TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION AND SENSITIVITY SERIES (PRELIMINARY)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

LEGEND

I	ORGANIC TERRAIN (including muskeg)	Peat, fen; peat-fen complex; commonly occuring as a cover on Units II, IX and X; flat to moderately sloping.
II	SILT-CLAY PLAINS (marine and lake deposits)	Clay and silt, commonly surfaced by sand or silty sand, with discontinuous organic cover (see Unit I). Principally forming plains bordering rivers and coastal areas. Highly unstable in eroded slopes.
III	THERMOKARST LAKE BEDS	Clay, silt, peat, and local sand on low flat areas formerly occupied by tundra ponds. These materials generally less than ten feet thick over till or sand. Pingos generally confined to this unit.
IV	BEACHES (marine and lake)	Gravel and/or sand ridges or flat areas along present or former shorelines.
V	RIVER DEPOSITS-FINE	Silt and silty sand in river channels, floodplains, low terraces adjoining rivers, and alluvial fans; includes organic silt, peat and minor gravel.
VI	RIVER DEPOSITS-COARSE	Gravel and sand in river channels, floodplains, low terraces adjoining rivers and alluvial fans. Includes some silt, peat, and organic silt.
VII	GRAVEL-SAND HILLS, RIDGES AND TERRACES	Gravel, sand and some silt. Includes eskers, and other glaciofluvial deposits, river terraces, sand dunes, and moraines consisting of deformed gravelly-sandy strata.
VIII	SILT-CLAY HILLS AND RIDGES	Mainly silt and clay with minor sand and gravel in moraines, strata tilted and folded.
IX	TILL PLAIN	Till, occurring as ground moraine with low rolling relief or parallel drumlin ridges. Large areas are clayey to silty till as a thin veneer on shale; locally forms a thin veneer on other kinds of bedrock. Includes undifferentiated areas of Unit I.
X	HUMMOCKY TILL	Clayey to gravelly-sand till, local gravel, forming rolling to hilly moraine composed of individual and coalescent hummocks. Local contrasts in material and ground ice between well drained hills and poorly drained depressions. Includes small undifferentiated areas of Unit I.
XI	UPLAND AND PIEDMONT COMPLEXES	Areas of moderate to low slope, in part hilly, surfaced by till, disintegrated bedrock, and local clay, silt, sand, or gravel. Unconsolidated deposits generally form a thin veneer over rock but in places they are thick (>100 feet).
XII	MOUNTAINOUS AND ROCKY AREAS	Rock outcrop or rock thinly covered by rubble or drift. Moderate to steep slopes.
XIII	ERODED AND/OR ERODING RIVER BANKS, COASTAL CLIFFS, AND VALLEY WALLS (UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL)	Various unconsolidated materials on moderate to steep slopes, generally with surface veneer of slope debris; includes unstable areas.
XIIIR	ERODED AND/OR ERODING RIVER BANKS, COASTAL CLIFFS, AND VALLEY WALLS (BEDROCK)	Bedrock outcrops or bedrock partly covered by rock detritus or unconsolidated materials; slopes commonly steep; includes unstable areas.

Note: Detailed unit descriptions of terrain sensitivity and the performance rating table are presented on a separate sheet which accompanies this map.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY- STANTON

Bedrock exposures, of flat lying Upper Cretaceous shale, occur in the area southeast of Liverpool Bay. As far as is known, there is only one small bedrock exposure along the south shore of the Bay west of Anderson River. North of the Bay and in parts of the area south of the Bay the cover of unconsolidated deposits is continuous. Overburden thicknesses of more than 200 feet are common.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Rampton, V.N., Surficial Geology and Landforms, Mackenzie Delta (107C), Stanton (107D), Cape Dalhousie (107E), and Malloch Hill (97F) 1:125,000, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 96, 1972.

Yorath, C.J. et al: Geology of the Eastern Part of the Northern Interior and Arctic Coastal Plains, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 68-27, 1969.

Compiled by R.L. Monroe, 1972

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Subject to revision and correction.

STANTON

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilomètres

Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 feet
Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level

Projection transverse de Mercator
Réseau géodésique nord-américain unifié 1927
Équidistance des courbes: 100 pieds
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer

TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION AND SENSITIVITY SERIES
Produced for
Indian and Northern Affairs
by
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Roads: Routes:
Stone surface, all weather — de gravier, toute saison
Dirt truck trail — de terre, carrier
Dry weather — période sèche
Cut elevation; precise, approximate — Point coté; précis, approximatif
Boundary monument — Borne frontière
Pingo — Buttes de terre
Depression contours — Courbes de cuvette
Cliff or low relief — Falaise ou relief peu accentué
Esker — Esker
Building — Bâtiment
Post office — Bureau de poste
Church — Église
School — École
Astronomical monument — Repère astronomique
R.C.M.P. Detachment — Poste de la G.R.C.
Horizontal control point — Point géodésique
Landing ground — Piste d'atterrissage
Intermittent stream — Cours d'eau intermittent
Intermittent lake — Lac intermittent
Rapidly falls — Rapides; chute
Marsh or Swamp — Marais ou marécage
String bogs — Marais en chapelet
Icefield or Glacier — Champ de glace ou glacier
Tundra polygons — Sols polygonaux
Tundra ponds — Étangs de toundra

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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STANTON
107 D
EDITION 2

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