

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1790A to 1797A, 1819A to 1822A, and 1823A to 1835A
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE - 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
- Mt** **NEOGLACIAL TILL:** stony diamicton, 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. Permatost is commonly present within 1 m of the surface in blanket bog; thermokarst collapse and paludal growth are common in bogs, fens, and swamps
- COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** stony diamicton 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 diamicton, poorly sorted sands and gravels forming a wedge-like slope-ice complex of small steep debris flow and avalanche-dominated fans and solifluction 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
- ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** gravel and sand with minor silt deposited by streams; deposits are commonly stratified and moderately to well sorted, except for some alluvial fan deposits where debris flow diamictons may be present
- 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 diamicton 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 diamicton lenses and dropstones; usually more than 5 m thick
- 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
- Gp** **Glaciofluvial plain and fan sediments:** gravel, sand, and minor silt; planar surfaces; greater than 1 m thick
- Gt** **Glaciofluvial terrace sediments:** gravel, sand, and minor silt; planar surfaces cut by flights of terraces; greater than 1 m thick
- Gd** **Glaciofluvial delta sediments:** sand, gravel, and minor silt and clay; commonly overlying lacustrine silt and clay; greater than 5 m thick
- Gx** **Glaciofluvial complex:** sand, gravel, diamicton, 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** **Glaciofluvial 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
- MORAINAL DEPOSITS (M):** diamicton, 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
- Mb** **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 colium

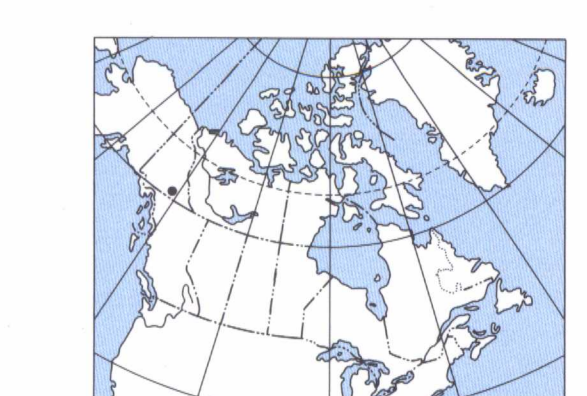
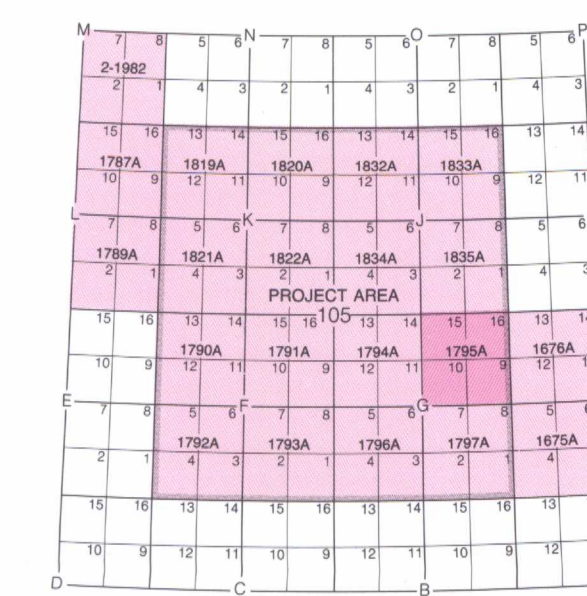
PRE-QUATERNARY

- R** **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)
- 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
- Open system pingo, collapsed open system pingo
- Thermokarst collapse activity

Geology by L.E. Jackson Jr., 1981-82
Geological cartography by F. Séguin, 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 G/16 (1974) 105 G/9, 10, 15 (1973), published at 1:50 000 scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch
Copies of the topographic 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 1993, 29°49' E, increasing 12.4' annually. Readings vary from 30°01' in the NE corner to 29°30' E in the SW corner of the map
Elevations in feet above mean sea level



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SEP 8 1993
CGIC / CCIG
MAP 1795A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
FORTIN LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY
Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000
Kilometres 0 2 4 6 8 Kilometres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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1795A