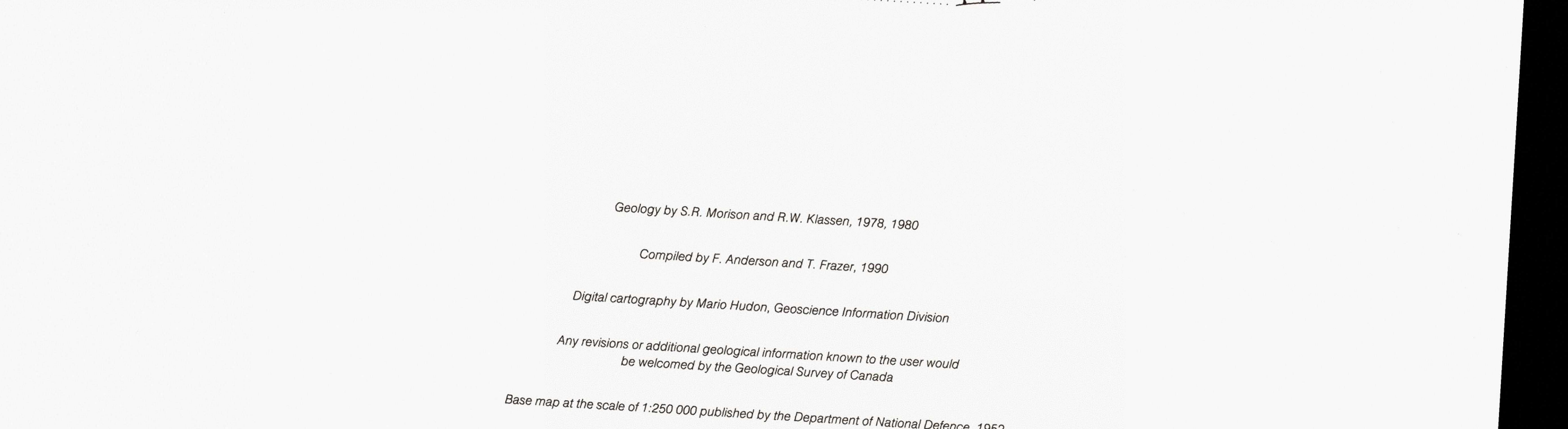


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NATURE OF MATERIAL AND ESTIMATED THICKNESS	GENETIC DESCRIPTION	MORPHOLOGIC EXPRESSION	COMMENTS
O Fill and rock, 1 to 2 m thick	Organic deposits	The areas of low and ten distinctive features such as pebbles and pebbles are seen	Big and ten of limited extent, composite features occur along the bottom of some valley
Dr Massive of material derived from glacial deposits and bedrock, thickness variable	Shale blocks resulting from number of mass wasting processes; includes blockages, earth flows and rockfall	Irregular or hummocky surfaces	Massive units are seen and restricted to the mountainous areas between the Klondike River and Red River
R Rock rubble and/or scattered glacial deposits	Colluvium consists mostly of weathered bedrock reworked by downslope movement	Surface reflects morphology of underlying material, commonly occurs on bedrock slopes in mountainous terrain	Colluvium is widespread over mountain slopes, particularly in the zone between the lower parts of the Klondike River and the Klondike River and Red River
Ad Gravel, sand, and silt, 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial valley bottom deposits	Gently irregular to nearly flat surfaces that include many facies of modern stream, small features such as stream benches and alluvial fans may be present; abandoned channels and point bars are the most common features on level surfaces	Most of the deposits are mapped as compound units in valleys where modern stream channels are included in other aggregate source
At Gravel, sand, and silt, 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial terraces	Gently irregular or nearly flat, low level terraces including alluvial fans	Most terraces were formed by modern stream activity, they are separated from older terraces of glacial origin (G) on the basis of their close association with modern stream channels and by the absence or paucity of abandoned channels
Ad Gravel, sand, and silt, 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial deltas	Gently irregular or nearly flat surfaces	Facies mapped as deltas are not unlike alluvial fans, except for the relatively low gradients common to alluvial deltas; aggregate source
Al Gravel, sand, and silt, 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial fans	Gently irregular or hummocky surfaces with marked slope towards valley bottom	Fans are common along the sides of steep-walled glacial valleys; most are small features and were not mapped; aggregate source
Lp Clay, silt, and sand, 0 to 15 m thick	Glaciolacustrine deposits	Gently irregular or nearly flat surfaces along the bottom and lower slopes of large valleys	Extensive glaciolacustrine deposits occur within the valley of the Klondike River and Red River valleys; they are commonly developed in the valley bottoms
Gp Gravel, sand, and silt, 5 to 20 m thick	Outwash plains	Gently irregular or nearly flat surfaces formed by shallow channel patterns or locally tilted surfaces	Extensive outwash occur along the valley of the Klondike River; glaciolacustrine deposits are included in other aggregate source
Gl Silt, sand, and gravel, 5 to 50 m thick	Terraces underlain by glaciolacustrine and/or glaciolacustrine deposits	Nearly flat to irregular, tilted surfaces	Terraces occur within abandoned meander channels and meander channels occupied by modern streams; aggregate source
Gr Sand and gravel, 5 to 20 m thick	In-situ glaciolacustrine deposits	Strongly irregular, tilted, and levelled terrain with local relief to 20 m	Surfaces consist mostly of prominent ridges, low-lying terraces; aggregate source
Gh Silt, sand, and gravel, 5 to 20 m thick	In-situ glaciolacustrine deposits	Strongly irregular, tilted, or hummocky terrain with local relief to 20 m	Surfaces consist mostly of prominent ridges, low-lying terraces; aggregate source
Gx Gravel, sand, silt, and silt, 5 to 20 m thick	Medialake channel and glaciolacustrine complexes	Gently irregular or hummocky glaciolacustrine deposits along with some patches of fill and bedrock; surfaces are in part marked by broad channels	These complexes occur in broad valleys where reduction activity resulted in clearly defined channels and depositional features but numerous and great to be mapped
A+Mh Gravel, sand, silt, and silt, thickness variable	Valley bottom complex of alluvial, colluvial and glacial deposits	Nearly flat to strongly irregular terrain with local relief to 20 m	These complexes are mapped within mountain valleys where reduction activity resulted in clearly defined channels and depositional features but numerous and great to be mapped
Mh Fill, boulders, gravel, sand, and silt, 5 to 30 m thick	Ablation fill and ice-contact glaciolacustrine deposit	Strongly irregular or hummocky terrain with local relief to 20 m	These features formed on and after retreat of moraine and are mapped as separate units
Mb Fill, silt, and sandy matrix, 1 to 30 m thick	Landslide and addition fill	Gently irregular to strongly irregular bedrock covered topography; surfaces to 20 m	Fill forms a nearly continuous blanket over bedrock along the sides of large valleys and gentle mountain slopes
Mv Fill, silt, and sandy matrix, thickness generally less than 1 m thick	Ablation and addition fill	Gently irregular to strongly irregular bedrock terrain	Fill and colluvium form a discontinuous cover over bedrock
R Bedrock and bedrock rubble	Bedrock outcrop and shattered bedrock	Mountainous terrain and low hills and ridges adjacent to mountain fronts or within broad mountain valleys	Rock rubble veneer is common on the slopes of the higher parts of mountainous terrain

**EXPLANATION OF LETTER NOTATION**  
A combination of letters is used to designate a map unit, e.g. Mh, or a component of a composite map unit, e.g. MhC. The letters are listed in the legend in the order in which they are used. The letters in brackets indicate the order in which they are used. The letters in brackets indicate the order in which they are used. The letters in brackets indicate the order in which they are used.

COMPOSITIONAL GENETIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGIC CATEGORY	OTHER NOTATIONS
O: organic peat and silt	p: plain, floodplain	o: channelled
A: alluvial gravel, sand, and silt	h: hummocky	g: gullied
L: glaciolacustrine clay, silt, and sand	f: flat	s: stratified
G: glaciolacustrine silt, sand, and gravel	t: tilted	m: terraced
M: moraine	l: levelled	



Geology by S.R. Morton and R.W. Klassen, 1978, 1980  
Compiled by F. Anderson and T. Fraser, 1980  
Digital cartography by Mike Hubert, Geoscience Information Division  
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Base map of the scale of 1:250,000 published by the Department of Natural Resources, 1982  
Copies of the topographic edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S9  
Mean magnetic declination 1995 27°32' E, decreasing 1.1" annually  
Readings vary from 27°10' in the SW corner to 28°10' in the NE corner of the map  
Elevations in feet above mean sea level

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MAP 1891A  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
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Scale 1:125 000 - Échelle 1:125 000