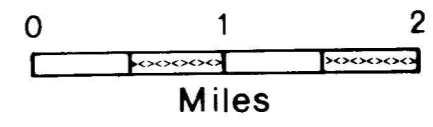


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS MACKENZIE DELTA (107C-W $\frac{1}{2}$)

Geology by V. Rampton

SCALE 1:125,000



1972

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96
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OTTAWA



BASIC MAP LEGEND

Landform unit notation

Genetic category (ies) → G
Textural modifier(s) → PK
Morphologic modifier(s) → M

Stratigraphic relationship (H overlies F) use where upper unit is thin and irregular land underlying unit is known.

Genetic Categories

C - colluvial
E - eolian
F - fluvial
L - lacustrine
M - moraine
O - organic (see symbol for organic)
B - bedrock
U - undifferentiated or unknown, commonly M or L

Textural Modifiers²

c - clay, clayey
s - silt or interbedded clay, silt and fine sand
sa - sand, sandy
g - gravel, gravelly
sh - shales

Morphologic Modifiers³

e - eroded, gullied
f - fan
h - hummocky
m - rolling
p - plain
r - ridged, beach
t - terrace
v - veneer⁴
G - glaciote⁵
K - thermokarst⁵

Genetic Modifiers¹

G - glacial
A - responsible genetic process still actively affecting area

¹ Mainly used to separate eluvial deposits (F¹) from noneluvial fluvial deposits (F); to separate late Pleistocene lacustrine deposits (L²) from lacustrine deposits of thermokarst origin (L); to indicate areas where the responsible genetic process is still active (A).

² Where textures are not indicated, the following textural modifiers are assumed:

E - sand
F¹ - sand or gravel
F² - silt or clay
L¹ - silt or sand
L² - clay or silt, in some cases dependent on materials adjacent to shoreline
U - probably silt or clay, but maybe sand in some cases.

³ Where morphology is not indicated, the following morphologic modifiers are assumed:

C - gentle or moderate slopes
L - flat or gently sloping; in places stepped
U - flat or gently rolling
E - flat or having small ridges
M - rolling

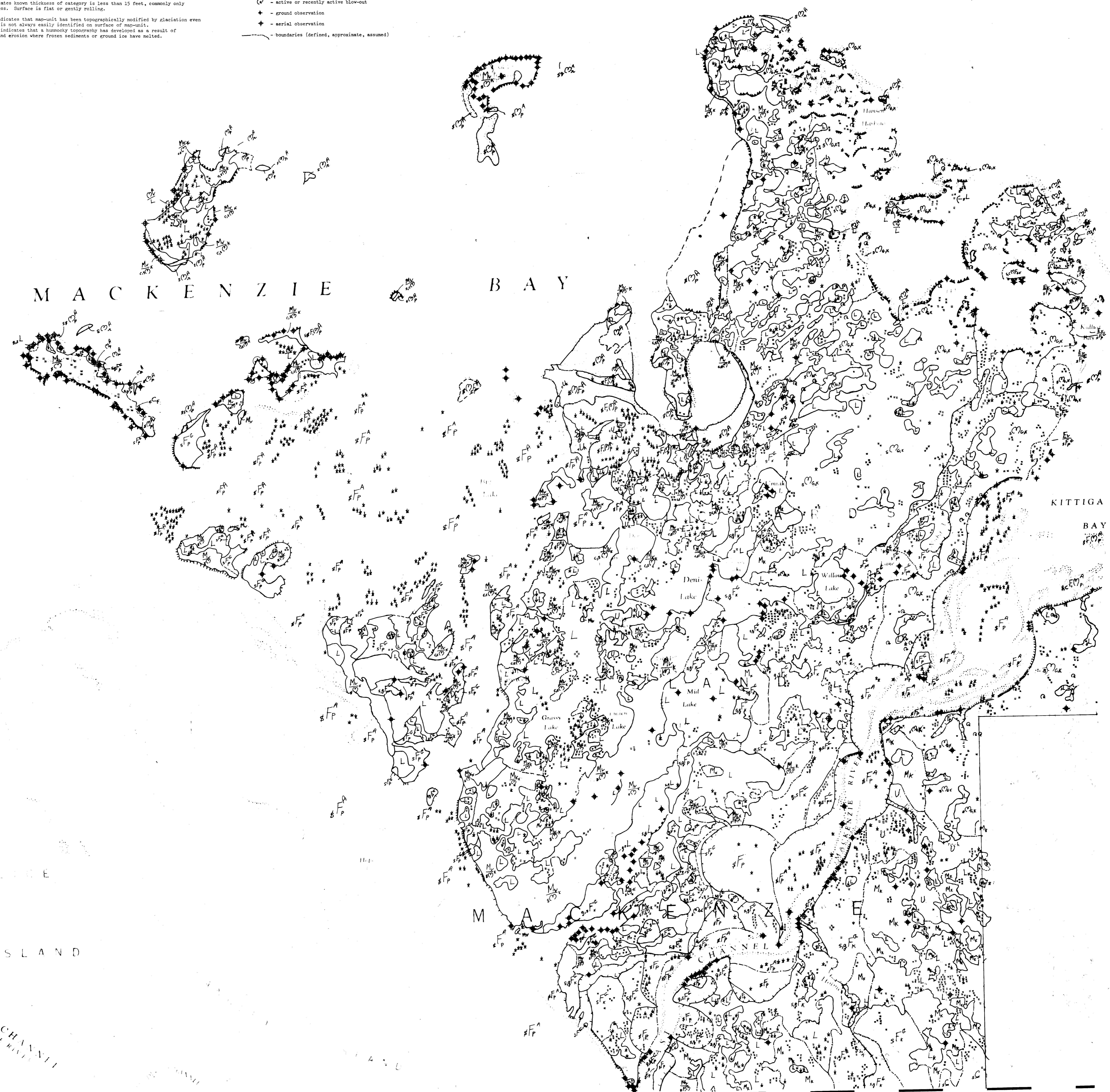
⁴ Veneer indicates known thickness of category is less than 15 feet, commonly only 3 feet or less. Surface is flat or gently rolling.

⁵ Glaciated indicates that neo-unit has been topographically modified by glaciation even though till is not always easily identified on surface of neo-unit. Thermokarst indicates that a hummocky topography has developed as a result of subsidence and erosion where frozen sediments or ground ice have melted.

Symbols

— beach ridge or spit (sand or gravel)
— former beach ridge or spit (sand or gravel; gravel)
— sea cliff or escarpment, >25 ft, constantly or periodically undercut (v indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock)
— former sea cliff (partly cut in bedrock)
— abandoned glaciolacustrine shoreline, marked by cliffs, beaches, etc.
— stream-cut escarpment, constantly or periodically undercut (v indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock)
— former stream-cut escarpment (v indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock)

— standing water covering >30 percent of area
= = = organic deposit, >15 ft thick
+ = active or recently active blow-out
+ = ground observation
+ = aerial observation
— boundaries (defined, approximate, assumed)



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