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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

NATMAP CARTNAT
Canada's National Geoscience Mapping Program
Le Programme national de cartographie géoscientifique du Canada

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

1
- E — Finely stratified grey-brown silt (loess). Contains organic-rich bands, presumably incipient soils, fire-cracked rock and cooking pits of a paleo-Indian encampment
- LE — Stratified silty fine to medium sand. Bedding thickness 5 to 50 cm Scattered fine festoon crossbedding
- C — Obscured by slumping
- GM — Gravel, largely covered by flowed sediment from the overlying glaciolacustrine sediments. All clasts from the Front Ranges immediately to the west
- R — Steeply dipping shale

2
- LE — Laminated clay and silt with dropstones. Diamicton lenses occur in the lowest 1 m. Weathers to a rough prismatic structure
- TM — Diamicton (till). Dark grey, sandy silty matrix, slightly stony. Stones are entirely of subangular debris. Clasts in underlying gravel are highly striated and polished along the basal contact
- GM — Gravel, imbricated, bouldery. Generally become more poorly sorted upward. Clasts imbricated northward along the Front Ranges and Foothills to the west (predominantly sandstone, limestone and dolostone)
- LE — Interstratified diamicton, massive sand, and silt with syndepositional slump structures. Abrupt contact with overlying clay-rich beds

3
- GM — Massive indurated and disturbed gravel capped by stony diamicton (overgrown). Base and top of this unit are notably irregular. Many clasts are vertically oriented or are aligned into fold-like involution structures

4
- E — Loess, finely stratified grey-brown silt. Several dark organic-rich silt horizons near the base of section
- E — Buried chernozemic soil, dark grey to black. Developed in slightly pebbly clayey silt
- LE — Interbedded fine sand and silt, scattered pebbles. Beds are distorted (syndepositional slumping?). Base of exposure is along a cliff (undisturbed crown of a landslide)

5
- TM — Diamicton (till) clayey silty matrix. Stone content about 13%. Stones up to 30 cm long, mean size 8.8-3.2 cm. Pebble lithologies are from the Rocky Mountains and Foothills
- GM — Gravel, pebbly with clasts to 30 cm, silty sand matrix. Clasts subrounded to round. Clasts are mostly carbonates with sandstone pebbles less than 50%. No stratification was observed (explosive graded bed?)
- R — Steeply dipping finely bedded shale

6
- O — Fibrous peat. Scattered clay partings
- O — Muzarna tephra (ca. 6700 years BP)
- O — Fibrous peat. Scattered clay parting
- O — Decomposed peat. Radiocarbon age 8220 ± 80 BP (GSC 2851)
- L — Marl and marly clay
- L — Clay with mosses and shells
- L — Clay with scattered pebbles and fragments of aquatic moss Radiocarbon age 11 400 ± 190 BP (GSC 2670) and 11 400 ± 190 BP (GSC 2670) on aquatic moss. Subsequent studies have shown dates to be in error by approximately 1000 years. Subsequent studies have shown dates to be in error by approximately 1000 years. Subsequent studies have shown dates to be in error by approximately 1000 years