



### 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

###### 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

- Ca** COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: block accumulations and landslide debris, 1-50 m thick. 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
- Af** ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, and organic detritus 2-20 m thick. 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 scoured 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
- Gt, Gp, p,t** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand, 2-30 m thick, deposited on, beneath, and in front of the marginal zone of a glacier. Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand forming distal outwash terraces Gt, plains Gp, and fans Gt, and proximal kitted outwash terraces Gt, and plains Gp; characterized by abandoned braided channel patterns
- Ik,h,r** Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, with clasts commonly 10-100 cm across, commonly faulted, forming lateral kame terraces Ik, and delta terraces It, with ice contact escarpments and kettle holes Ik, hummocky moulain kame fields, or ice block disintegration terrain Ih, and eskers or crevasse fillings Ir

###### GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- 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 lined 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 known, unknown)
- Crag and tail (fill tail)
- Roche moutonnée or rock drumlin
- End moraine
- Lateral moraine, ornamented on glacier side
- Medial moraine
- Ice contact face in stratified drift
- Esker (direction of flow known)
- Crevasse filling
- Kame
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (wide, narrow)
- Sideline (lateral) meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
- Escarpment in unconsolidated sediment
- Avalanche track, avalanche slope
- Ground observation point
- Till sample with anomalously high levels of Zn,Pb, etc. 58 Zn,Pb

#### MINERALS

Arsenic	As	Molybdenum	Mo
Chromium	Cr	Nickel	Ni
Copper	Cu	Silver	Ag
Iron	Fe	Uranium	U
Lead	Pb	Zinc	Zn

Geology by A.S. Dyke 1981, 1983  
Geological cartography by Y.F. St. Pierre Savard, 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°31' East, decreasing 14.7" annually. Readings vary from 30°16'E in the SW corner to 30°46'E in the NE corner of the map area

Elevations in metres above mean sea level



MAP 1677A  
SURFICIAL MATERIALS AND LANDFORMS  
**LITTLE HYLAND RIVER**  
YUKON TERRITORY - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transversale universelle de Mercator  
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