OUP/UNIT <sup>1</sup>	MATERIALS DESIGNATOR <sup>2</sup>	тородгарну, LANDFORM GENESIS <sup>3</sup>	DRAINAGE, ACTIVE LAYER PROCESSES AND MICRORELIEF <sup>4</sup>	SURFICIAL MATERIALS <sup>5</sup>	GROUND 1CE <sup>6</sup>	vegetation 7	SENSITIVITY <sup>8</sup>	TRAFFICABILI
12		Altitude: 0-4000' (0-1220m); ice caps to >5000'.  Mountain ranges trending NNE; to 100 km long, 5 to 30 km wide; local relief commonly >500 m. Ridges fused into mountain massif towards east margin of mapped area. Generally rugged terrain with large proportion of steep slopes, many minor to major scarps and hogback ridges.  Group developed on resistant carbonates and quartzose sandstones, lesser siltstone, and weak to resistant shale, generally of Paleozoic age. Folded and thrust and later eroded into ridge and valley topography. Deep wide valleys filled by poorly lithified Eureka Sound sediments (group 13).  Canon Fiord, a glacially enlarged trough, transects groups 12 and 13. There are few other non strike-aligned low level valleys. Longitudinal valleys are generally closed by the bifurcating mountain chains.	(i) range of elevation in the group (ii) cliffs provide shade (iii) deep snowdrifts common in gullies, as snow blows off ridges.	Chiefly colluvium derived from underlying residual material and bedrock, plus outcrop. A large number (ca. 40) of rock stratigraphic (formational) units underlie the group, and are identified and described on the materials underlay and accompanying legend.  The more resistant units, including %b, Ptf-Pt, Dbl, O-Dar, Oct, Oe, Oco, Ou, & Formations, are chiefly well cemented quartzose sandstones or carbonates, but may include poorly cemented or shaly recessive members. Surficial material is chiefly gravel to boulder size angular rubble,	Few field observations Probably little excess ice in coarse materials Ice to 50% likely in fine grained materials, particularly under long gentle to mode- rate slopes. Ice wedges present in fine materials where mass movement not highly active. Some wedge development on level to gently sloping coarse materials.	that are high, and well drained.  Local Saxifraga oppositifolia (<10%) barrens are found at lower elevations & on some gravel deposits. A shrub component is absent. Alopecurus alpinus, Papaver	×	Roughness Tra
		Landforms appear to be chiefly the result of subaerial erosion (fluvial and mass movement processes). Canon Fiord and some valleys near the eastern map margin have been eroded by regional or continental ice sheets. Summits, particularly in the Sawtooth Range, have been eroded by alpine glaciations.  Perennial snow patches, glacierets and ice caps are commonly developed above 1000 m elevation, with a few glacier's extending to sea level.	the group:  (a) On steep slopes and cliffs underlain by resistant lithologies and cliffs of weaker lithologies: rockfall, talus slopes and fans; fluvial fans at slope base;  (b) On moderate and steep slopes over resistant lithologies: Close-spaced solifluction lobes, commonly of coarse materials and of massive proportions (to several metres high, 100 <sup>2</sup> m + area);  (c) On steep to gentle slopes over weaker lithologies, mass movement processes range from solifluction	lesser sand or silt and outcrop.  Formations where either resistant members or recessive members may dominate, include Ki, Ts, CPc/Cc, Dob, Dc Formations.  The most extensive recessive units, chiefly of quartzose or calcareous silstone, or anhydrite, include Pmb, De, Dv, Ocb, Ob Formations. Surface material predominantly gravel or finer size rubble, and fine sand or silt.				
			lobes as in (b), to seepage lines and slopewash.  Process rate variable, as ice wedge networks able to develop locally.  No data on depth of active later; c.f. group 1.			•	,	
2.1	r, o, s, ≸ CR, RC, + Cf	0-4000' (0-1220 m).  Rugged mountain chains and deeply incised stream and river courses, developed on generally resistant lithologies. Generally steep slopes or cliffs, though small level areas or gentle slopes widespread.  Extensive cliffed areas identified on materials underlay	See 12. for resistant lithologies; small areas of weaker lithologies.	See 12. for resistant formations.	See 12.	* most of area devoid of vegetation. local sparse purple saxifrage-herb barrens at low elevations. Bryophytic seepage areas.	2 C	3 1/
2	r, s, f, o	where 'Cf' is primary genetic term.  0-3500' (0-1065 m).  Rugged terrain developed on both coarse and fine grained lithologies. Steep slopes and cliffs similar to 12.1, intervening short to long gentle to moderate slope segments of finer materials, commonly similar to 12.4. Components indivisible at scale of mapping.	See 12. for both resistant and recessive lithologies.	Discrete areas (chiefly steep slopes) of rubble, minor sand and silt; discrete areas (chiefly lesser slopes) of fine sand, silt and rubble. Generally underlain by less resistant lithologies: KTe-Ki, Ks, CPc.	See 12.	* most of area is devoid of vegetation local communities as in 12.1	2 abC	3 2/
12.3	r, s, si, o RC, CR	1500-3000' (460-915 m).  Level to moderately sloping; minor steep or cliffed areas. Upland plateaus and rounded hills developed on generally resistant lithologies. Surface commonly 2500'± elevation towards east margin of map area. Chiefly residual	Mass movement conspicuous only on small area of moderate and steep slopes.	Coarse grained rubble, lesser outcrop, sand, silt derived from generally resistant sandstone and carbonate Oc Group and Oe Formation	See 12.	* most areas devoid of vegetation local communities as in 12.1	1 c	2 2/3
2.4	r,,s, \$, si CR	Gentle and moderate slopes, relatively smooth and ungullied, developed on finer grained less resistant lithologies within group 12. Minor steep slopes, cliffs, and ridges of resistant members. Similar to 13.4.	See 12.	Colluvium, minor residual material and outcrop, developed on poorly consolidated sandstone, siltstone, carbonates, shale and anhydrite. Chiefly gravel or finer size rubble, and fine sand or silt.	See 12.	* most of area devoid of vegetation seepage areas support bryophytic communities.	3 AbC	2 3/2
2.5	rg≴ CR, P	1000-2000' (305-610 m)  Gently inclined to level areas, underlain by resistant lithologies, but with scattered thick gravelly deposits and much colluvium derived from these deposits. See 13.2 for probable origin.	Drainage fair to good, via subsurface seepage, and seepage lines.	Mixtures and discrete areas of:  a) gravel, sand, boulder fluvial deposits, >2 m thick; b) rubble, sand, silt colluvial deposits.	See 13.2.	* most of area devoid of vegetation sparse saxifrage-herb barrens found on local gravel.	2 abc	1 2
		Glacial ice.  Glaciarets (chiefly cirque glaciers), and ice caps including portions of the Agassiz and 'Central Ellesmere' ice caps. Outlet glaciers from larger ice caps may extend far below equilibrium level.  Ice surface generally smooth, apart from scattered incised supra-glacial streams, and crevasse on larger outlet glaciers. Ice margins generally steep.  Note general lack of retreat features at margins, as ice is close to Neoglacial maximum.				Devoid of vegetation	,	
/UNIT <sup>1</sup>	MATERIALS DESIGNATOR <sup>2</sup>	TOPOGRAPHY, LANDFORM GENESIS <sup>3</sup>	DRAINAGE, ACTIVE LAYER PROCESSES AND MICRORELIEF 4	SURFICIAL MATERIALS 5	GROUND 1CE <sup>6</sup>	VEGETATION <sup>7</sup>	SENSITIVITY 8	TRAFFICABILIT
13	MATERIALS DESIGNATOR	Altitude: 0-2500' (0-760 m).  Most units in this group are underlain entirely by the Eureka Sound Formation. These flat lying to steeply inclined poorly to unconsolidated clastics, fill the NNE trending troughs between the resistant mountain ranges and uplands of group 12. Remnants of a relatively low rolling landscape at ca. 1500' ± 500 are scattered throughout the group, chiefly on divides. Fluvial sediments of this age are widely preserved.  Subsequent rejuvenation of the landscape is probably due to (a) tectonic uplift, (b) a reduction of the distance to base level (sea level) by erosion of Canon and Bay fiord glacial troughs, and by (c) Holocene postglacial emergence of up to 150 m in this area  Rivers are commonly bordered by cliffs 500 to 1500' high; finely dissected moderate to steep slopes constitute much of the group. The only extensive lowland developed on KTE Formation, and not covered by Holocene fluvial sediments, is at the head of Vesle Fiord.  Below ca. 100 m, sediments have been washed by high Holocene sea levels.	Drainage highly variable: e.g. poor on level areas, with ponding in wedge troughs, also poor on some long gentle to moderate slopes; good, via gullies, on steep slopes and cliffs, particularly in more resistant beds.  Mass wasting highly active over much of group, including scattered flowslides on weaker beds.	The Eureka Sound Formation (KTe) in the Cañon Fiord area is typically fine to medium grained quartz sandstone, partly iron cemented, with siltstone, lesser mudstone, shale and coal.  The formation is recessive and incompetent relative to adjacent Paleozoic sediments. Resistant and recessive (finer grained lithology?) members can be identified on air-photos, though contacts have not been mapped in this project or on any published maps.  Surficial material is chiefly fine sand to coarse silt size residual material and colluvium, with angular fragments of sandstone, siltstone, shale; minor outcrop.  There are high level remnants of (pre-Quaternary?) fluvial sediments,	Ice wedge trough net- works are general on surfaces where mass wasting is not highly active.  No other observations of excess ice, however values 25-50% probably common.  ** Recessive members and		Magnitude Form 2 abc	
3.1	≉r <sup>Kf</sup> e RC	1000-2000' (305-610 m).  Level, to low amplitude rolling terrain. Remnants of low relief sub-aerially eroded surface (See 13.).  Generally on main divides. Residual material.	Drainage moderate to poor, chiefly via wedge troughs. Ponding, and thermokarst enlargement of wedge troughs common. Mass wasting only locally active.	chiefly gravel, sand and boulders, 2 m to >20 m thick.  Thick (>2 m) cover of residual material, minor colluvium, derived from underlying KTe Formation (see 13.).  Scattered concentrations of gravel,	See 13.	* Moderately drained materials: 20-40% Salix-Dryas 30% moss Poorly drained materials: Sedge-grass wet meadow.	2 ab	1 3/2 (Note high amplitude wedge troughs)
	g, b, s, si P, C	1000-2000' (305-610 m).  Remnants of flat surfaced pre-Quaternary (?) gravelly fluvial deposits (see 13.). Partially dissected by steep sided valleys and gullies mantled with colluvium derived from fluvial deposits.	Generally well drained by subsurface seepage, or via wedge troughs or runnels; however some ponding in centre of larger level areas.  Low to high amplitude wedge troughs over level to gently inclined surfaces.	sand, silt fluvial deposits (see 13.2).  Subangular to round gravel, boulders; fine to coarse sand. Deposits to 20 m + thick. Colluvium of similar material.  See materials legend, and group 5.	Ice wedges general under level areas and gentle slopes. Other excess ice probably low.	* Moderately drained materials 20% Salix-Dryas 20% moss Well drained materials: Salix-Saxifraga-oppositifolia barrens Local sedge-grass wet meadows.	2 abc 1 on level areas.	2 2/1 1 on level areas.
.3	≠r, <sup>KT</sup> RC, <sup>KT</sup> ČR	500-2500' (150-760 m).  Gently to steeply inclined slopes developed on KTe and finer grained Mesozoic sediments. Minor dissection.	Drainage fair to good via wedge troughs, shallow runnels. Wedge trough network general, low to high amplitude, not appreciably distrubed by mass movement.	Colluvium, minor residual material; texture as 13.1 (without gravel).	See 13.	* 20% Dryas-Salix barrens Locally dense Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub communities and sedge wet meadows.	2 abc	2 3/2
4	s, f, r, si CR	Similar to 13.1 other than steeper slopes.  100-2500' (30-760 m).  Gentle to steep slopes, commonly long (>1 km), with scattered low cliffs. A thick mantle of colluvium derived from underlying KTe or finer grained Mesozoic sediments. Mass wasting active. Similar to 12.4.	Drainage poor to moderately good, via seepage lines, runnels, local gullying.  Solifluction lobes common. Ice wedge troughs over <50% of unit.	Colluvium, minor residual material; texture as 13.1 (without gravel). Minor outcrops in low cliffs and rock knobs.	See 13.	* 20-40% Salix Dryas  30% moss patina  Local Salix-Sax. opp. barrens & sedge wet meadows.	3 abc	2 3/2
.5	KTe, D \$ro CR + Cf	0-2500' (0-760 m).  Moderate to steep slopes. Many cliffed segments, varying from the succession of minor scarps (1-10 m) common across much of the unit, to the major cliffs to 500 m high adjacent to most large rivers.  Cliffs are commonly fluted by gullies, exposing poorly consolidated bedrock in upper segments. Lower segments are mantled by colluvium and fluvial fans.	Drainage variable from poor on long gentle slopes to good on cliffs.  Mass wasting highly active: - talus cones, aprons on cliffs - solifluction lobes on lesser slopes  Probable that ice wedge networks exist under many of the short lesser slope segments between more resistant scarps.	Colluvium, minor residual material and outcrop. See 13.	See 13.	Much of area devoid of vegetation.  Local Saxifrage-herb barrens and bryophytic communities in seepage areas.	2 abC	3 3/2
6	r\$ Cf + Ff KTe R	Gentle to steeply inclined rectalinear to concave profile slopes, commonly composed of an apron of fluvial fans, talus cones and undifferentiated colluvium, overlying KTe and other fine grained lithologies, but with material derived chiefly from upslope more competent lithologies of group 12.	Moderately well drained via subsurface seepage, seepage lines, shifting channels etc.  Solifluction lobes common where fluvial processes and rockfall not active.	Colluvium, fluvial fan sediments. Chiefly carbonate and sandstone rubble, and sand and silt, derived from lithologies of group 12.	See 13.	* <10% Saxifraga oppositifolia - herb barrens Lower slopes have bryophytic seepage communities, some with significant grass-herb component.	3 AbC	2 3/2
7	≸r KTe kTe KC, CR + RM	0-500' (0-150 m).  Part of the small area of the group which has emerged from higher Holocene sea levels, chiefly adjacent to the present shoreline or between cliffs and the	See 13.1, 13.3. Scattered flowslides.	Sand and coarse silt residual material, lesser KTe lithic rubble. Partially overlain by marine sediments including silt and clay nearshore sediments, and sand	See 13.	* 20% Salix-Dryas  20% moss  Upper slopes: sparse Salix-Sax. opp. barrens. local sedge wet meadows.	2 abc	2 3/2

Texture controlled by genesis of component landforms:

- fans of sand and/or rubble derived from upstream lithologies;
- deltas, beaches of sand and/or gravel, commonly underlain (at 1-3 m) by finer sediments;

- nearshore sediments, washed colluvium, vary from clay to sand, and are commonly finer grained than the rest of this unit or adjoining units.

No observations of modern beach sediments. Probably fine to coarse sand, minor gravel.

Drainage variable; good to poor depending on slope and materials.

Morphology variable from level, to rolling with gentle to moderate slopes, and locally gullied. KTe and finer grained Mesozoic clastic residual material and colluvium reworked by marine processes, and locally overlain by nearshore marine and beach sediments.

Complex unit of fluvial fans, modern and raised deltas and beaches, marine washed colluvium. Generally adjacent to tidewater, at the foot of steep or cliffed slopes developed on KTe Formation and also group 12 formations. Chiefly gentle to moderate slopes; main streams at 0.1 to 2 km intervals commonly incised into raised deposits and underlying bedrock. Modern beach zone narrow (1-10 m).

Refer to material underlay for further detail.

13.8 si, s, f, r, g F, m, C 0-400' (0-120 m).

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2 abc 2 2/2

\* <20% <u>Salix-Saxifraga oppositifolia</u> barrens. Very dry areas devoid of vegetation. Local <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub communities.

	1 MATERIALS DESIGNATOR		DRAINAGE, ACTIVE LAYER PROCESSES AND MICRORELIEF	SURFICIAL MATERIALS <sup>5</sup>	GROUND 1CE <sup>6</sup>	vegetation <sup>7</sup>	SENSITIVITY <sup>8</sup> Magnitude Form	TRAFFICABILITY 9  Roughness Traction	n
14		Altitude: 300-3000' (90-915 m).  Erosional and depositional landforms resulting from a	See individual units.	See individual units.	See individual unit	a. Most of the area is devoid of vegetation. b. In local semi-protected areas, a sparse 9axifraga	See individual	units.	
1-4		late-glacial (ca. 7-9000 B.P.?) maximum/readvance stage in the eastern Ellesmere highlands. On this map sheet the precise position of the ice margin is known only at the head of Irene Bay, and 10-15 km south of South Bay			w	oppositifolia - herb barrens has developed. Total cover is usually <5%. Papaver radicatum, caryophyllaceae, Saxifraga cernua, S. flagellaris, S.	f		
		(on Cañon Fiord). The group boundary does not represent this paleo ice margin.	c .			caespitosa, & <u>Draba</u> sp. may be present.  c. Seepage areas support moss -liverwort communities	/		2
		The group is structurally lithologically and physio- graphically similar to adjacent units of groups 12 and Small areas of landforms similar to group 14 may occur	13.	,		with rare vascular plants.			
		in these other groups.  Ice retreat features are common in larger valleys							
		draining from the east. The final ice divide may have passed through the Sverdrup Pass, at 79°08'N, 80°00'W, where a body of ice stagnated.							
14.1	r, s, \$, 0 O,E O.E RC, CR, +M?	300-3000' (90-915 m).  Gently to steeply inclined slopes, chiefly on walls of	Well drained through abandoned channel floors, and by seepage through generally coarse materials. Talus on steep slopes. Large solifluction lobes common on	Chiefly coarse rubble derived from underlying Proterozoic, Cambrian and Ordovician generally well	No observations. Probably little exces	* Most of area devoid of vegetation local sparse (<5%) Saxifragá oppositifolia barrens. Seepage areas: bryophytic communities	1 C	3 2/1	
	RC, CR, TI!	main valleys, developed on generally resistant Paleozoi and Proterozoic sediments.		cemented carbonates and quartzose clastics. Minor unweathered to moderately weathered outcrop.	ice.	Seepage areas: Dryophylle Communities			
		Partially dissected by flights of rock cut glacial marginal drainage channels with steep or cliffed sides to 20 m high. Areas of morainal veneer or glacially		moderatery weathered outcrop.				٠	
v		reworked residual material. Some thicker morainal ridges and fluvioglacial sediments.		L					
14.2	?M	Extensive areas of bedrock and residual material.		No ground observations.	Ice wedge networks	Same as 14.1	2 abc	2 2/2	
14.2	(M	400-3000' (120-915 m).  Thick morainal and fluvialglacial sediments. Commonly	Moderately well drained. Wide, high amplitude wedge networks.	Probably boulder size rubble to sandy silt.	general. Modern terminal moraines probably ice cored.	Same as 14.1	2 abc	,2 2/2	
		terminal or lateral (ice marginal) landforms, including deposits close to present ice caps from the Neoglacial maximum.	,		probably ice cored.	, ,			
		Morphological facets include level to gently rolling terrain partially dissected by drainage channels; ridges, sharp hummocks, terraces.					**		
14.3	O,∈ r≰ CR + M	600-2500' (180-760 m).	Moderately well drained.	See 14.2.	No observations.	* Most of area devoid of vegetation.	3 aC	2 2/2	
		residual material, generally on moderate to steeply	Numerous solifluction lobes and/or protalus ramparts to 10 m? high, 100's m <sup>2</sup> in area.						-
		sloping valley sides. Minor rockcut marginal channels, rock knobs, moraine ridges, moraine hummocks. Numerous massive solifluction lobes.							
14.4	\$ro CR + M	500-1500' (150-450 m).	See 13.5	See 13.5	See 13.5	* Most of area devoid of vegetation	See 13.5	See 13.5	
- 18-7	K Te	Parts of unit 13.5 obviously reworked by late glacial ice. Probably similar to 13.5.		*					
14.5	≴r CR + M	300-2000' (90-610 m).  Parts of units 13.1 and 13.3 obviously reworked by	See 13.1, 13.3.	See 13.1, 13.3.	See 13.1, 13.3.	* Most of area devoid of vegetation.  Local saxifrage barrens (as in 14.1)	See 13.1, 13.3.	See 13.1, 13.3	
	29	late glacial ice. Probably similar to 13.1, .3.		,					
P/UNIT <sup>1</sup>	MATERIALS DESIGNATOR <sup>2</sup>	TOPOGRĄPHY, LANDFORM GENESIS <sup>3</sup>	DRAINAGE, ACTIVE LAYER PROCESSES AND MICRORELIEF <sup>4</sup>	SURFICIAL MATERIALS <sup>5</sup>	GROUND 1CE 6	VEGETATION <sup>7</sup>	SENSITIVITY <sup>8</sup>	TRAFFICABILITY9	7
*		Altitude: 0-1500' (0-455 m).	See individual units.				<del> </del>	Roughness Traction	
15		Fluvial and fluvioglacial sediments, minor marine sediments, of Holocene age, infilling major valleys.  Valleys eroded by combination of fluvial and glacial		Silt to gravel size fluvial sediments, generally 2-20 m thick.	Ice wedge network general on level and gently inclined	b. Sparse saxifrage-grass barrens is found on well	1	2 2/1	z.
	6	Valleys eroded by combination of fluvial and glacial processes, commonly steep-sided with flat floors to 5 km wide.			surfaces.  Probably little other	drained materials at lower elevation (similar to 3a).	N	,	
		In SE 1 of map area, group 15 sediments are a combinatio of glacial valley train deposits and normal fluvial sedimentation; few glacial deposits elsewhere.	1		excess ice.	Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  d. Poorly drained materials, at lower elevations			
	* s	Deposits are continuously dissected as a result of falling sea level (from ca. 70 m at Irene Bay to >140 m				carry sedge-grass wet meadows. (similar to 5c).	,		
		on shore of Greely Fiord ) through the Holocene .  Refer to the materials underlay for more detail.			,	* *		, p	
****		Deposits less than 100 m wide are not generally shown on the underlay.							
15.1	s, g, si Ft, Fd, Ff <sup>at</sup>	0-1000' (0-300 m).  Complex unit of remnants of ice contact and valley	Much of unit well drained. Some ponding in wedge troughs on larger level areas.	Fluvial sediments of sand and gravel, minor fines. Thickness generally >2 m, locally >20 m.	See 15.	* <10% Saxifraga oppositifolia-grass barrens.  High & local extremely dry areas devoid of vegetation.  Some sedge-grass wet meadows where produce occurs.	1 ac	2 2/1	
	, ru, ru	Complex unit of remmants of ice contact and valley train deposits, and fluvial terraces, lining the margins of larger valleys. Dissected as a result of falling base level of main stream, and by fluvial	Ice wedge networks on level areas; low to high amplitude troughs.	generally >2 m, locally >20 m. Possibly in part underlain by fine deltaic sediments.	: "	Some sedge-grass wet meadows where ponding occurs.			
		fans of streams tributary to main valley.  Level terrace surfaces a few metres to 1 km wide, gently	Steeper slopes commonly undercut and unstable.						
		inclined active and inactive fluvial fans. Both landforms dissected to provide numerous steep slopes; and some terrace remnants perched to 100 m above main	5- 9				•	*	
15.2	s, g, si	(active) stream channel.  0-1500' (0-455 m).	Inactive surfaces generally well drained via wedge	Silt to gravel size material,	See 15.	* Active channels & well drained terrace edges devoid	ч -	2 2/1	-
13.2	Fp, Ft, Ff A,I	Valley flat: active channel zone plus low adjacent terraces (see materials legend). Channel zone commonly	troughs and seepage. Some ponding in early summer. Lowest terraces may have poorly drained thin organic cover.	depending on upstream source of fluvial sediments. See materials	See 15.	of vegetation. <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub & sedge-grass meadows on	1 , ь	2 2/1	
		>1 km wide, with a number of main channels in addition to numerous braided overflow channels.		underlay.		moderately to poorly drained terraces.			
		Fluvial fans and deltas also included. Commonly terraced, separated by steep bluffs.	,	u				E.	
15.3	s, g Ft <sup>G</sup>	1000-1500' (300-455 m).  Extensive outwash plain from stagnating ice of late	Well drained via channel floors, and by seepage.	No field observations. Probably sand and gravel. Rock exposed in deeper channels.	See 15.	* Most of area devoid of vegetation.	1	2 2/1	
	a	Extensive outwash plain from stagnating ice of late glacial stage at head of Sverdrup Pass. Numerous terraces and flat-floored channels, separated by steeply inclined bluffs 1-20 m high. Scattered kettle		in deeper channels.			,	 	n.
15.4	at d m	holes.	Well drained via guillon area throat	Chiafly of least firm	No ob-	* Most of over description			
L5.4	s1, \$ 110, Fd	0-500' (0-150 m).  Highly dissected (gullied) marine or estuarine sediments on valley floors, or perched at base of valley sides.	Well drained via gullies, even though commonly fine grained.	Chiefly silt or fine sand, massive to finely laminated sediments, recorded up to 20 m thick. May include clay or gravel facies.	No observations. Probably little excessice.	* Most of area devoid of vegetation.	2 ac	3 3/2	1 ,
		12000, or perched at base of valley sides.			<u> </u>	<u>'.</u>			
	2	7		-					
P/UNIT <sup>1</sup>	MATERIALS DESIGNATOR <sup>2</sup>	TOPOGRAPHY, LANDFORM GENESIS <sup>3</sup>	DRAINAGE, ACTIVE LAYER PROCESSES AND MICRORELIEF 4	SURFICIAL MATERIALS 5	GROUND 1CE <sup>6</sup>	VEGETATION <sup>7</sup>	SENSITIVITY <sup>8</sup> Magnitude Form R	TRAFFICABILITY <sup>9</sup> Roughness Traction	
16		Altitude: 0-2000' (0-610 m).  Complex group on relatively low-lying tip of Hamilton	See individual units.	See individual units.	Ice wedge network general, except on unit	<ul> <li>a. Well drained areas:</li> <li>1. Saxifrage-grass barrens on slopes below 150-250 m (see 3al).</li> </ul>	2 abc	1 in NW 3/2 2 in SE	
וט	,	Peninsula. From southeast to northwest, units are:  - gently inclined to steep and cliffed uplands, commonly coarse grained materials, adjacent to	, , , ,		16.1. No other observations	<ol> <li>At higher elevations area generally devoid of vegetation.</li> </ol>			8
		commonly coarse grained materials, adjacent to strike-aligned mountain ridges of group 12; - gentle to moderate slopes of medium to fine grained materials;		·	of excess ice. Probably low in coarse materials; values to 50% in fine	3. Gravels: Saxifrage- <u>Salix</u> barrens similar components to			
			i l	I				1	
1	1	<ul> <li>low plateau remnants of pre-Pleistocene fluvial sediments;</li> <li>below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit</li> </ul>		v	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude:			
		sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern		v	grained materials. Scattered flowslides	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).			
		sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock,		v	grained materials. Scattered flowslides	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community			
6.1	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  0-2000' (0-610 m).	Drainage good to fair, via subsurface seepage; seepage lines on gentle slopes. Large solifluction lobes on	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser	grained materials. Scattered flowslides	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass	2 ac	2 2/1	,
5.1		sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  0-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials	lines on gentle slopes. Large solifluction lobes on parts of unit.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone.	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation.	2 ac	2 2/1	
6.1		sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.	lines on gentle slopes. Large solifluction lobes on parts of unit.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge	2 ac	2 2/1	
6.1	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high,	lines on gentle slopes. Large solifluction lobes on parts of unit.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone.	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge	2 ac	2 2/1	
, .		sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).	lines on gentle slopes. Large solifluction lobes on parts of unit.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone,	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge	2 ac	2 2/1	
, .	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately	lines on gentle slopes. Large solifluction lobes on part's of unit.  Scattered low amplitude ice wedge polygons.  Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.			
, .	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium	lines on gentle slopes. Large solifluction lobes on parts of unit.  Scattered low amplitude ice wedge polygons.  Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much of unit. Troughs commonly	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.			
5.2	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs,	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying %s, %h, lesser %b, J,	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.	3a2 with saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly <u>Dryas-Salix</u> dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.			
.2	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,  J, Th, Ts  ≱r CR	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much of unit. Troughs commonly high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying %s, %h, lesser %b, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt.	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes. Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1	2 abc	2 3/2	
.2	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,  J, Th, Ts  ≱r CR	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  0-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  0-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much of unit. Troughs commonly high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes. Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1	2 abc	2 3/2	,
.2	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,  J, Th, Ts  ≱r CR	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Drainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs, Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying %s, %h, lesser %b, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  * <a href="#cccolor: 1882">ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</a>	2 abc	2 3/2	
5.2	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,  J, Th, Ts  ≰r CR   ≰, g, b P, C	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Orainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m,	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes. Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes. (similar to 16.2)  20-40% Dyyas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.	2 abc	2 3/2	
5.3	s, r, o RC, CR, Cf,  J, Th, Ts  ≰r CR   ≰, g, b P, C	sediments; below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed moratnal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes). Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Ce wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Drainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much thicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  * <20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes. Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  * <20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes. (similar to 16.2)  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows,	2 abc	2 3/2	
5.3	#g?	sediments; below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes). Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Comparison of the state of the state of slopes, via wedge troughs amplitude.  Drainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying %s, %h, lesser %b, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much ticker.	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes. Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes. (similar to 16.2)  20-40% Dyyas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.	2 abc	2 3/2	
5.3	#g?	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Ct' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes). Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to shoreline. C.f. 'diamicton' of group 2.	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Ce wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Drainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.  Ice wedge network general. Wide thermokarst troughs where drainage poor. Troughs also wide where material	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much thicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes. Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes. (similar to 16.2)  20-40% Dyyas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.	2 abc	2 3/2	
6.2	#g?	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes). Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to shoreline. C.f. 'diamicton' of group 2.  Materials coarser at higher elevations and to east, where underlain by respectively fluvial gravels or Tb sandstone.	Drainage fair, locally poor troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Orainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.  Ice wedge network general. Wide thermokarst troughs where drainage poor. Troughs also wide where material coarse.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much thicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	*b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  c. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  Much of area devoid of vegetation. Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes. Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes. (similar to 16.2)  20-40% Dyyas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.	2 abc	2 3/2	
6.2	#g?	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m.  Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to shoreline. C.f. 'diamicton' of group 2.  Materials coarser at higher elevations and to east, where underlain by respectively fluvial gravels or Tb sandstone.  0-450' (0-140 m).	Drainage fair, locally poor troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Orainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.  Ice wedge network general. Wide thermokarst troughs where drainage poor. Troughs also wide where material coarse.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much thicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	**Salix inth saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  *C. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  *Much of area devoid of vegetation.  Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes.  Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes.  (similar to 16.2)  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.	2 abc	2 3/2	
6.2	#g?	sediments; below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  0-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  0-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to shoreline. C.f. 'diamicton' of group 2.  Materials coarser at higher elevations and to east, where underlain by respectively fluvial gravels or Tb sandstone.  0-450' (0-140 m).  Those parts of coastal margin, generally within 2 km of the shoreline, and level to moderately inclined, with cover of modern and raised beaches and undiffernentiated marine sediments. Divided, on basis of	Drainage fair, locally poor troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Orainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.  Ice wedge network general. Wide thermokarst troughs where drainage poor. Troughs also wide where material coarse.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much thicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	**Saz with saxifrage dominant  **b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  **C. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  **Much of area devoid of vegetation.  Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  **<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes.  Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  **<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes.  (similar to 16.2)  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.	2 abc	2 3/2	
5.2	#g?	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainfic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to shoreline. C.f. 'diamicton' of group 2.  Materials coarser at higher elevations and to east, where underlain by respectively fluvial gravels or Tb sandstone.  O-450' (0-140 m).  Those parts of coastal margin, generally within 2 km of the shoreline, and level to moderately inclined, with cover of modern and raised beaches and undifferentiated marine sediments. Divided, on basis of microrelief and texture into:  a) Flights of coarse-grained beach ridges and swales,	Drainage fair, locally poor at base of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Drainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.  Ice wedge network general. Wide thermokarst troughs where drainage poor. Troughs also wide where material coarse.  Scattered flowslides.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much thicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	**Salix inth saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  *C. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  *Much of area devoid of vegetation.  Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes.  Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes.  (similar to 16.2)  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.	2 abc	2 3/2	
.3	#g?	sediments; - below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  O-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  O-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes). Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly sit/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to shoreline. C.f. 'diamicton' of group 2.  Materials coarser at higher elevations and to east, where underlain by respectively fluvial gravels or Tb sandstone.  O-450' (0-140 m).  Those parts of coastal margin, generally within 2 km of the shoreline, and level to moderately inclined, with cover of modern and raised beaches and undifferentiated marine sediments. Divided, on basis of microrelief and texture into:	Drainage fair, locally poor atbase of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  Drainage fair to poor via seepage lines and wedge troughs. Shallow depressions over 5-10% of unit filled with lakes (to 0.25 km² area) or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.  Ice wedge network general. Wide thermokarst troughs where drainage poor. Troughs also wide where material coarse.  Scattered flowslides.	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chtefly Tb well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying Ts, Th, lesser Tb, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much tkicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand beach ridges.	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	**Salix inth saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  *C. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  *Much of area devoid of vegetation.  Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes.  Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes.  (similar to 16.2)  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.	2 abc  2 AB	1 3/2	
.3	#g?	sediments; below Holocene (and possibly earlier) marine limit of ca. 150 m, marine washed morainal deposits, fluvial gravels and Triassic and Jurassic bedrock, with coarse grained beach flights near the modern shoreline.  0-2000' (0-610 m).  Topography variable from long gently inclined (though rarely smooth) slopes, to highly dissected steep slopes and cliffs (cliffs identified by 'Cf' on materials underlay). A succession of minor scarps, 1-10 m high, commonly superimposed.  Sand or coarser residual material and colluvium, underlain by gently to steeply inclined relatively resistant clastics.  0-1500' (0-455 m).  Level to moderately sloping, locally steep or cliffed, but generally smooth-surfaced (c.f. 16.1). Colluvium and residual material underlain by level to moderately inclined resistant to recessive clastics.  400-1000' (120-300 m).  Level to low rolling (gentle, some moderate slopes).  Low plateau with thick to thin cover of pre-Pleistocene gravelly silt/sand fluvial sediments, and derived colluvium.  See materials legend and group 5.  100-500' (30-150 m).  Level to gently inclined, locally hummocky. Major drainage lines, at 1-2 km intervals, incised to 10 m. Minor gullying.  Genesis not understood. Appears to be marine planed clastics overlain by thick, in part gravelly, silty clay to sand size deposit of morainal material. Marine washed, with discontinuous marine veneer. Possible traces of morainic ridge to 1 km wide, parallel to shoreline. C.f. 'diamicton' of group 2.  Materfals coarser at higher elevations and to east, where underlain by respectively fluvial gravels or Tb sandstone.  0-450' (0-140 m).  Those parts of coastal margin, generally within 2 km of the shoreline, and level to moderately inclined, with cover of modern and raised beaches and undifferentiated marine sediments. Divided, on basis of microrelief and texture into:  a) Flights of coarse-grained beach ridges and swales, amplitude rarely >50 cm, superimposed on gentle to moderate slopes riseing to 140 m.a.s.l., but generally	Drainage fair, locally poor atbase of slopes, via wedge troughs, seepage lines, shallow runnels.  Ice wedge network over much high amplitude.  Good to moderately good on margins of remnants; moderately good, locally poor, towards centre. Via wedge troughs, seepage lines, lightly incised runnels.  Ice wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  The wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  The wedge network general; ponding common on level areas.  The wedge network general or saturated organic veneer.  Shallow runnels, solifluction lobes on the small area of moderate slopes.  The wedge network general. Wide thermokarst troughs where drainage poor. Troughs also wide where material coarse.  Scattered flowslides.  Drainage generally good via subsurface seepage, a few incised streams and rivers. Drainage locally poor in	Fine to medium grained sand, sand- stone and siltstone rubble, lesser silt, derived from underlying chiefly %b well to poorly consolidated quartzose sandstone. Minor outcrop.  Silt, fine and medium sand, minor clay; minor sandstone, siltstone, shale, rubble and outcrop.  Thickness >2 m? Derived from underlying %s, %h, lesser %b, J, siltstone, sandstone, shale.  Gravel, boulders, sand, silt. Colluvium of same material.  Thickness 1 to 50+ m.  In west of unit, sandysilt, minor clay, minor subangular to round gravel. In east, material dominantly sand. See materials underlay. Thickness >2 m, possibly much bicker.  Small areas of gravel and sand beach ridges.  Sand and/or gravel, possibly underlain at 2 m by finer marine	grained materials. Scattered flowslides below marine limit.  See 16.  See 16.	**Salix inth saxifrage dominant  *b. Moderately drained materials at low altitude: Predominantly Dryas-Salix dwarf shrub community (similar to 5b).  *C. Poorly drained areas at lower elevations: Sedge-grass wet meadows often with significant willow component (see 5c).  *Much of area devoid of vegetation.  Lower slopes and valley bottoms may have saxifrage-grass barrens on moderately drained materials & grass-sedge wet meadows on poorly drained materials.  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens, on mid to upper slopes.  Lower slopes & valley bottoms as in 16.1  *<20% Saxifrage-grass barrens or mid to upper slopes.  (similar to 16.2)  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.  **  20-40% Dryas-Salix 30-50% moss-patina ponded areas & seepage slopes: Sedge-grass wet meadows, Salix probably significant component.  Dry gravels: Sparse Saxifrage-salix barrens.	2 abc  2 AB	1 3/2	