.e., from near-surface rather than completely unaltered parent material). For example, where more than one sample was collected at a site, that most comparable to the bulk of other samples used was selected for plotting.

Geographic distributions for each variable were plotted as discrete point plots and as isarithmic maps. Plotting was accomplished through the URBIS5 package developed by Bélanger (1978) with subsequent modifications allowing raster scan ink jet plotting.

RESULTS

Data table

Laboratory results from all till samples analyzed are provided in Appendix 1. Each row in the table includes sample number, site number (plotted in Fig. 4), latitude and longitude, per cent gravel, sand:silt:clay ratio, carbonate content, concentration of the trace elements, Munsell colour, and symbols indicating whether the record was used for plotting and if it is part of the structured design. Also in this appendix are site observations, including coded surface conditions, shallow subsurface observations, and uncoded comments on site and situation. The data are sorted by ascending site number, and blanks in the table indicate missing data.

Analysis of variance

For most of the variables, from 60-80% of the variance occurs between 30 km grid cells. An empirical variance ratio indicating contour map stability or reproducibility (Garrett, 1979, p. 203) shows about one-third of the variable distributions will produce stable small-scale maps (i.e., if an equivalent sample were taken from the same area, a similar map would result). Another one-sixth are marginal for stable maps and the remaining half of the variables will produce maps with poor reproducibility.

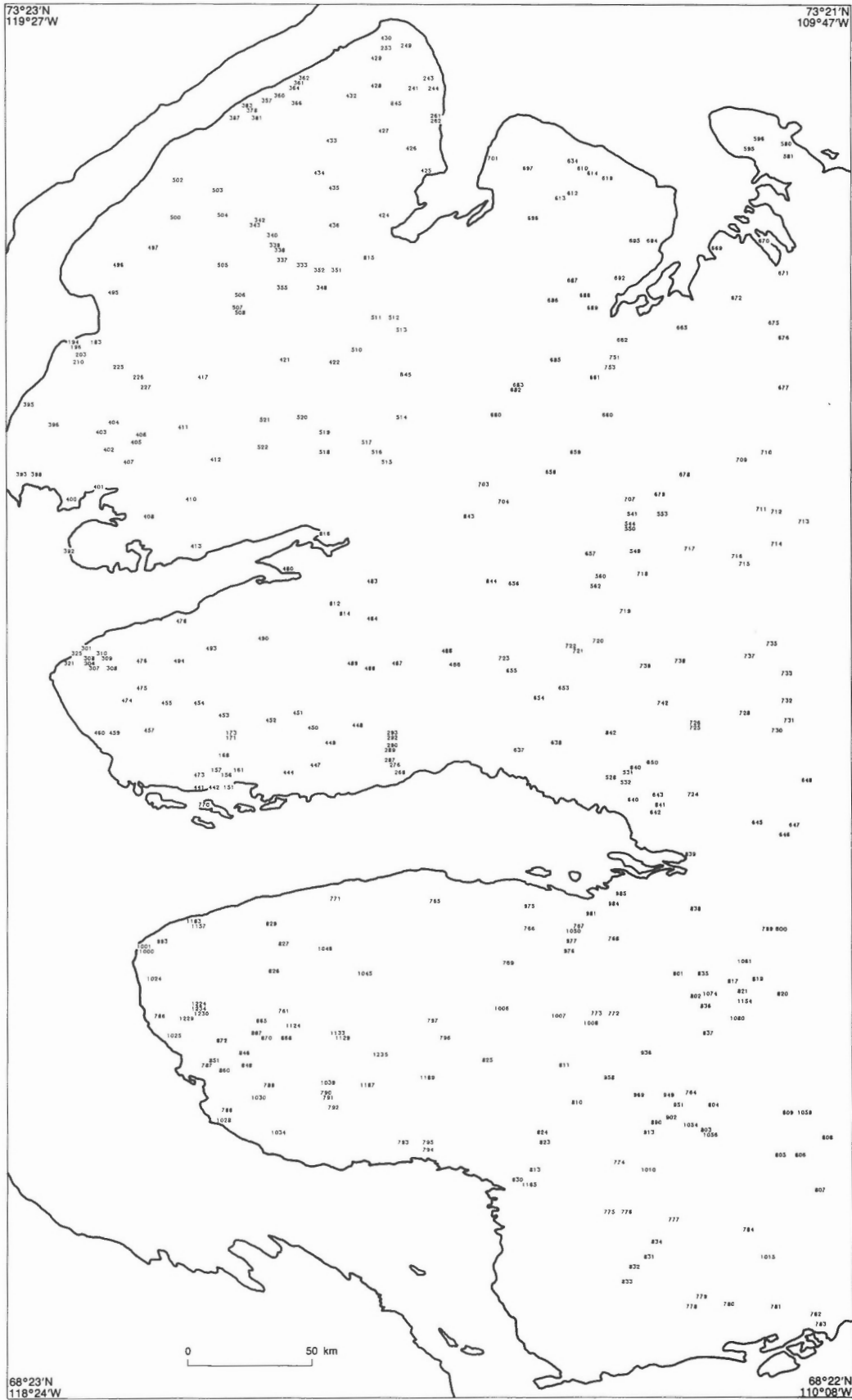


Figure 4. Location of till sampling sites on Western Victoria Island.

Table 1. Distribution of variance on regional and local scale

Variance	Variables												
	sand	CaCO ₃	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Cr	Mn	U	As	Fe	
% total variance between cells	51	83	64	79	76	59	65	77	59	43	59	53	
% total variance within subcells	28	13	16	12	8	11	8	10	25	41	14	15	
variance ratio*	1.0	4.8	1.8	3.8	3.2	1.4	1.9	3.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	

*Empirical variance ratio is between cell variance divided by the sum of between-subcell, within-subcell, and on-site variance.

The distribution of variability between regional and local scales is summarized in Table 1. Grain size and uranium and iron concentration all show around 50% of variance at the main level and significant variance within 10 km subcells and at the site. This result indicates that sampling density would have to be increased greatly to describe adequately the regional variation. These variables also have low variance ratios which reduces confidence in the maps. Cobalt, manganese, and arsenic show 60% variance between grid cells but produce values of the variance ratio suggesting, according to Garrett's (1979) criterion, caution in using the derived maps. Sampling density for these elements should also be increased to at least a 10 km grid. Speculation about the causes of these differing variance distributions is beyond the scope of this report.

Plots

Fewer than half the maps plotted are based on data with good reproducibility in which considerable confidence can be placed. These data are presented in Appendix 2 as shaded isarithmic maps. Shading for each interval was chosen so that the distinct break between darker and lighter tone occurs at about the value of the mean plus two standard deviations.

Plots of those variables for which a lesser level of confidence is appropriate are presented in Appendix 3 as point-value maps. Line contours of the data are retained to aid initial inspection of the geographic distribution. Weaknesses in the sampling for each variable (as already described) should be considered when using these maps.

The interpolation algorithm and contour generation are identical for each type of map. The fact that some values fall the wrong side of the contour on the maps

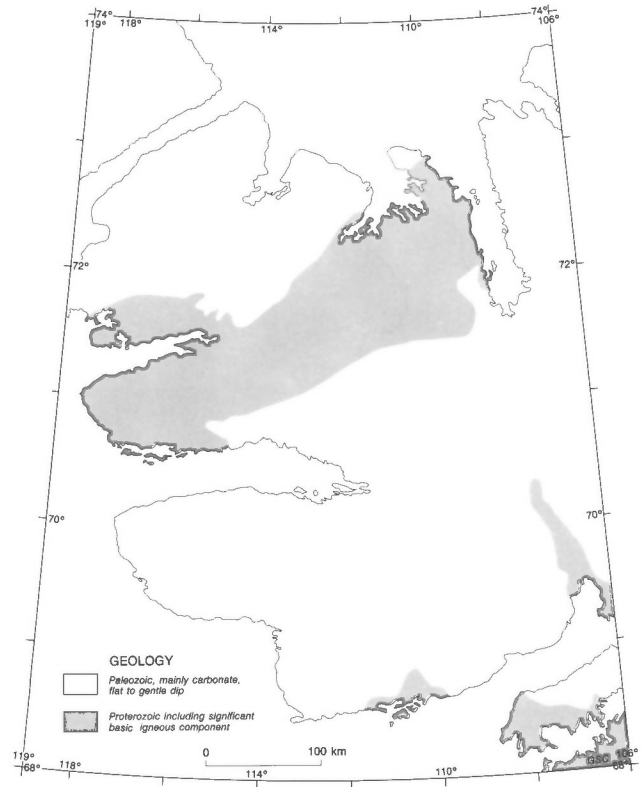


Figure 5. Generalized Proterozoic and Paleozoic geology of Western Victoria Island (after Thorsteinson and Tozer, 1962; Christie, 1964; and Douglas, 1969).

results from contouring of an interpolated grid rather than the actual sample site and values. The algorithm corrects for spotty and clustered data distribution and produces a "conservative" surface (Bélanger, 1978, p. 1-3).

It must be stressed that an interesting feature on the maps must always be related to the quantity and location of samples contributing to it as the distribution of sample sites is not uniform. For example, the striking peak and hollow in the sand and silt surfaces immediately south of Prince Albert Sound result from a single anomalous sample (Appendix 3).

Profile sampling

Analysis of detailed soil and depth-profile sampling indicates leaching of carbonates and enrichment of most trace elements in the upper or more oxidized material. None of these variations with depth or soil development was sufficiently large to change distribution plots significantly.

DISCUSSION

The plots are simply a presentation of the data in its geographic context. A detailed interpretation of distribution patterns is beyond the scope of this report. Some general observations and hypotheses may serve to illustrate the utility of initial data presentation of this type.

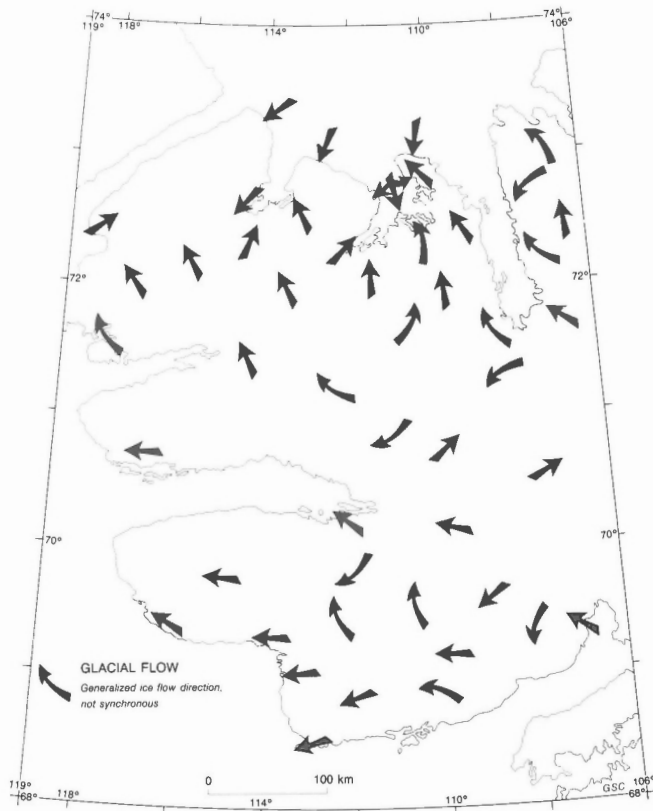


Figure 6. Generalized ice flow (modified from Fyles, 1963).

Using only those plots considered stable (Appendix 2), one can see the close association between till geochemistry and underlying bedrock (Fig. 5). Carbonate content is low over Shaler Group rocks with a low ridge between Minto Inlet and the northeast Shaler Mountains corresponding to a gap in the extrusive outcrop. Carbonate content is also low near the Richardson Islands where basic sills are exposed, contrasting with high values over much of the Paleozoic carbonate terrane. Copper, zinc, nickel, and chromium show similar, though reverse patterns linking these elements to the Proterozoic mafic rocks of Victoria Island. Lead is the exception, showing locally elevated levels over Paleozoic sediments surrounding the Shaler Group (arsenic trends correspond).

Superimposed on the substrate-controlled distribution are features resulting, no doubt, from various processes. Glacial transport (Fig. 6) is most likely responsible for high carbonate contents south of Wynniatt Bay and in eastern Diamond Jenness Peninsula. Low carbonate content and elevated copper, nickel, and chromium values east of Dolphin and Union Strait are within the ice stream curving from Kent Peninsula over Richardson Islands north of Coronation Gulf. Other dispersion by glacial transport can be seen north of Minto Inlet and between Richard Collinson Inlet and Wynniatt Bay in nickel-chromium, copper, and zinc levels (though the Minto Inlet zinc anomaly is based on few samples). Could elevated copper as well as other elements on Prince Albert Peninsula result from long-distance transport from mafic sources and deposition of englacial and supraglacial material near an ice limit?

Bedrock source and glacial transport are not the only processes causing variability in the geochemistry of tills. For example, low carbonate values in north-central Prince Albert Peninsula could result from dilution by glacial transport of mafic material, but may also reflect leaching on an older terrain (Vincent, 1984). A similar, low carbonate area in eastern Wollaston Peninsula could simply indicate a coarser facies of glacial sediment (Sharpe, 1984) from which more finely comminuted carbonate fragments have been partially removed during deposition.

Data tables and maps of variable distributions will be used in conjunction with other information for geological interpretation. The use of both forms of data presentation should be guided by information on the distribution of variance at each sampling level.

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-Identification-	-Location-	-Grain size-	-Geochemistry-	-Colour-	-Surface features-	-Pit observations-	-Comments-
sample	site latitude longitude	gravel sand silt clay	carbonate Cu Pb Zn Co Ni Cr Mn U As Fe	Munsell	%veg %stns %gr %bs	dr st ox org	
82WH 023	* 310 71°05' 117°50'	48.7 43.0 39.0 18.1	49.5 82 20 117 16 27 45 450 0.3 12 4.2 10 YR7/2	10 70 1 10 W M	Munsell	dr st ox org	crest of ridge
82WH 030	* 321 71°04' 118°12'	24.4 47.1 37.3 15.7	52.2 44 18 73 11 26 37 420 0.8 8 3.3 10 YR6/1	70 R 10 W M			hill top
82WH 032	* 325 71°05' 118°07'	22.1 39.6 40.7 19.8	52.4 71 21 94 16 26 38 410 0.6 11 3.6 10 YR7/1	66 VR 10 W M			top of ridge
82WH 034	* 333 72°31' 115°38'	50.6 29.8 52.9 17.3	57.1 58 18 89 15 31 47 500 0.3 15 4.0 10 YR7/3	50 VR 2 1 W M			flat, high surface
82WH 035	* 337 72°32' 115°52'	37.0 37.2 39.0 23.8	53.7 44 19 76 12 26 44 415 0.6 15 3.6 10 YR6/3	25 VR 2 1 W M			flat, low surface
82WH 036	* 338 72°34' 115°55'	36.9 38.4 48.5 13.1	64.2 49 22 100 14 33 47 480 0.3 19 3.6 10 YR6/3	60 R 2 W M			flat area between De Geer moraine
82WH 037	* 339 72°35' 115°58'	57.2 68.9 23.6 7.4	57.5 99 34 118 21 40 50 760 0.4 27 5.3 10 YR7/3	20 R 2 W M			crest of De Geer moraine
82WH 038	* 340 72°35' 115°58'	31.8 38.8 32.5 8.7	60.0 73 28 100 19 34 52 664 0.3 23 4.6 10 YR6/3	60 R 2 W M			
82WH 039	* 349 72°37' 116°01'	40.3 57.2 33.4 9.4	60.5 84 29 98 18 35 46 856 0.0 24 4.6 10 YR7/3	20 R 2 W M			
82WH 040	* 342 72°40' 116°10'	18.4 56.0 34.4 9.6	55.3 75 22 110 13 24 43 300 0.8 14 4.3 10 YR6/3	50 20 0 5 W M			flat, summit of small hill
82WH 041	* 343 72°39' 116°13'	53.1 40.1 43.3 16.6	48.8 72 23 94 16 32 46 580 0.8 23 4.2 10 YR6/4	50 20 0 2 1 W M			flat, summit of small hill
82WH 042	* 348 72°26' 115°24'	26.0 43.6 39.8 16.6	59.9 43 23 78 13 24 40 350 0.3 18 3.4 10 YR6/3	40 35 R 2 W M			flat, summit of small hill
82WH 043	* 351 72°30' 115°14'	29.1 45.1 37.5 17.4	55.5 59 20 85 14 27 44 400 0.3 18 3.4 10 YR6/3	10 70 R 2 W M			flat, summit of small hill
82WH 044	* 352 72°30' 115°26'	34.1 40.2 43.4 16.4	62.2 49 20 69 12 22 37 400 0.8 18 3.2 10 YR7/3	10 70 R 2 W M			flat, summit of small hill
82WH 045	* 355 72°26' 115°53'	20.4 31.2 43.6 25.2	55.3 47 21 80 10 26 46 370 0.0 18 3.6 10 YR6/3	40 40 0 2 W M			flat, summit of small hill
82WH 046	* 357 73°06' 116°05'	9.0 26.4 47.4 26.2	44.8 46 16 115 12 38 38 330 0.8 14 3.6 10 YR6/2	40 20 R 2 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 048	* 360 73°07' 115°57'	0.3 8.4 47.7 43.9	38.1 37 17 95 12 38 36 455 1.0 11 3.0 10 YR5/2	40 HR 5 N N			flat, top of hill
82WH 049	* 361 73°10' 115°42'	1.0 8.3 42.1 49.6	37.7 39 19 108 10 38 320 1.2 13 3.5 10 YR5/2	10 40 HR 2 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 050	* 362 73°11' 115°39'	12.1 31.4 46.7 21.9	46.7 56 21 132 15 45 40 500 0.6 23 4.2 10 YR6/3	5 50 1 5 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 051	* 364 73°09' 115°45'	1.7 9.4 56.8 33.8	49.1 42 19 93 12 37 37 395 1.0 13 3.4 10 YR6/2	15 35 HR 2 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 052	* 366 73°06' 115°43'	32.5 32.5 45.2 22.3	52.0 54 17 84 12 37 41 520 0.3 15 3.4 10 YR6/3	20 30 HR 5 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 054	* 378 73°04' 116°16'	16.9 29.2 42.3 28.5	44.3 47 18 112 13 39 42 370 1.1 16 3.9 10 YR6/2	20 50 R 2 W M			flat surface
82WH 055	* 381 73°02' 116°12'	47.7 66.0 24.1 9.8	55.2 61 20 128 16 51 540 1.3 17 3.6 10 YR6/3	20 50 R 2 W M			top of flat hill
82WH 056	* 383 73°05' 116°20'	14.1 41.2 37.1 21.7	50.8 52 20 118 12 40 44 370 0.8 18 3.8 10 YR6/3	15 45 HR 5 W M			top of flat hill
82WH 057	* 387 73°02' 116°30'	17.2 41.0 44.0 14.9	59.3 37 17 110 12 45 30 520 0.7 10 3.8 10 YR6/3	10 20 HR 2 W M			top of flat hill
82WH 058	* 392 71°27' 118°16'	36.8 43.7 37.5 18.8	47.5 39 21 77 13 40 50 540 0.2 10 3.3 5 YR6/3	10 40 HR 5 N N			flat, top of hill
82WH 059	* 393 71°43' 118°50'	14.2 22.1 50.4 27.5	51.8 40 18 77 13 31 43 380 0.0 12 3.2 10 YR6/3	10 40 HR 2 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 060	* 395 71°58' 118°48'	15.2 41.7 39.8 18.5	52.9 43 15 88 12 34 44 370 0.3 13 3.4 10 YR6/4	5 50 1 5 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 061	* 396 71°54' 118°31'	26.9 38.8 39.8 21.4	51.7 60 21 80 13 38 55 380 0.0 14 4.0 10 YR6/4	15 35 HR 2 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 062	* 398 71°43' 118°40'	3.8 15.8 45.7 38.6	48.6 40 19 75 12 30 46 365 0.0 11 3.3 7.5 YR6/2	20 50 R 2 W M			flat surface
82WH 063	* 400 71°38' 118°15'	29.5 35.0 40.4 24.6	53.6 55 18 60 12 35 48 430 0.3 11 3.1 7.5 YR6/2	15 45 HR 5 W M			top of flat hill
82WH 064	* 401 71°41' 117°58'	5.6 21.4 31.5 47.0	43.4 39 21 77 13 31 51 520 0.0 9 3.6 5 YR6/2	10 20 HR 2 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 065	* 402 71°49' 117°51'	29.2 36.0 44.3 19.6	55.3 46 25 89 13 38 44 360 0.5 11 3.3 10 YR6/3	15 45 HR 5 W M			top of flat hill
82WH 066	* 403 71°53' 117°58'	39.7 45.9 35.7 18.4	58.5 46 26 88 12 34 40 380 0.7 17 3.0 10 YR6/2	10 20 HR 2 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 067	* 404 71°55' 117°49'	32.6 40.5 42.4 17.2	53.8 55 24 95 14 38 55 400 0.3 14 3.7 10 YR6/3	15 45 HR 5 W M			flat, top of hill
82WH 068	* 406 71°51' 117°52'	78.8 68.8 25.4 5.8	52.0 123 84 2950 21 41 48 1300 0.2 12 3.4 10 YR5/2	10 40 HR 5 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 070	* 406 71°53' 117°29'	34.5 42.7 39.2 18.1	46.4 94 31 130 16 55 72 500 0.3 11 4.4 10 YR6/3	20 40 HR 5 W M			2 deg. slope, sorted nets and stripes
82WH 071	* 407 71°47' 117°38'	29.7 47.5 40.9 11.6	52.1 90 29 108 17 56 66 540 0.6 13 4.5 10 YR5/2	10 90 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 072	* 408 71°35' 117°22'	32.1 41.0 38.7 20.3	49.2 97 31 97 15 53 64 712 0.3 10 4.8 10 YR6/3	20 40 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 073	* 410 71°39' 116°53'	51.2 36.5 44.2 19.2	30.4 50 55 2200 19 70 75 560 0.0 7 7.0 5 Y 4/2	20 40 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 074	* 411 71°55' 117°00'	21.7 45.0 35.3 19.7	38.0 87 22 80 19 68 86 580 0.3 11 4.4 5 YR6/4	20 40 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 075	* 412 71°48' 116°38'	27.8 28.0 42.4 29.5	38.5 80 17 75 18 71 104 440 0.3 9 3.8 7.5 YR6/4	20 40 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 076	* 413 71°29' 116°49'	38.9 39.9 42.9 17.3	46.3 86 27 70 22 64 74 520 0.0 10 4.0 10 YR6/3	20 40 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 078	* 417 72°06' 116°48'	60.8 55.3 32.0 12.7	44.3 86 28 117 19 48 57 935 0.4 18 5.3 10 YR6/4	20 40 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon
82WH 079	* 421 72°10' 115°50'	31.7 46.0 43.4 10.6	70.9 65 51 71 15 44 38 1100 0.3 27 4.0 10 YR6/3	20 40 VR 15 W M			level, sorted polygon

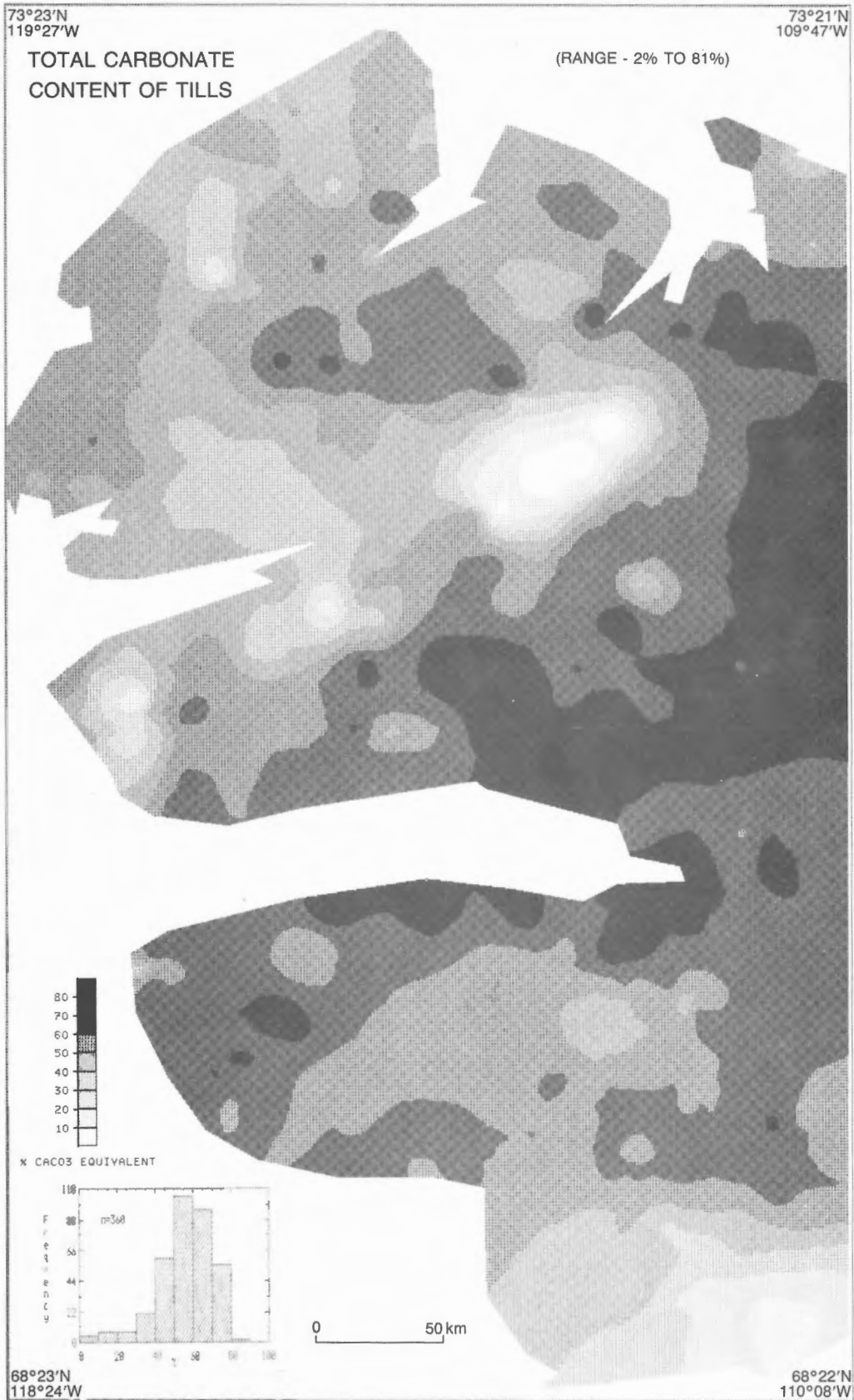
- s-data used for plotting, s=sample part of formal design, gravel as % of whole sample, sand/silt/clay as t of C2m fraction
- carbonate is % expressed as CaCO₃ equivalent, iron is %, all other elements ppm in C2 micron fraction, 0=below detection limit
- Munsell colour of dried sample under fluorescent light, colour in comments is field observation
- %veg and %stns = estimate of percent vegetation and stone cover on site surfaces
- %gr and %bs = granitic and basic igneous clasts in the stone cover (%) or MK=moderately rare, RR=rare
- VR=very rare
- dr represents drainage; (W)ell drained, (I)ntermediate and (P)oor drainage
- st represents stoniness; (V)ery stony, (M)oderately stony, and (N)ot stony
- ox and org are columns for presence of oxidation and organics denoted by (X)

-Identification-		-Location-		-Grain size-		-Geochemistry-														-Colour-		-Surface features-				-Pit observations-				-Comments-
sample	site	latitude	longitude	gravel	sand	silt	clay	carbonate	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Cr	Mn	U	As	Fe	Munsell	Xveg	Xstns	Xgr	Xbs	dr	st	ox	org			
83S88 69	1129	69°44'	115°10'	35.0	81.5	12.0	6.5	45.9	35	15	38	9	31	30	340	0.8	6	2.2	10 YR6/3											
83S88 73	1133	69°45'	115°13'	28.3	52.3	36.5	11.2	48.9	48	13	60	14	38	40	540	0.8	5	3.0	10 YR6/3											
83S88 94	1154	69°53'	110°56'	7.7	60.1	30.8	9.1	51.1	31	8	31	8	19	20	300	1.0	3	1.7	7.5YR6/4											
83S88 97A	1157	70°07'	116°42'	18.2	35.9	47.2	17.2	74.3	13	11	22	4	14	14	200	1.1	3	1.0	10 YR7/2											
83S88105	1165	69°11'	113°17'	28.5	47.3	38.4	14.3	47.3	41	14	45	11	30	29	390	1.1	4	2.4	10 YR6/3	15	60			W	V	X	X	gentle slope		
83S88123-3A	1183	7°08'	116°46'	1.4	14.2	65.6	20.3	77.3	20	17	32	6	17	17	230	0.9	4	1.5	10 YR7/3											
83S88127	1189	69°35'	114°18'	26.6	45.8	35.9	18.3	51.7	36	12	46	9	27	32	320	0.9	0	2.4	7.5YR6/4											
83S88129A	1189	69°35'	114°18'	25.5	45.9	37.5	16.6	59.0	26	11	34	8	22	23	280	0.9	2	1.6	10 YR6/3											
83NJ 019	1224	69°50'	116°40'	27.0	39.2	41.6	19.2	62.4	35	12	40	5	17	20	280	0.9	6	1.7	10 YR7/2											
83NJ 029	1229	69°47'	116°48'	21.5	47.0	36.2	16.8	65.0	32	11	33	4	17	20	220	0.6	4	1.7	10 YR7/3	20	60	10	8	M	M	X			low drainin crest	
83NJ 033	1230	69°46'	116°39'	28.3	47.9	36.3	15.8	63.3	28	8	35	6	17	21	270	0.8	3	1.7	10 YR7/3	20	60	4	8	M	M				hummocky moraine, level, irregular frost cracks	
83NJ 397	1234	69°49'	116°41'	25.3	43.2	39.3	17.5	60.8	26	12	35	4	15	20	240	0.6	4	1.6	10 YR7/2	15	65			M	X				outwash terrrace, polygons, till showing through	
83NJ 398	1234	69°49'	116°41'	22.8	44.1	39.0	16.9	60.4	28	10	37	6	17	18	290	0.5	4	1.7	10 YR7/3											
83NJ 399	1234	69°49'	116°41'	26.1	43.5	39.6	16.9	61.7	24	8	31	5	15	16	270	0.3	4	1.5	10 YR7/3											
83NJ 400	1234	69°49'	116°41'	28.1	42.7	41.0	16.3	63.0	28	8	36	6	17	20	270	0.3	4	1.3	10 YR7/3											
83NJ 401	1234	69°49'	116°41'	24.9	43.5	39.4	17.1	64.5	28	14	38	6	19	22	280	0.0	5	1.9	10 YR7/3											
83NJ 403	Ø	1235	69°39'	114°46'	56.6	61.1	30.0	81.9	60.3	54	17	46	12	32	30	460	0.3	8	2.5	10 YR7/4										
sample	site	latitude	longitude	gravel	sand	silt	clay	carbonate	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Cr	Mn	U	As	Fe	Munsell	Xveg	Xstns	Xgr	Xbs	dr	st	ox	org			

- *data used for plotting, Ø=sample part of formal design, gravel as % of whole sample, sand/silt/clay as % of <2mm fraction
- carbonate is % expressed as CaCO₃ equivalent, iron is %, all other elements ppm in <2 micron fraction, 0=below detection limit
- Munsell colour of dried sample under fluorescent light, colour in comments is field observation

- Xveg and Xstns = estimate of percent vegetation and stone cover on site surfaces
- Agr and Xbs = granitic and basic igneous clasts in the stone cover (% or HR=moderately rare, RR=rare
VR=very rare)
- dr represents drainage; (W)well drained, (I)intermediate and (P)poor drainage
- st represents stoniness; (V)very stony, (M)moderately stony, and (N)not stony
- ox and org are columns for presence of oxidation and organics denoted by (X)

APPENDIX 2
 Contoured plots of selected trace elements in till

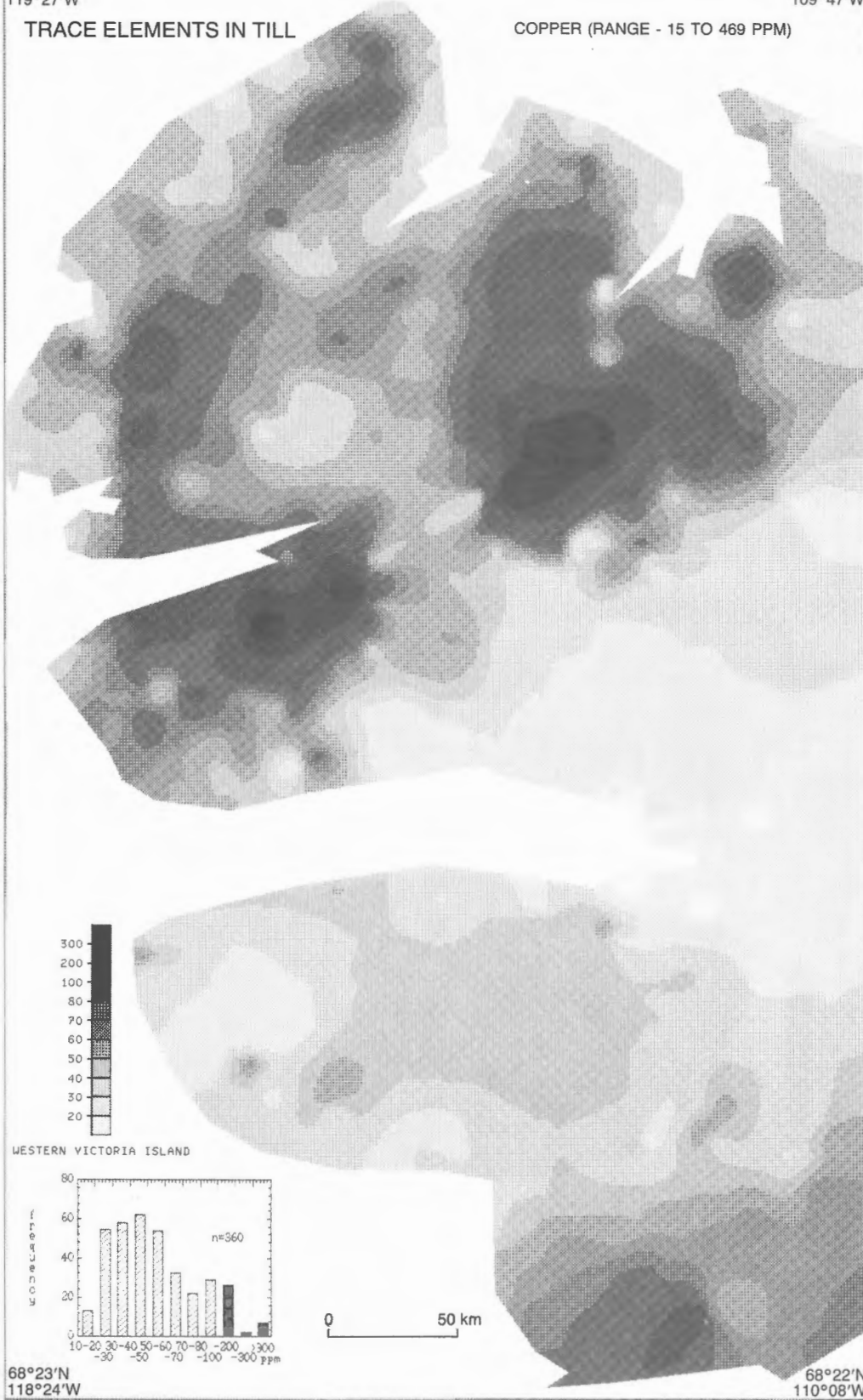


73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL

COPPER (RANGE - 15 TO 469 PPM)

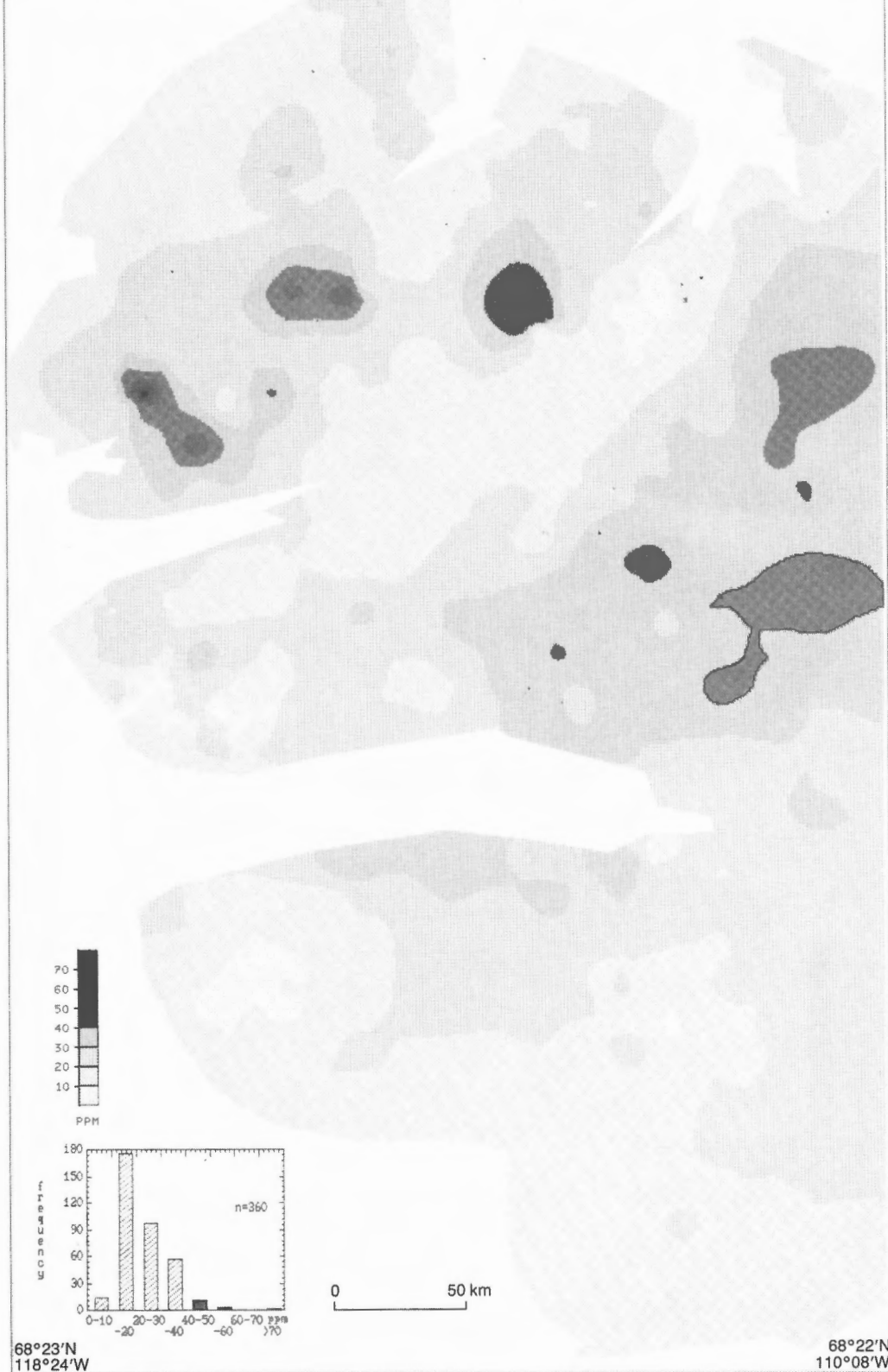


73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL

LEAD (RANGE - 4 TO 84 PPM)



68°23'N
118°24'W

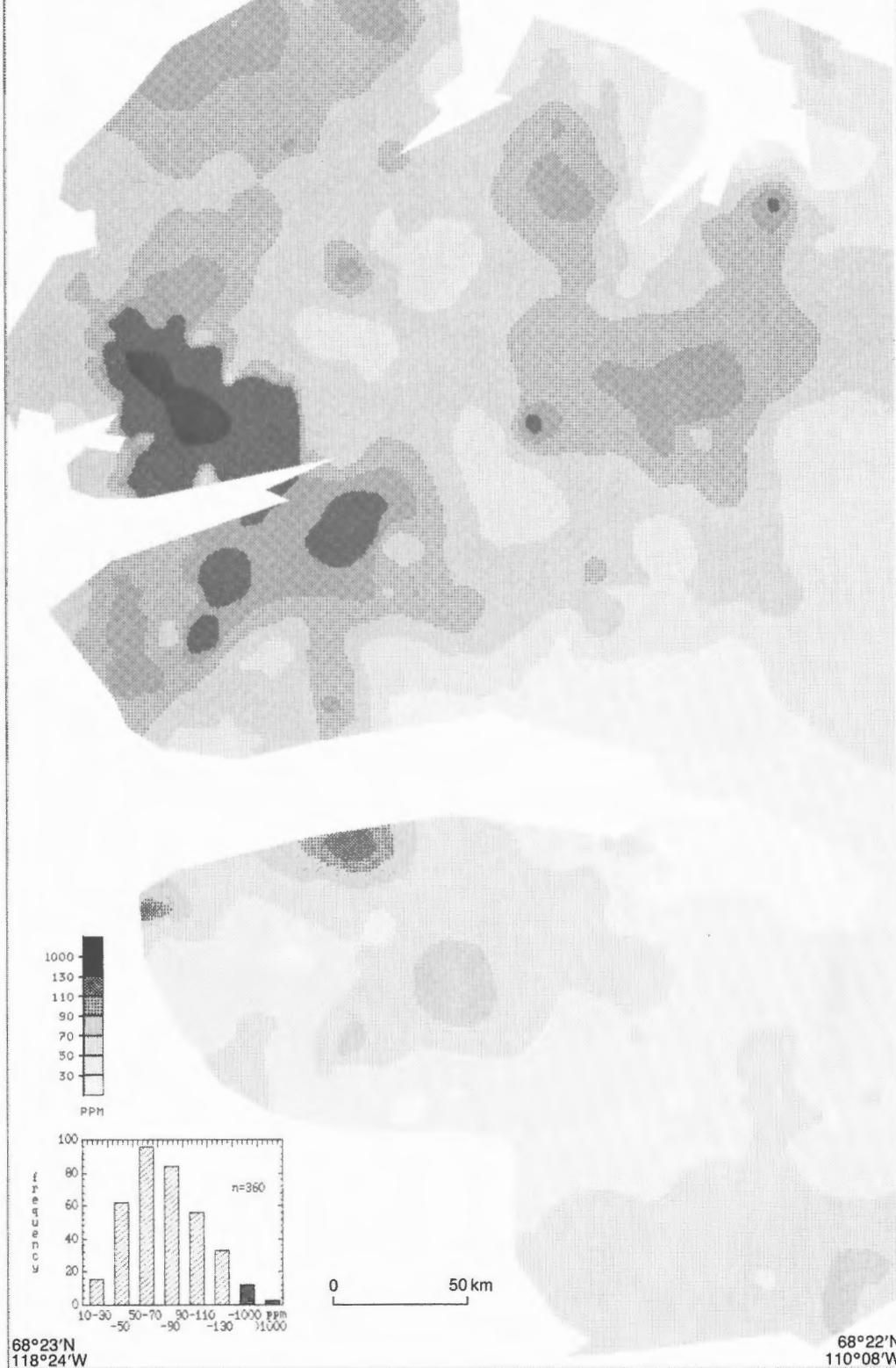
68°22'N
110°08'W

73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL

ZINC (RANGE - 20 TO 2950 PPM)

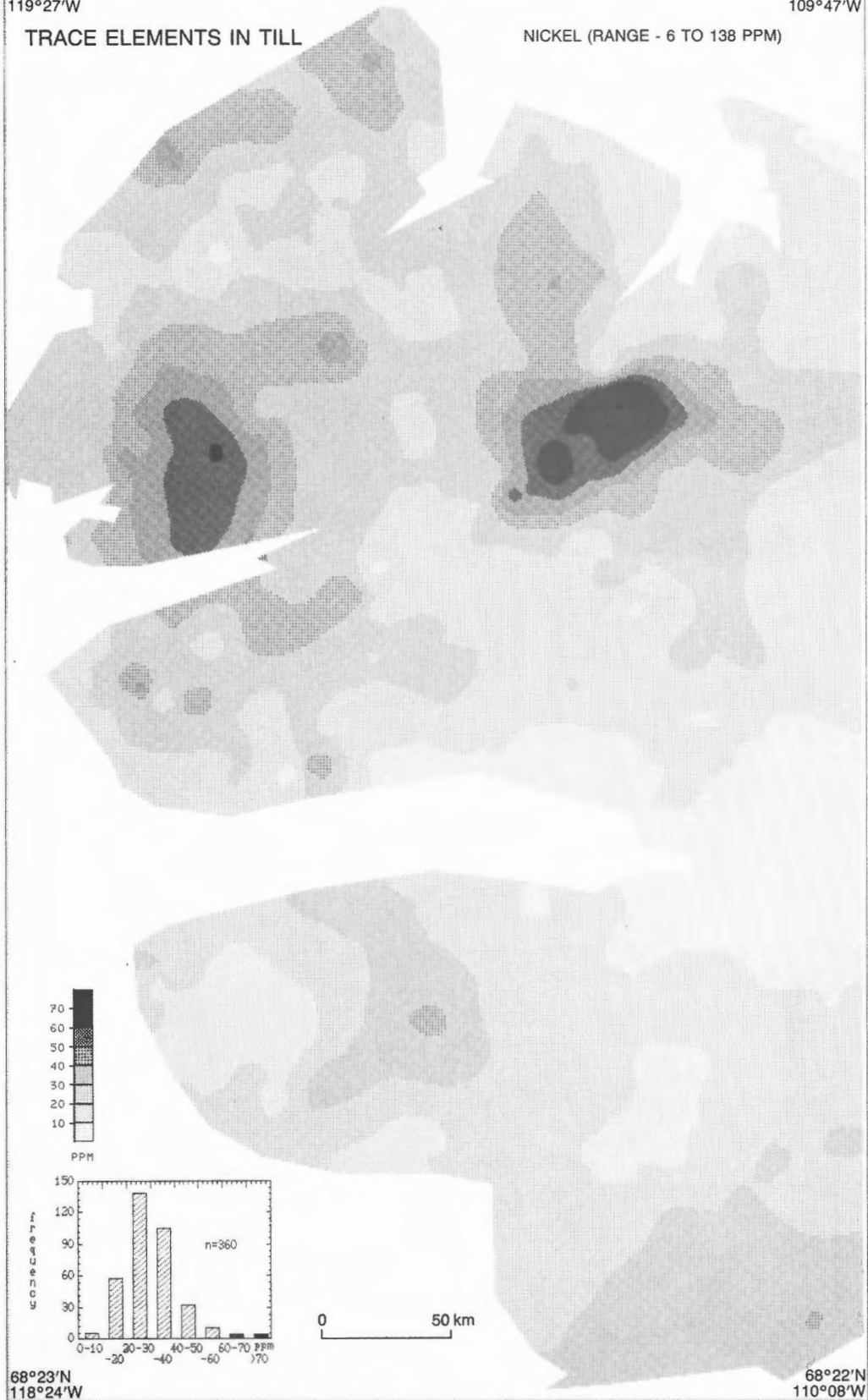


73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL

NICKEL (RANGE - 6 TO 138 PPM)



68°23'N
118°24'W

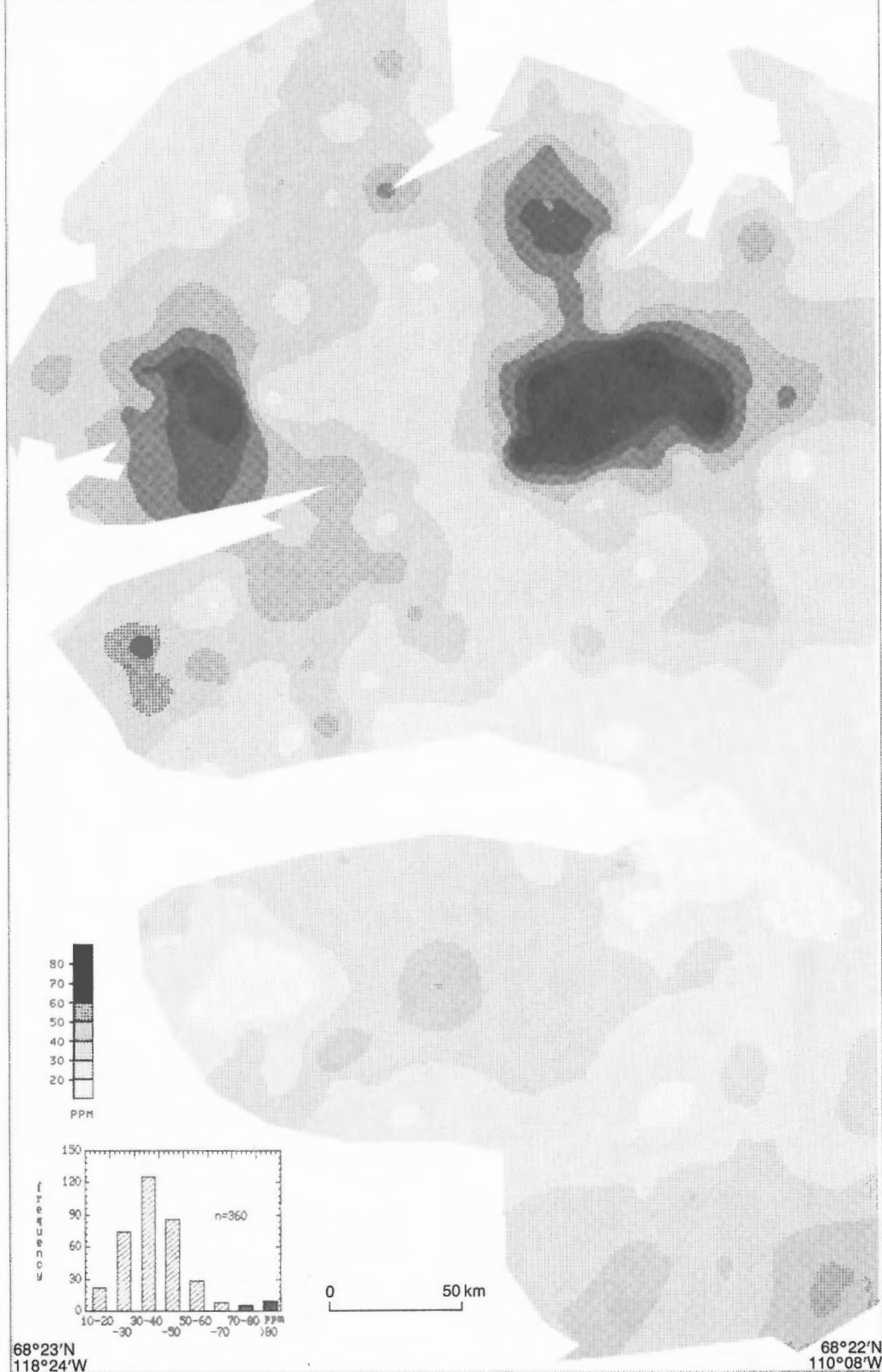
68°22'N
110°08'W

73°23'N
119°27'W

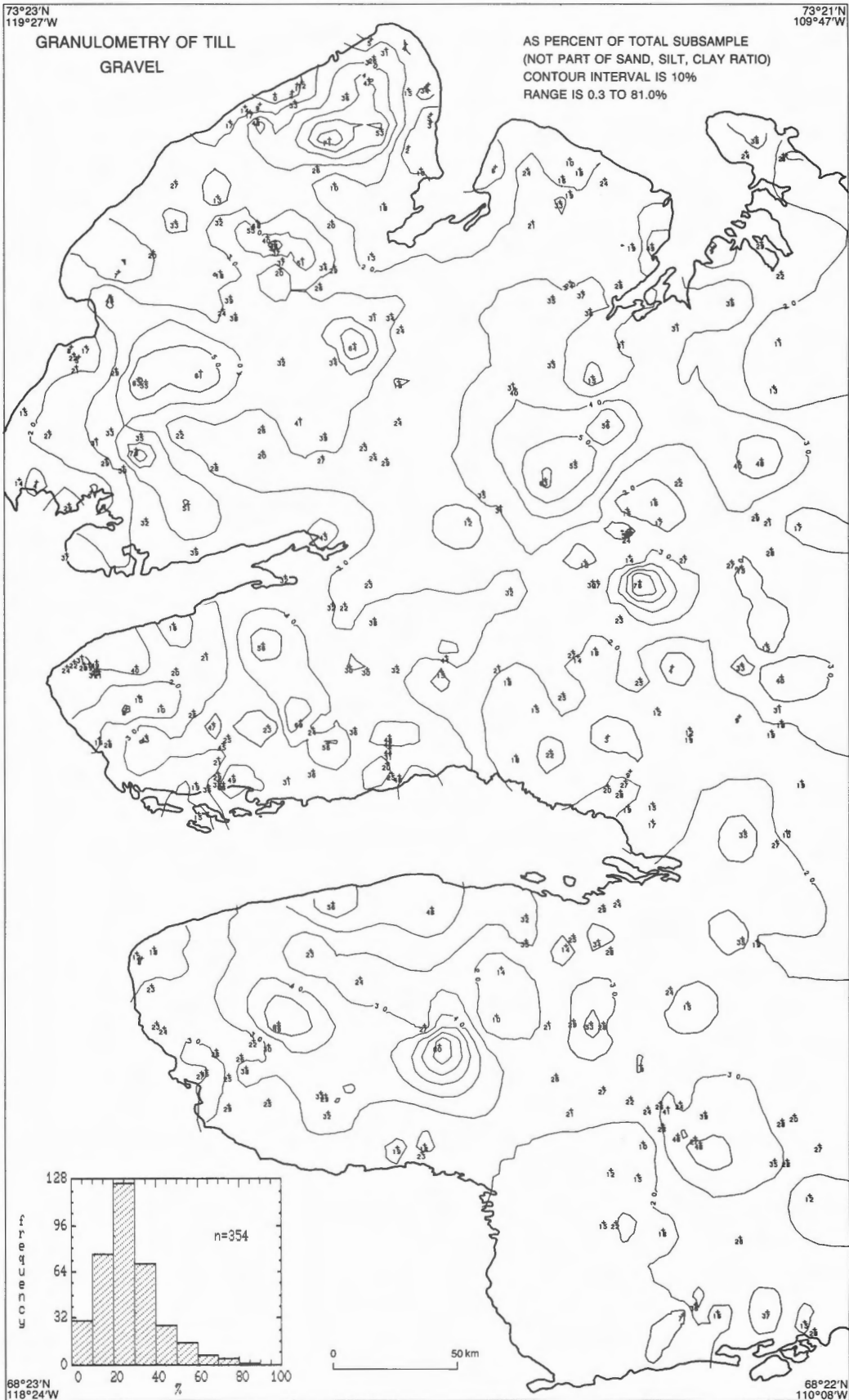
73°21'N
109°47'W

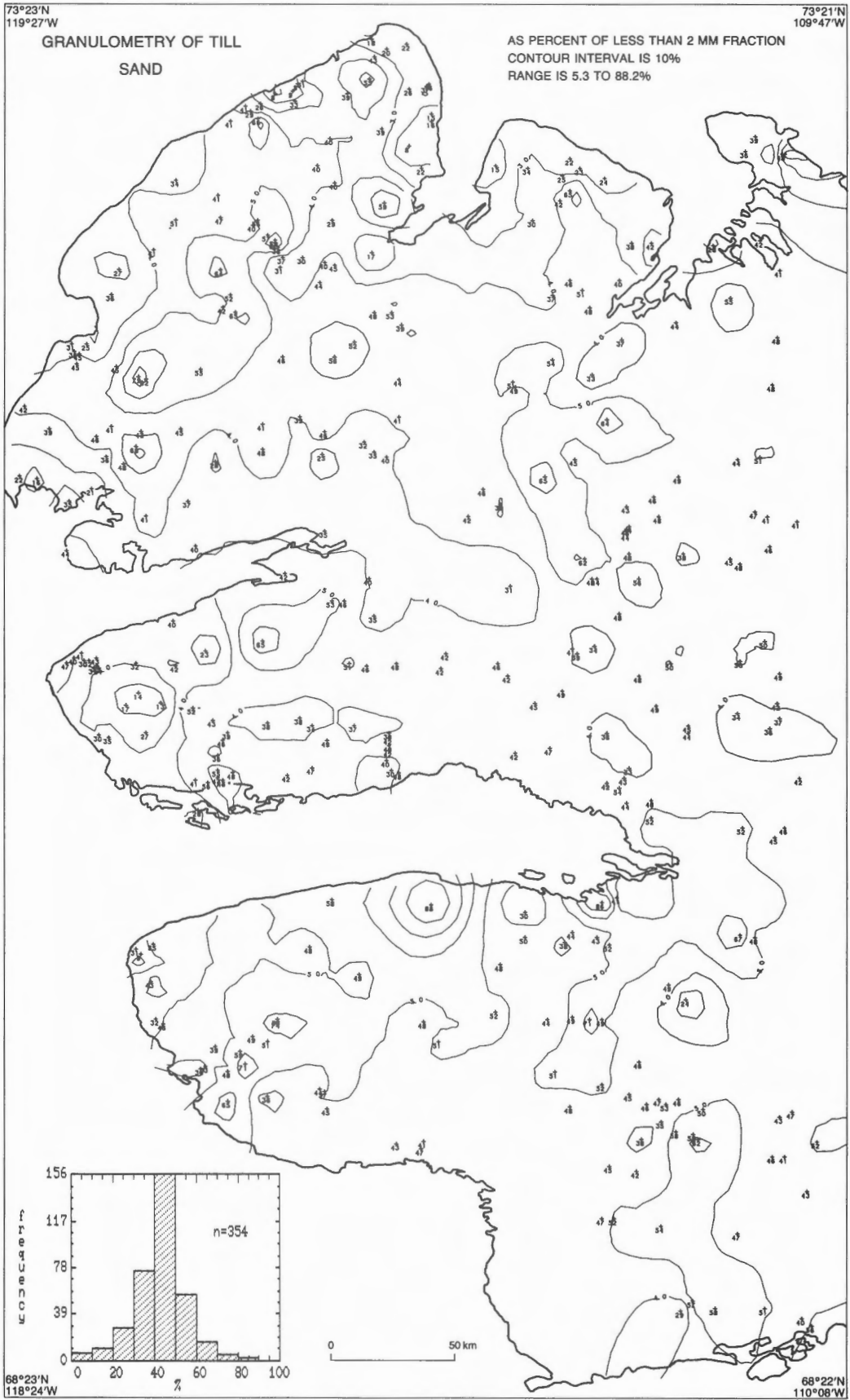
TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL

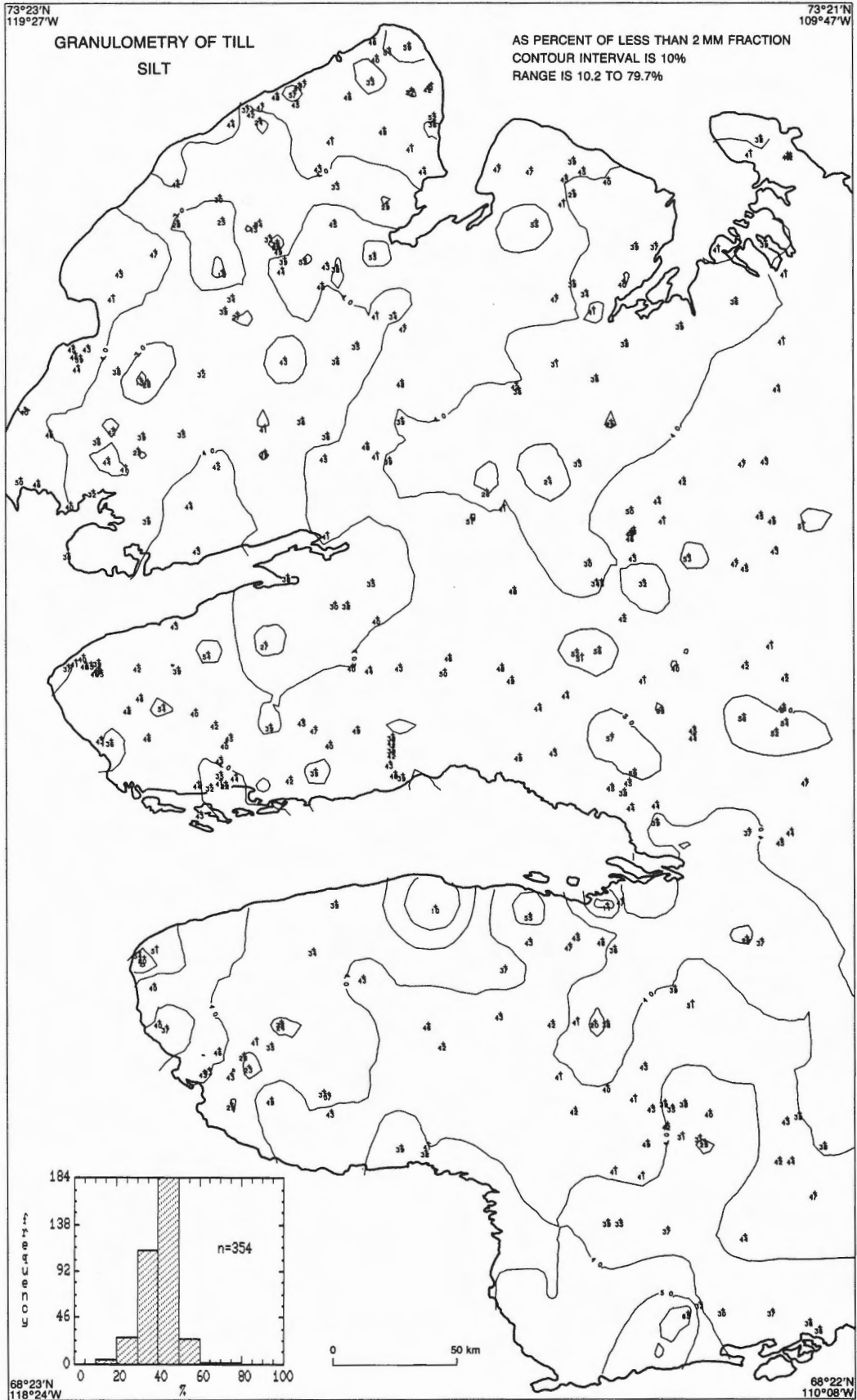
CHROMIUM (RANGE - 10 TO 127 PPM)

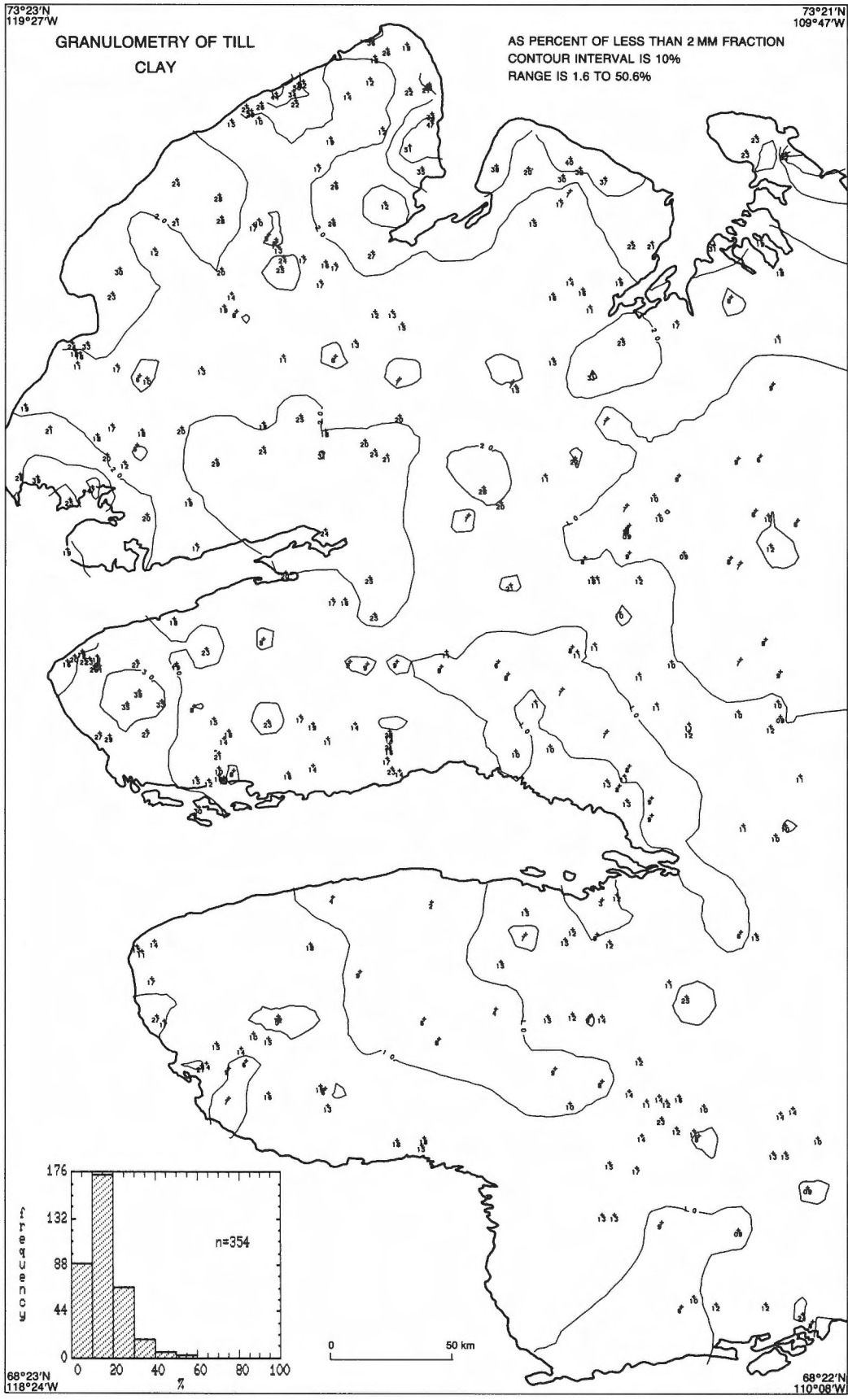


APPENDIX 3
 Point plots of granulometric and trace element data







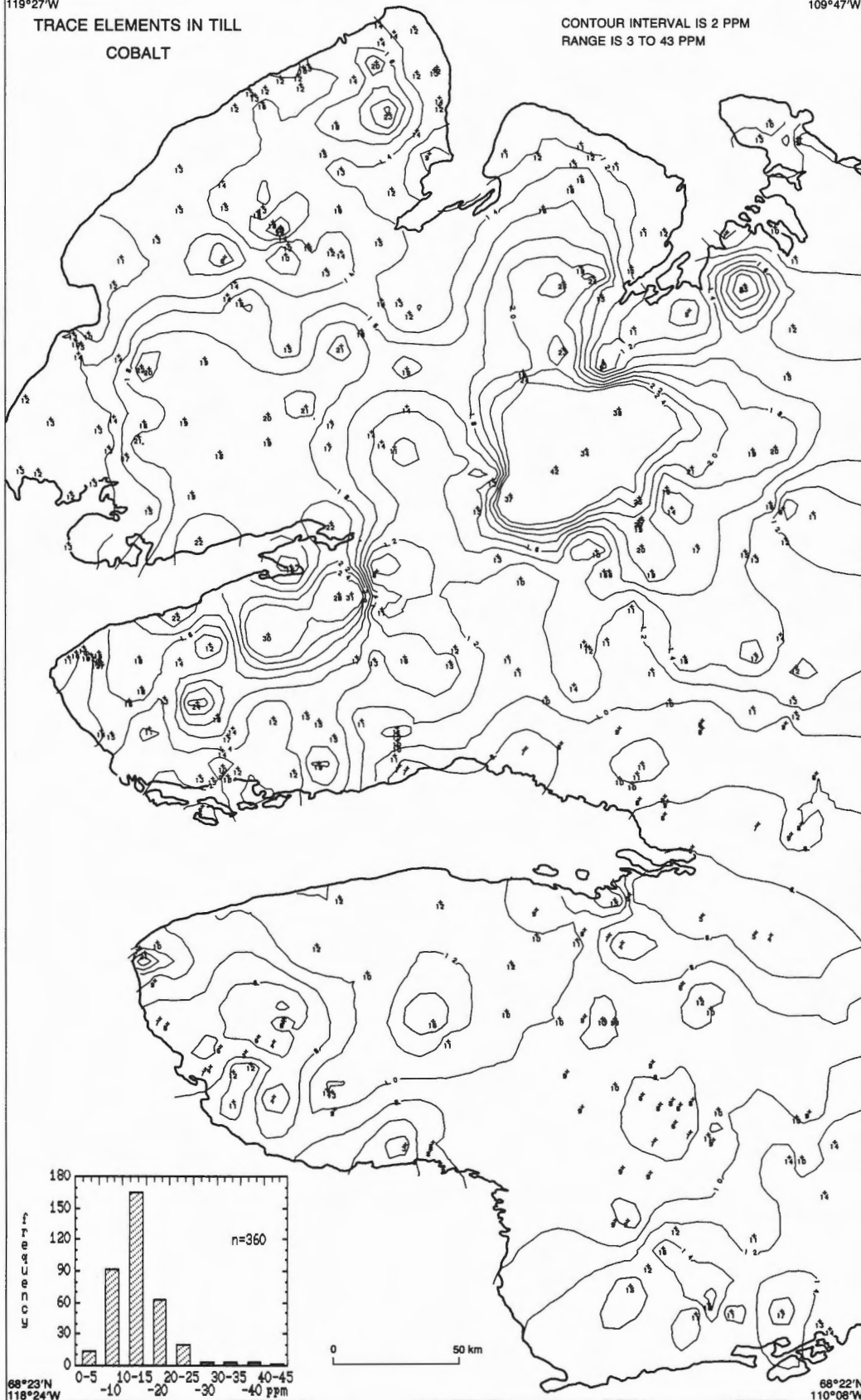


73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL
COBALT

CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 2 PPM
RANGE IS 3 TO 43 PPM



68°23'N
118°24'W

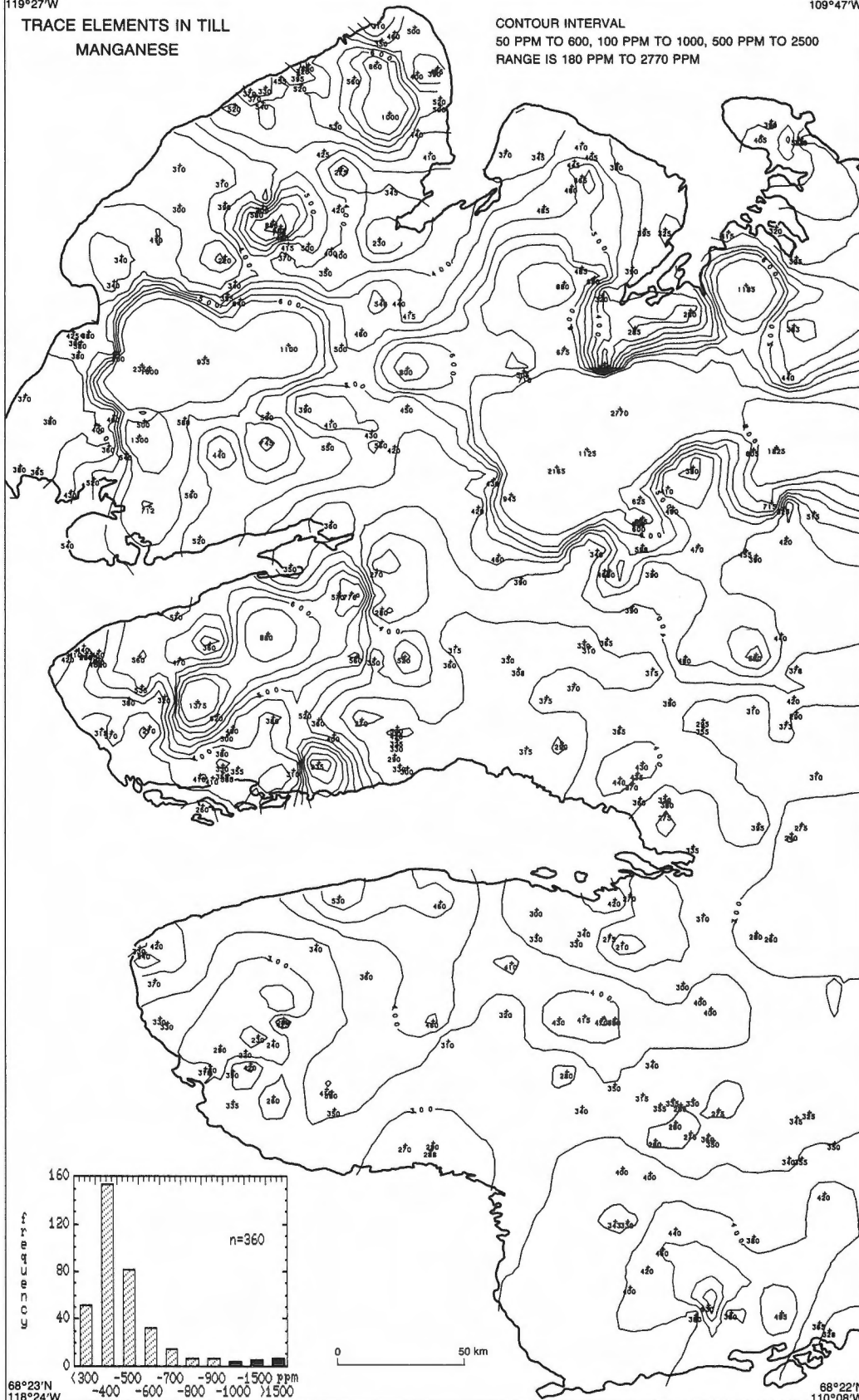
68°22'N
110°08'W

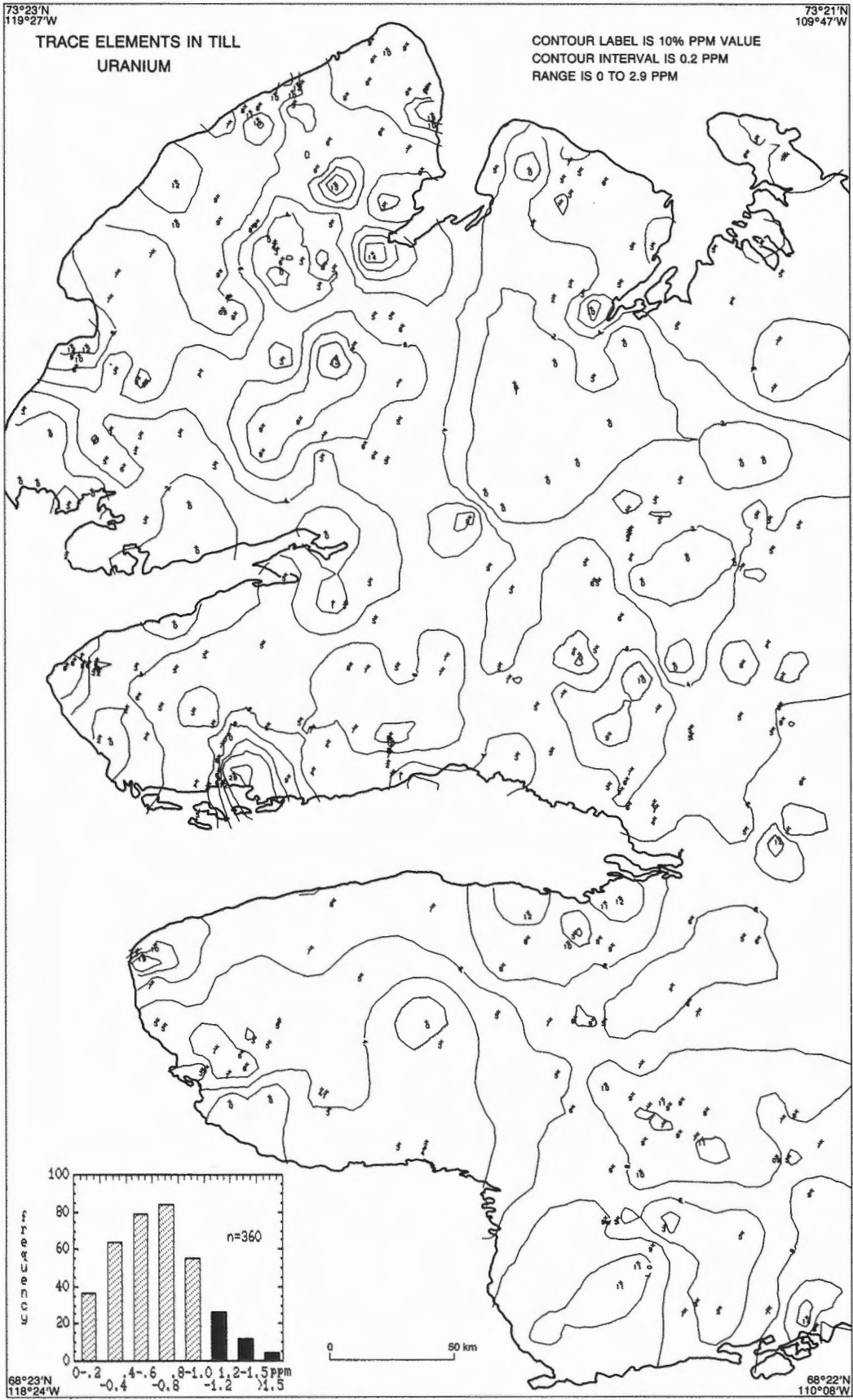
73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL MANGANESE

CONTOUR INTERVAL
50 PPM TO 600, 100 PPM TO 1000, 500 PPM TO 2500
RANGE IS 180 PPM TO 2770 PPM



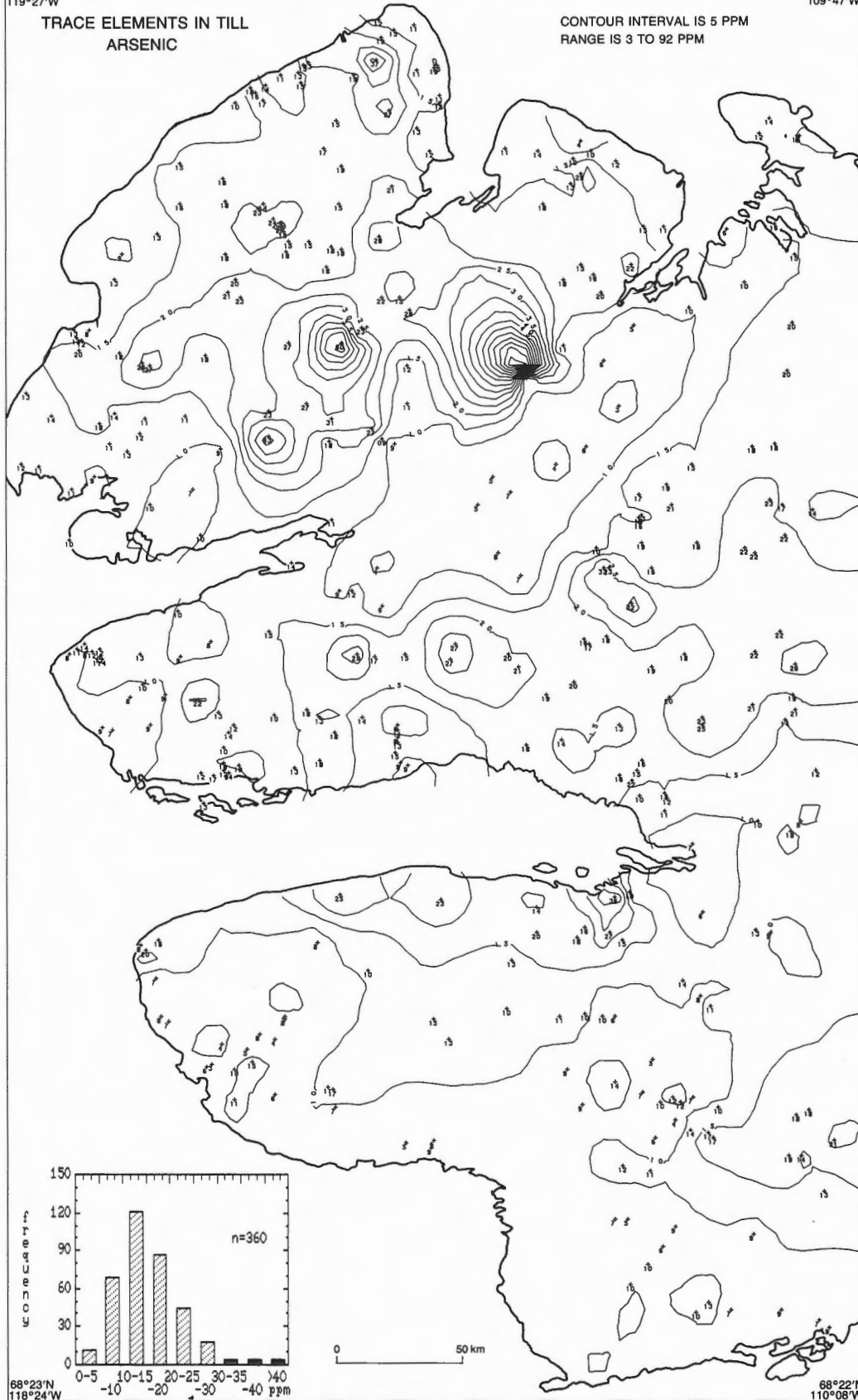


73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL
ARSENIC

CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 5 PPM
RANGE IS 3 TO 92 PPM



68°23'N
118°24'W

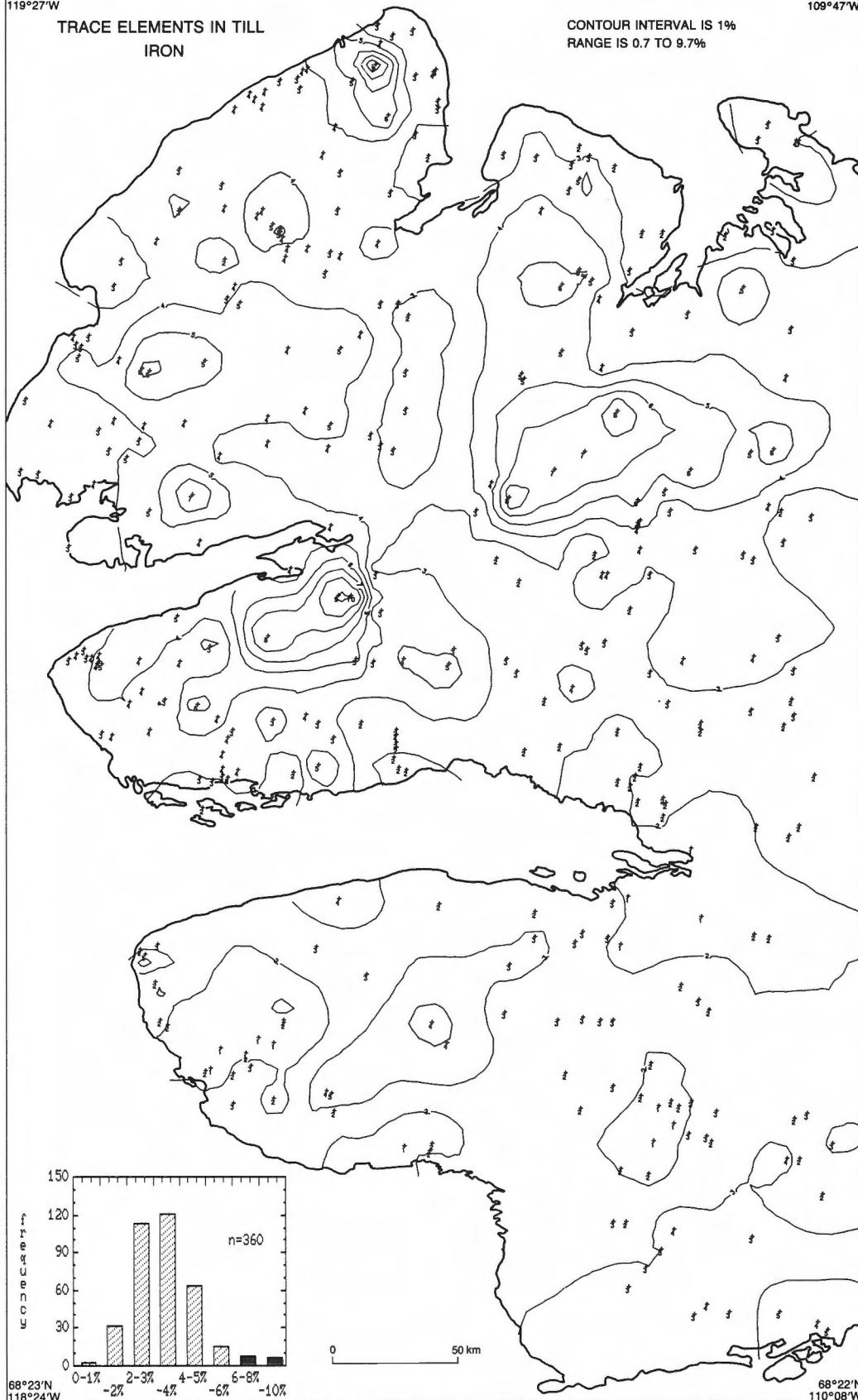
68°22'N
110°08'W

73°23'N
119°27'W

73°21'N
109°47'W

TRACE ELEMENTS IN TILL IRON

CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 1%
RANGE IS 0.7 TO 9.7%



68°23'N
118°24'W

68°22'N
110°08'W

