

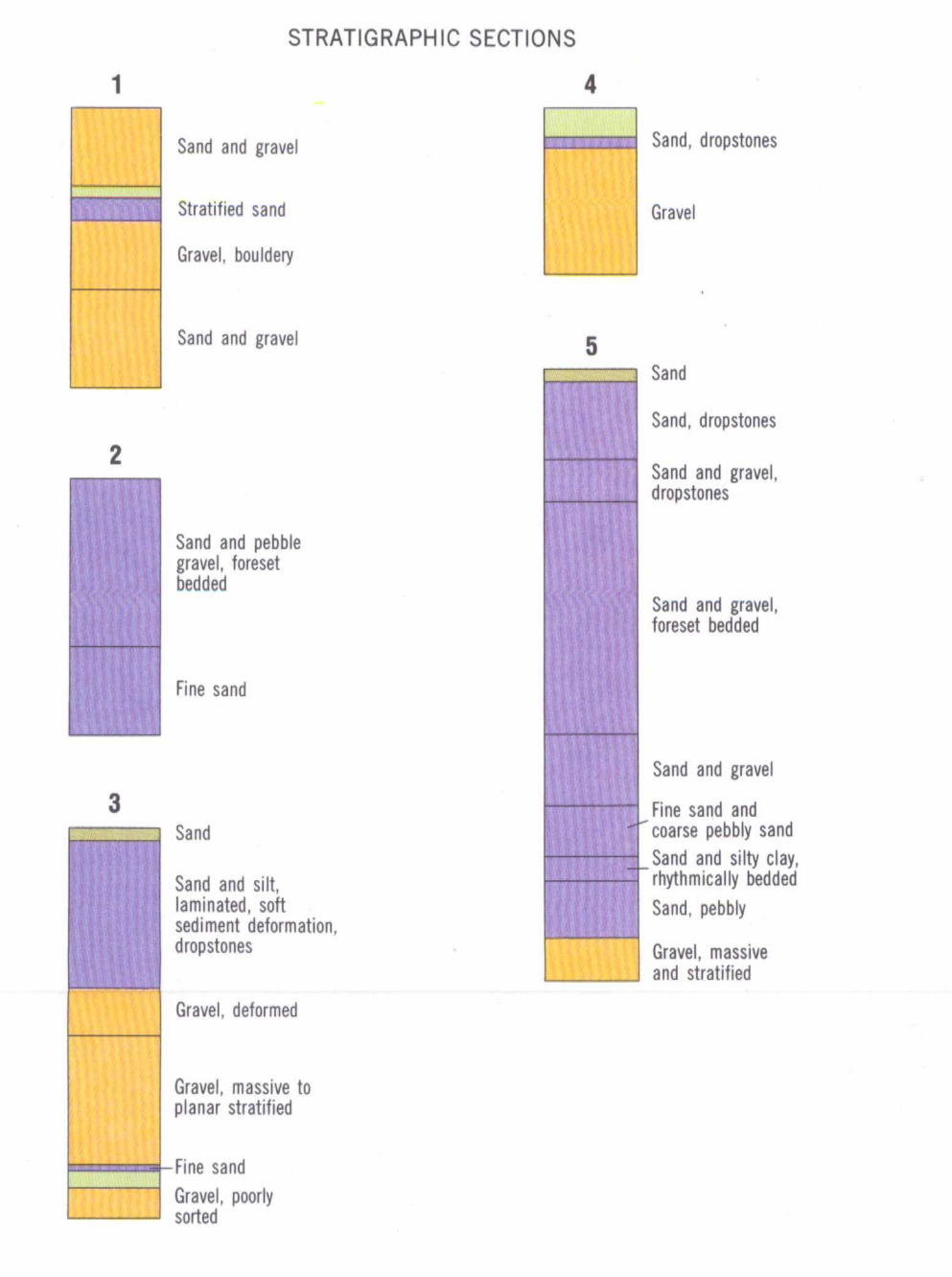
LEGEND
 This legend is common to maps 1790A to 1797A, 1819A to 1822A, and 1832A to 1835A
 Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

QUATERNARY
Holococene - Post McConnell Glaciation
 ICE (extant glaciers): flowing or stagnant glacial ice, locally covered by debris. Also includes semi-permanent snow banks; thickness ranges from 10 m to tens of metres
 Mn NEOLACIAL TILL: stony diamiction, less than 1 m thick and in places discontinuous; end moraines (denoted by symbol) may be tens of metres thick and contain masses of buried glacial ice
 O ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck several metres to tens of metres thick; formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetative material in bogs, fens, and swamps in depressions and valley bottoms. Permafrost is commonly present within 1 m of the surface in blanket bog; thermokarst collapse and peat growth are common in bogs, fens, and swamps
 COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stony diamiction resulting from the breakdown of bedrock through physical and chemical weathering; variably reworked and transported by gravitational processes such as creep, solifluction, debris flow, snow avalanching, and rockfall
 Ca COLLUVIAL APRON SEDIMENTS: bouldery diamiction, poorly sorted sands and gravels forming a wedge-like slope-toe complex of small steep debris flow and avalanche-dominated fans and siltification deposits ranging from less than 1 m at the upslope limit to 10 m or more in the thickest part of the apron
 bCa Rockfall deposits: bouldery, angular rockfall deposits that form aprons that may exceed 10 m in maximum thickness along the bases of steep slopes
 Ap Floodplain sediments: gravel and sand with minor silt; greater than 1 m thick, flat lying; includes lacustrine and organic sediments deposited in abandoned channels and backswamp areas; floodplain deposits subject to periodic inundation and reworking by floods
 At Alluvial terrace sediments: gravel and sand with minor silt; greater than 1 m thick; former floodplain sediments incised and now above the level of the contemporary floodplain; terrace sediments not subject to flooding and usually well drained
 Af Alluvial fan sediments: gravel, sand, silt, and diamiction up to 10 m or more thick; alluvial fans subject to stream avulsion and flooding and, on smaller and steeper fans, inundation by debris flows
 Au Alluvial sediments, undivided: floodplains, fans, and terraces that cannot be subdivided at this map scale

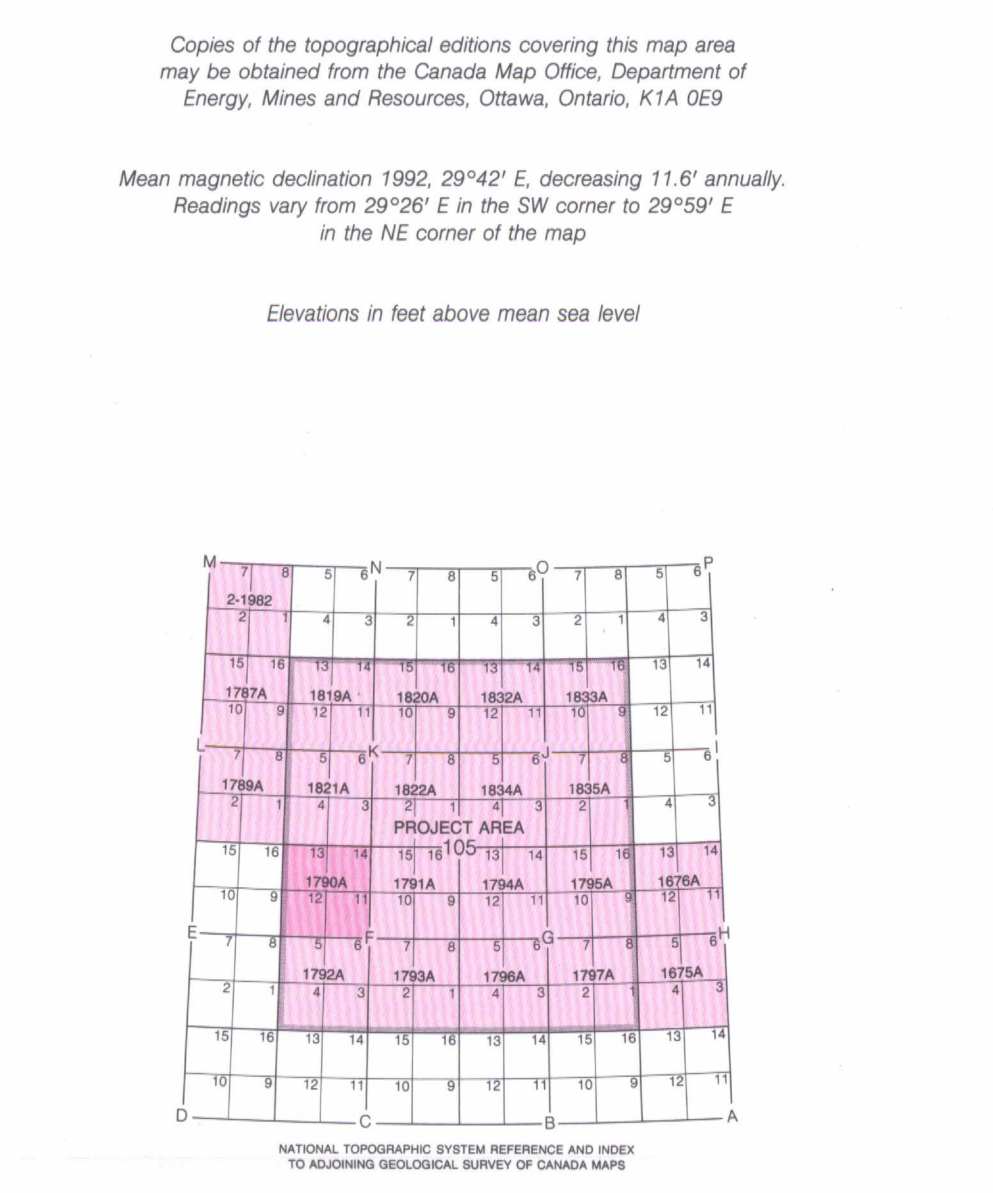
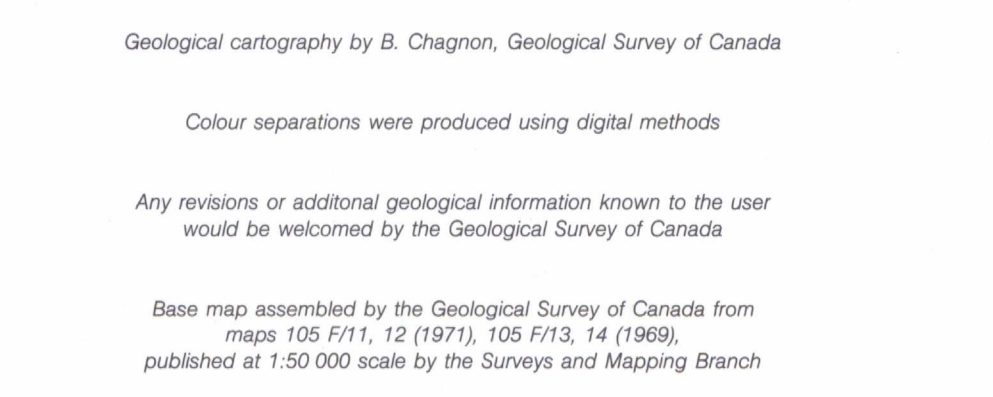
WISCONSINAN - McConnell Glaciation
 GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: well stratified sand, silt, and clay deposited in lakes ponded by glacial ice; sediments may have regular surfaces or ridged, hummocky, or pitted surfaces caused by meltout of buried glacial ice. Silt and clays commonly contain segregated ground ice and are affected by retrogressive thaw flow slides along rivers and contemporary thermokarst collapse
 Lp Glaciolacustrine plain: silt and fine sand, minor clay; 5 m or more thick
 Lb Glaciolacustrine blanket: silt and fine sand, minor clay; 1 to 3 m thick but thin enough to conform to underlying topography
 Lv Glaciolacustrine veneer: silt and fine sand, minor clay; less than 1 m thick or discontinuous
 Lx Glaciolacustrine complex: sand, silt, and clay; hummocky, pitted, and ridged; may comprise 10 per cent or more gravel and diamiction lenses and dropstones; usually more than 5 m thick
 Gp GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, and minor silt; greater than 1 m thick, deposited by streams flowing from or in contact with glacial ice, including deltas graded to former glacial lake levels. Sorting ranges from good to poor, and stratification from thin bedded to massive. Sediments commonly display evidence of syndepositional collapse due to meltout of buried or supporting ice
 Gt Glaciolacustrine plain and fan sediments: gravel, sand, and minor silt; planar surfaces; greater than 1 m thick
 Gd Glaciolacustrine terrace sediments: gravel, sand, and minor silt; planar surfaces cut by flights of terraces; greater than 1 m thick
 Gx Glaciolacustrine delta sediments: sand, gravel, and minor silt and clay; commonly overlying lacustrine silt and clay; greater than 5 m thick
 Gc Glaciolacustrine complex: sand, gravel, diamiction, and minor silt and clay; greater than 5 m thick; forming kettles, esker and crevasse-fill ridges; includes minor elements of Gp and Gt
 Gu Glaciolacustrine deposits, undivided: hummocky deposits of gravel, sand, and minor silt; less than 5 m thick; includes areas made up of 50 per cent units Mb and Mv
 Mb MORAINAL DEPOSITS (fill): diamiction, mainly till, generally consisting of a silty sandy matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and minor boulders; deposited either directly by glacial ice or by gravity flow from glacier ice
 Mv Till blanket: greater than 1 m thick but conforming to the underlying topography
 Mv Till veneer: less than 1 m thick or discontinuous; may contain extensive areas of thin (less than 1 m) and patchy colluvium

PRE-QUATERNARY
 BEDROCK: volcanic, sedimentary, metasedimentary rocks, and felsic and ultramafic intrusions; includes areas of thin colluvial cover, blockfields, sorted stone polygons in alpine areas. R-A denotes bedrock subject to rockfall and snow avalanches

Geological boundary
 Cirque
 Arête
 Streamlined glacial bedforms (ice flow direction known, unknown)
 Neoglacial end moraine
 Medial moraine
 Ice-contact face in stratified drift (teeth on ice side)
 Crevasse filling
 Esker (flow direction known or assumed, unknown)
 Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channels, large and small (arrow indicates flow direction)
 Small sidehill (lateral) meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
 Blanket bog or fen, generally < 1 m thick
 Rock glacier
 Landslide; arrow(s) indicate direction of movement
 Thermokarst collapse activity
 Location of stratigraphic section



Geology by L. E. Jackson Jr., 1981-1982
 Geological cartography by B. Chagnon, Geological Survey of Canada
 Colour separations were produced using digital methods
 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 maps 105 F11, 12 (1971), 105 F13, 14 (1969), published at 1:50 000 scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch
 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 1992, 29°42' E, decreasing 11.6' annually. Readings vary from 29°26' E in the SW corner to 29°59' E in the NE corner of the map
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

MAP 1790A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
 SEP 8 1993
LAPIE LAKES
 YUKON TERRITORY
 CGIC / CCIG

Scale 1:100 000 - Echelle 1/100 000
 Kilometres 2 4 6 8 Kilometres
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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1790A