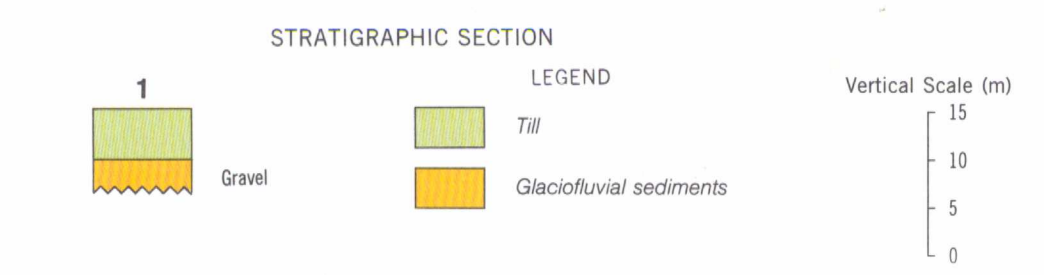
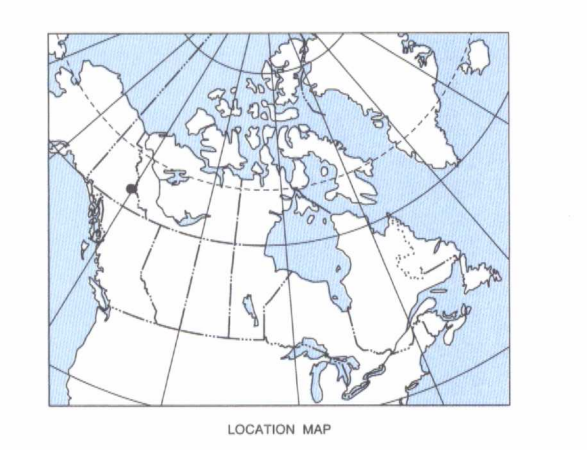
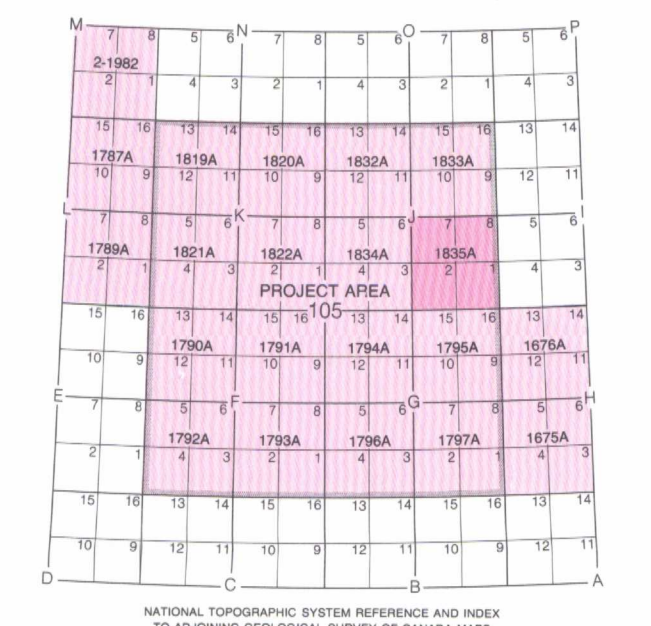


LEGEND
 This legend is common to maps 1790A to 1797A, 1819A to 1822A, and 1832A to 1835A
 Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

- QUATERNARY**
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
 - MN** **NEOGLACIAL 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 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 diamictions 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 usually well drained contemporary floodplain; terrace sediments not subject to flooding and locally 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 ridges, hummocky, or pitted surfaces caused by meltout of buried glacial ice. Silts 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
 - 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, diamiction, and minor silts 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 (till):** 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
- 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 colluvium
- 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



Geology by L.E. Jackson Jr., S.R. Morison, and K. McKenna, 1981-1982
 Geological cartography by R.Y. Potvin, 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 J71, 2, (1971) and 105 J72, 2, (1972), 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 Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G8
 Mean magnetic declination 1993, 30°09' E, decreasing 12.5' annually. Readings vary from 29°15' E in the SW corner to 30°24' E in the NE corner of the map
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level



- Geological boundary
 Cirque
 Arête
 Streamlined glacial bedforms (ice flow direction known; unknown)
 Esker (flow direction known or assumed; unknown)
 Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channels (arrow indicates flow direction):
 large, small
 single wall of large channel
 Small sidehill (lateral) meltwater channel: barb on upslope side
 Blanket bog or fen, generally <1 m thick
 Landslide, arrow(s) indicate direction of movement
 Open system pingo
 Thermokarst collapse activity
 Location of stratigraphic section

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MAP 1835A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
RADER LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY
 Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

June 21 1994
CGIC / CCIG

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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