

GROUP/UNIT	MATERIALS DESIGNATOR	TOPOGRAPHY, LANDFORM GENESIS ³	DRAINAGE, ACTIVE LAYER PROCESSES AND MICRORELIEF ⁴	SURFICIAL MATERIALS ⁵	GROUND ICE ⁶	VEGETATION ⁷	SENSITIVITY ⁸	TRAFFICABILITY ⁹		
							Magnitude	Form	Roughness	Traction
5.4	F, E C	400-1200' (120-350 m) Steep to gentle slopes, commonly 30-60° high, bordering pre-Platonic gravels. Commonly part of a valley wall bordering into cross slopes. Mass wasting processes highly active.	Generally well drained, though seepage may continue through numerous sandstone subparallel seepage lines, and may partially developed. Siltification lobes widespread. Colluvial and fluvial fans towards base of slopes. Gravel talus on upper slopes. Ice-wedge troughs only on gentle slope segments.	Colluvium, gravel, and sand or silt on upper slopes; sand or silt and gravel elsewhere.	Ice wedges only observed on gentle slopes (<50% unit); sand or silt on upper slopes; sand or silt and gravel elsewhere.	* 20E Silt/Bryozoa 20T moss Dense vegetation restricted to rumble troughs, (see edge-wedge troughs). Well drained strata & talus may be unvegetated & support a sparse Saxifraga oppositifolia barrens.	2	abc	3	2/1
5.5	G, H J C, D	400-1000' (120-300 m) Level to hilly areas of pre-Platonic gravels, to 1 km ² separated by moderate to gentle, locally steep, slopes eroded by fluvial or glacial/fluvial drainage. Gravel surfaces lie at a variety of elevations, indicating that the fluvial processes which developed them during periglacial deposition or in the Pleistocene, were adjusted to a variety of base levels. Colluvium covers >50% of unit.	See 5. Partly drained areas rare.	Pre-Platonic gravel bedforms. Colluvium, chiefly gravel, and sand or silt on upper slopes; sand or silt, and gravel elsewhere.	See 5.	* 20E Silt/Bryozoa 10T moss < 5% Saxifraga oppositifolia barrens on well drained slopes.	2	ab	2	2/2
5.6	G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	400-400' (120-180 m) Fluvial and colluvial assemblages, commonly located where main drainage lines cross the edge of group 3 gravels, and also where they cross the edge of group 2 gravels. Some areas of sand and gravel are adjusted to high (ca. 250 m) benches or scarps or level terraces. Fluvial dissection during lowering of sea level has left scarp to moderate slopes between terraces and active channel zone.	See 5. Generally well drained.	Chiefly sand, lesser gravel and silt, derived from pre-Platonic gravels.	See 5.	5-10E Silt/Bryozoa quantitatively barrens. Some areas unvegetated.	2	ab	2	2/2

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7	F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	8-600' (0-180 m) Margin of Canon Ford and Greely Ford glacial troughs, cut chiefly into poorly consolidated fine clastic fillings (clastic fillings) between Blacktop Ridge-Mount Ingham and Southworth Range (See group 7). Overall slope to sea is gentle to moderate, but generally inclined by virtue of numerous minor streams (< 5 m long, 0.5 to 1 m spacing), and a few colluvial genets of similar character. Slopes are covered by a bit of level terrain, generally the most at an elevation of ca 150 m, and strongly retreating inland against dissected and hummocky pre-Platonic gravel of group 5. This flat surface is probably reworked material of glacial deposit similar to group 3 high Platonic sea levels. Submerged to at least 100 m in thickness, but deposition and reworking, rather than erosion dominant.	Drainage generally fair to poor on level residual deposit; good to fair on slopes, via seepage lines. Siltification lobes widespread, and in some places siltification lobes common. Siltification lobes common on slopes, but only sufficient to obscure wedge troughs on steeper slopes. Ice-wedge troughs over much of group.	Residual material, colluvium, minor outcrop of poorly laminated sandstone, and silty clay colluvium and residual material reworked by glacial and marine processes. Siltification lobes common on slopes, but only sufficient to obscure wedge troughs on steeper slopes. Siltification lobes common on slopes, but only sufficient to obscure wedge troughs on steeper slopes.	Ice wedge networks over all unit except small area of moderate siltification lobes. Siltification lobes common on slopes, but only sufficient to obscure wedge troughs on steeper slopes. Siltification lobes common on slopes, but only sufficient to obscure wedge troughs on steeper slopes.	a. Well drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> - <i>20T</i> moss b. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) c. Poorly drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) d. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) e. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) f. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) g. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) h. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) i. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) j. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) k. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) l. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) m. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) n. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) o. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) p. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) q. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) r. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) s. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) t. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) u. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) v. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) w. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) x. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) y. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%) z. Moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (50-60%)	3	abc	2	3/2
7.1	F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	200-600' (60-180 m) Level to gently sloping. Marine planed Kf clastic and pre-Platonic gravels, with cover of residual material and marine and glacial deposits.	Drainage fair to poor, chiefly via wedge troughs; seepage lines on slopes. Numerous shallow depressions, together with wedge troughs, impede drainage and create small lakes or saturated ground over 100 unit, and discontinuous ponds in wedge troughs over at least 300 unit. Ice-wedge troughs over whole unit. Generally wide and deep (2-10 x 6.5-1 m).	Colluvium, derived from modified residual material similar to unit 7.1.	Ice wedge network over most of unit. No other observations of excess ice. Values 25-75% expected.	* 30V Carex ssp. - <i>Eriophorum</i> (<i>Saxif.</i>) 30W moss moderately drained materials: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> dwarf shrub community as in 3b.	3	ab	2	3/2
7.2	F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	0-500' (0-150 m) Gentle and moderate slopes, between the elevated flat lying terrain of unit 7.1, and the modern shoreline.	Drainage fair, locally poor on gentle slopes, via seepage lines and rumble.	Colluvium, derived from modified residual material similar to unit 7.1.	Ice wedge network over most of unit. No other observations of excess ice. Values 25-75% expected.	* 20-40V Silt/Bryozoa 30V moss edge-wedge wet meadow on poorly drained materials.	3	abc	2	3/2
7.3	F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	0-500' (0-150 m) Moderate and steep slopes, cliffed segments common. Developed where streams dry up (see group 7), or where certain marginal areas are greatly indicated by streams. Commonly fluted by gullies.	Drainage good to fair, locally poor on lesser slopes; via gullies, seepage lines, rumble, and local ponds. Fluvial processes and mass wasting highly active; siltification lobes common on slopes, but only sufficient to obscure wedge troughs on steeper slopes. Siltification lobes common on slopes, but only sufficient to obscure wedge troughs on steeper slopes.	Colluvium, derived from modified residual material similar to unit 7.1.	Ice wedge network over most of unit. No other observations of excess ice. Values 25-75% expected.	* 20-40V Silt/Bryozoa 30V moss edge-wedge wet meadow on poorly drained materials.	3	abc	3	3/2
7.4	F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	0-300' (0-90 m) Modern and raised beaches and deltas. A narrow modern beach is present along the shoreline of the group. Gently inclined flights of raised beaches (ridges < 1m) common to ca. 10m, locally higher, however siltification lobes is steadily overlapping these deposits. Deltas, and delta terraces dissected by modern channels, are common at mouths of glacial outlets.	Drainage good. Ice-wedge troughs general.	Colluvium, derived from modified residual material similar to unit 7.1.	Ice wedge network over most of unit. No other observations of excess ice. Values 25-75% expected.	* 20-40V Silt/Bryozoa 30V moss edge-wedge wet meadow on poorly drained materials.	1	ab	1	2/1

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