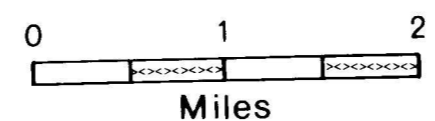


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS

STANTON (107D - NE ¼)

Geology by V. Rampton

SCALE 1:125,000



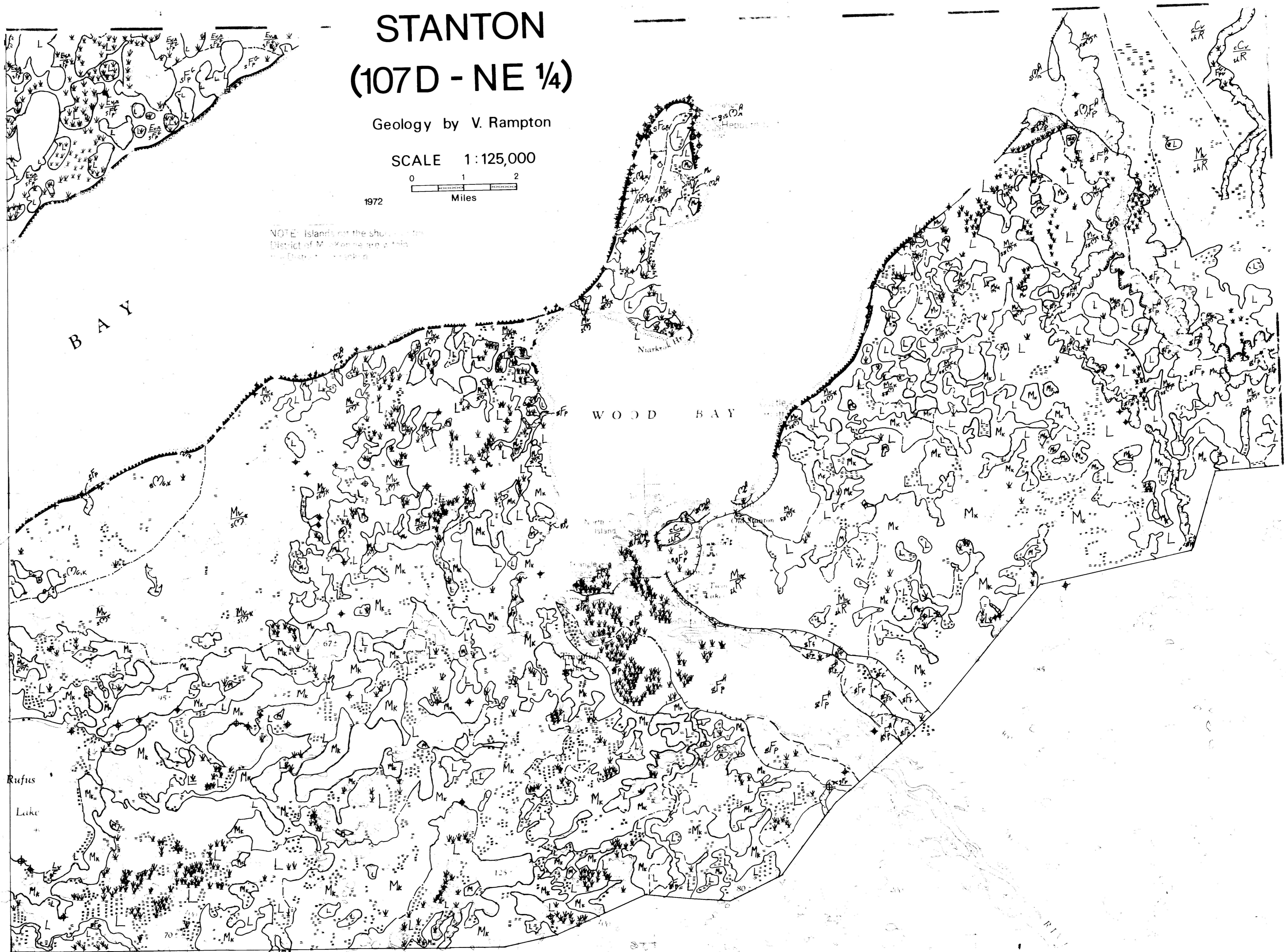
1972

NOTE: Islands on the shore of the District of Mackenzie are within the District of Mackenzie.

- Landform unit notation**
- Genetic category (ies) → G ← Genetic modifier
 Textural modifier(s) → PK ← Morphologic modifier(s)
- Stratigraphic relationship (M overlies F); use where upper unit is thin and irregular and underlying unit is known.
- Genetic Categories**
- C - colluvial
 - E - eolian
 - F - fluvial
 - L - lacustrine
 - M - morainal
 - (?) - marine
 - O - organic (see symbol for organic)
 - R - bedrock
 - U - undifferentiated or unknown, commonly M or L
- Textural Modifiers²**
- c - clay, clayey
 - f - silt or interbedded clay, silt and fine sand
 - s - sand, sandy
 - g - gravel, gravelly
 - sh - shale
- Morphologic Modifiers³**
- e - eroded, gullied
 - f - fan
 - h - hummocky
 - m - rolling
 - p - plain
 - r - ridged, beach
 - t - terrace
 - v - veneer⁴
 - G - glaciated⁵
 - K - thermokarst⁵
- Genetic Modifiers¹**
- G - glacial
 - A - responsible genetic process still actively affecting area

- ¹Mainly used to separate glaciofluvial deposits (FG) from nonglacial fluvial deposits (F); to separate late Pleistocene glaciolacustrine deposits (LG) 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:
- F - sand
 - FG - sand or gravel
 - FG - silt or clay
 - FG - silt or sand
 - L - a function of materials of surrounding map-units
 - U - probably silt or clay, but maybe sand in some cases.
 - F - silt or fine sand
 - M - stony clay
 - FG - sand or gravel
 - FG - clay or silt, in some cases dependent on materials adjacent to shoreline
- ³Where morphology is not indicated, the following morphologic modifiers are assumed:
- C - gentle or moderate slopes
 - L - flat or gently sloping
 - U - flat or gently rolling
 - E - flat or having small ridges
 - M - 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 map-unit has been topographically modified by glaciation even though till is not always easily identified on surface of map-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)



OPEN FILE
96
MAY 1972
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
OTTAWA

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