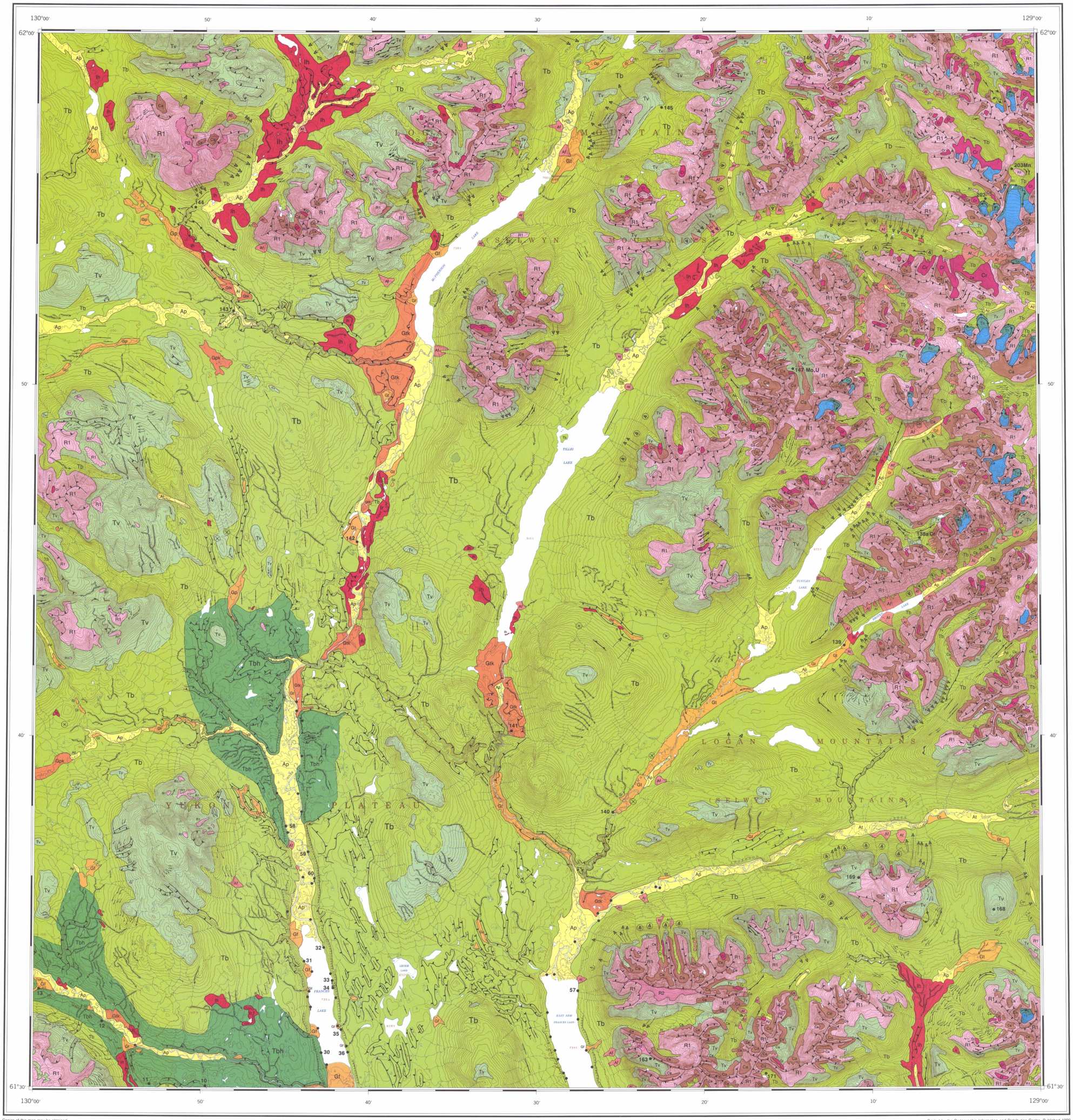
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada | Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1674A, 1675A, 1676A, 1677A, coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY

POST-LAST GLACIATION

NEOGLACIATION

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

ICE AND SNOW

Tn — *TILL: nonsorted debris, commonly bouldery, 0.5-20 m thick, forming discontinuous veneers, fluted, hummocky, or channelled blankets, and lateral and end moraine ridges; distinguished from older till by its general lack of vegetation; includes deposits of six advances, oldest of which postdates White River tephra (ca. 1200 years old)*

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: block accumulations and landslide debris, 1-50 m thick

Ca — *Talus (scree): accumulations of blocks, commonly exceeding 3 m in diameter, as much as 50 m thick, forming aprons and fans below cliffs; commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levees. Most slopes active*

Cr — *Rock glacier debris: accumulations of talus deformed by flow of interstitial ice to form rock (talus) glaciers, generally 10-50 m thick, with pronounced transverse and longitudinal ridges and furrows, steep sides and fronts; includes deposits of several ages, at least three older and six younger than White River tephra (ca. 1200 years old)*

Ch — *Landslide debris: rock avalanches more than 10 m thick and slumped and slid till incorporating organic detritus, 1-10 m thick, with hummocky or rolling surfaces and steep fronts*

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, and organic detritus 2-20 m thick

Af — *Alluvial fan deposits: poorly sorted gravel and sand with organic detritus and buried organic soils; fans commonly laterally amalgamated, commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levees and subject to shifting stream courses*

Ap,t — *Alluvial plain and terrace deposits: well sorted gravel and sand with detrital organic beds, including concentrations of logs, forming meander scrolled plains* **Ap**, *and terraces* **At**

Er — *EOLIAN DEPOSITS: sand, 1-5 m thick, forming sharp crested dunes, now stable; probably formed immediately after deglaciation and prior to establishment of a vegetation cover*

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

Lt,p — *GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: fine sand, silt, and clay, 10-30 m thick, forming terraces deeply dissected by postglacial erosion where thick or plains where thin; deposited in glacier dammed lakes*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand, 2-30 m thick, deposited on, beneath, and in front of the marginal zone of a glacier

Gt, p,f | **Gtk Gpk** — *Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand forming distal outwash terraces* **Gt**, *plains* **Gp**, *and fans* **Gf**, *and proximal kettled outwash terraces* **Gtk**, *and plains* **Gpk**; *characterized by abandoned braided channel patterns*

It,k,h,r — *Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, with clasts commonly 10-100 cm across, commonly faulted, forming lateral kame terraces and delta terraces* **It**, *with ice contact escarpments and kettle holes* **Ik**, *hummocky moulin kame fields, or ice block disintegration terrain* **Ih**, *and eskers or crevasse fillings* **Ir**

LAST GLACIATION

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

TILL: nonsorted debris, 0.5-20 m thick, ranging widely in grain size and petrological composition but including deposits locally derived almost entirely from black shale, red shale, serpentine, marble, limestone, granite, and schist

Tv — *Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick; surface mimics underlying rock surface, fluted in places, commonly channelled by meltwater*

Tb | **Tbh** — *Till blanket: 2-20 m thick; much of surface lineated by flutings and drumlins or channelled by meltwater* **Tb**, *distinctly hummocky* **Tbh**, *where composed mostly or entirely of shale*

ROCK
PRE-QUATERNARY

R1 | **R2** — *ROCK: rock of various lithologies and ages forming alpine valley walls and ridges extensively modified by glacial erosion* **R1**, *and high plateau remnants of restricted extent showing little or no sign of glacial erosion* **R2**, *high plateaus and other low to moderate slopes commonly mantled by felsenmeer; patches of till and glacial erratics occur throughout*

Geological boundary (defined, gradational)
Cirque; cirques and arêtes; alpine escarpment formed by glacial oversteepening of bedrock
Drumlins (ice flow direction unknown)
Crag and tail (till tail)
Roche moutonnée or rock drumlin
End moraine
Lateral moraine, ornamented on glacier side
Medial moraine
Esker (direction of flow known)
Crevasse filling
Kame
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (wide, narrow)
Sidehill (lateral) meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
Escarpment in unconsolidated sediment
Landslide scar (large, small)
Avalanche track, avalanche slope
Ground observation point
Site where permafrost encountered
Till sample with anomalously high levels of Zn,Pb, etc. **58 Zn,Pb**

MINERALS

Chromium	**Cr**	*Molybdenum*	**Mo**
Manganese	**Mn**	*Uranium*	**U**

Geology by A.S. Dyke 1981, 1983

Geological cartography by H.A. Thomson, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from monochrome maps published at 1:50 000 scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1985

Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Mean magnetic declination 1990, 30°25' East, decreasing 14.4' annually. Readings vary from 30°10'E in the SW corner to 30°41'E in the NE corner of the map area

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

Printed by the Cartographic Information and Distribution Centre. Published 1990

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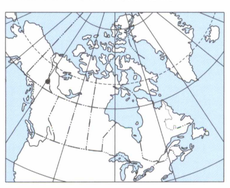


INDEX MAP

MAP 1676A

SURFICIAL MATERIALS AND LANDFORMS

YUSEZYU RIVER

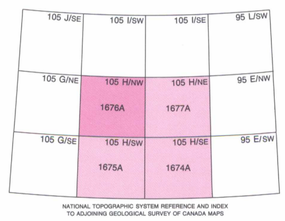
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

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1990: Surficial materials and landforms, Yusezyu River, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1676A, scale 1:100 000

1676A

Canada