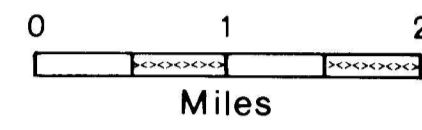


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS MACKENZIE DELTA (107C - E 1/2)

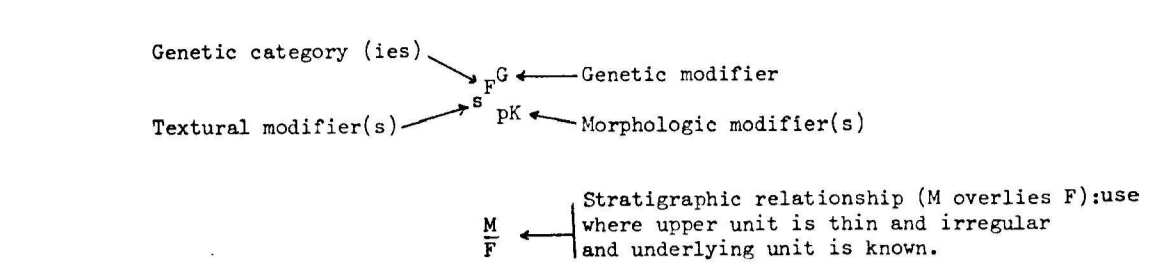
Geology by V. Rampton

SCALE 1:125,000



1972

BASIC MAP LEGEND



Genetic Categories

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

Genetic Modifiers

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

Textural Modifiers

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

Morphologic Modifiers

- e - eroded, gullied
- r - rim
- h - hummocky
- m - rolling
- p - plain
- r - ridged, beach
- t - terraced
- v - veneer¹
- G - glaciated²
- X - thermokarst³

¹Mainly used to separate glaciofluvial deposits (F^G) from nonglacial fluvial deposits (F); to separate late Pleistocene glaciolacustrine deposits (L^G) from lacustrine deposits of thermokarst origin (L); to indicate areas where the responsible genetic process is still active (A).

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

- E - sand
- F^G - silt or fine sand
- F - sand or gravel
- M - stony clay
- F^GL - silt or clay
- L - sand or gravel
- A - silt or sand
- L^G - clay or silt, in some cases dependent on materials adjacent to shoreline
- L - a function of materials of surrounding sub-units
- U - probably silt or clay, but maybe sand in some cases.

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

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

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

⁵Glaciated indicates that sub-unit has been topographically modified by glaciation even though till is not always easily identified on surface of sub-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, 5-15 ft thick
- ⊙ - active or recently active blow-out
- ⊙ - ground observation
- ⊙ - aerial observation
- boundaries (defined, approximate, assumed)



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