



GSC MAP 6-1973  
**RIVER BANK STABILITY MAP**  
To accompany  
THE STABILITY OF NATURAL SLOPES IN THE MACKENZIE VALLEY  
by J.A. Code

Environmental Social Program Report 73-9

Prepared by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
for the Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines

LEGEND

GEOLOGIC AGE	DESCRIPTION	MAP NOTATION	MODE OF EROSION	TYPICAL SLOPE CHARACTERISTICS
Quaternary and Recent	Granular and fine grained (cohesive) uncemented clastic sediments. (Soil cover)	Qs	Negligible, some mass transport of beach and lower slope material by water and river ice.	Stable slopes, vegetated, usually 15° or less. Burnt areas unstable at 5° or less.
		Qa	Mass movement confined to active layer. Failures also shallow in non-permafrost areas. Mainly earthflows, detachment slides, solifluction. Gully erosion and slope-wash.	Slope angle 15-35°. Displaced material usually highly deformed due to high moisture contents in active layer. Slopes usually less than 100 feet high.
		Ql	Large scale, retrogressive failures (translational slides, slumps, flows); usually accompanied by large scale gullying. Characteristic of glacio-lacustrine sediments overlain by glaciofluvial sands.	Steep slopes greater than 100 feet in height. Displaced blocks usually relatively undeformed during movement; sometimes consist of frozen soil and often exhibit backward tilt.
Tertiary	Weakly cemented mainly clastic sediments - sandstone, limestone, conglomerate, shale.	Te	Gullying, slope wash, infrequent slumping.	Moderate to steep upper slope; talus accumulation at toe consisting of granular and fragmented rock debris.
Cretaceous	Weak soft shale; weakly cemented sandstone and siltstone.	Ka	Gullying, slope wash, shallow active layer slides.	Bank height less than 100 feet. Weathered slopes generally less than 35°.
		Kl	Large scale retrogressive failures of high shale banks.	Steep shale banks unstable at heights of over 100 feet. Low shale content slopes are less susceptible to slumping.
Devonian	Mainly well cemented, resistant sedimentary rock. Limestone, sandstone, dolomite shale.	D	Rockfalls, infrequent slumping. Some high shale content banks more susceptible to gullying and slumping.	Resistant rocks form steep upper valley walls, flatter talus accumulation at toe. Softer shales erode to low angle valley walls (< 35°).
			K	Undifferentiated

NOTES

- Vertical sequences of the above units observed in the field are shown with components divided by horizontal stroke. For example  $\frac{Qs}{K}$  denotes Quaternary with shallow slides over Cretaceous sediments. Thicknesses of units not measured.
- Notations showing combinations of above subdivisions such as Qas indicate predominance of Qa with subordinate Qs.
- Transitions between units are often gradual rather than abrupt; in such instances boundaries are chosen arbitrarily.
- Where the above notation is applied to meandering rivers, instability if indicated applies only to outside banks of meander loops.

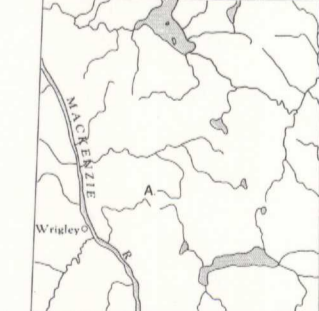
Compiled by J.A. Code from information collected in 1971-1972

Cartography by Geological Survey of Canada

Printed by Surveys and Mapping Branch 1973



THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE 1972



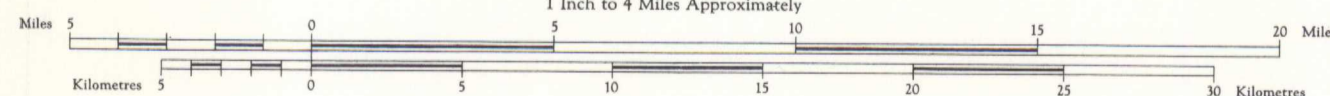
REFERENCE

- Wagon or winter road
- Cut line
- Village or settlement
- Post office
- Building or cabin
- Sand, gravel or mud
- Horizontal control point
- Astronomical position
- Airfield

Transverse Mercator Projection

**WRIGLEY**  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE

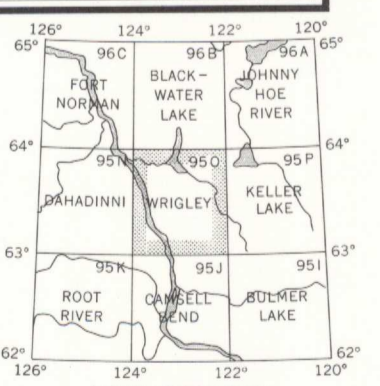
Scale 1:250,000  
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately



Contour Interval 100 Feet  
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level  
North American Datum 1927

REFERENCE

- Streams: intermittent or dry
- Rapids, falls
- Marsh or swamp
- Esker
- Contours: elevation
- depression
- approximate
- Wooded areas



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