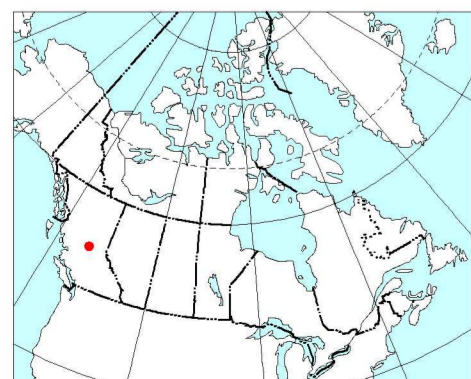


- QUATERNARY**
- O** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and organic mud; occurs beneath bogs and fens; organic dikes too small to show at the scale of the map occur within other units; average thickness is 2-3 m thick, maximum thickness 10 m
 - Ap** Floodplain sediments: sand and silt; stratified to massive; these fine sediments typically overlie gravel and occur beneath flat surfaces close to river level; areas mapped as Ap are prone to periodic flooding
 - At** Alluvial terrace sediments: gravel overlain by thin silt and sand; well stratified; underlie flat surfaces well above river level
 - Af** Alluvial fan sediments: gravel, sand, and silt; poorly sorted; underlie fan-shaped surfaces at the toes of slopes where streams enter valleys; composition is dependent on source materials
 - Ax** Alluvial complex sediments: gravel, sand, and silt; a complex of Ap, At, and Af overlain and interfingered with colluvium adjacent to steep slopes
 - COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** diamiction, rubble, and silt; produced by mass wasting processes, including slumps, rock falls, rock slides, and debris flows; composition is dependent on source materials
 - Ch** Landslide deposits: diamiction, rubble, and silt resulting from slumps, rock falls, rock slides, or debris flows; surfaces are hummocky or irregular; deposits border steep slopes and are commonly > 5 m thick; composition is dependent on source materials
 - Cs** Colluvium on steep slopes (> 35°); rock fragments in a matrix of sand and silt (diamiction); poorly sorted, masses to weakly stratified; masses scarp and bluffs produced by erosion; the scarp and bluffs have developed mainly in unconsolidated sediments, commonly 2-5 m thick
 - Cv** Colluvial veneer: rock fragments in a matrix of sand and silt (diamiction); poorly sorted, discontinuous; commonly 1-2 m thick; occurs mainly on moderate to steep slopes (> 25°) in areas of till and bedrock; includes materials derived from till and bedrock
 - GLACIAL LAKE DEPOSITS:** clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in a glacial lake; gravel and sand are locally abundant between about 700 and 800 m elevation near the former lake margin (beach and nearshore deposits); silt and clay are the dominant materials deposited at greater water depths, below 760 m elevation; contacts between subunits are gradational and outliers of subunits are common in adjacent units
 - L** Thick glacial lake sediments (> 2 m): cover of clay, silt, and sand thick enough to mask underlying topography; well stratified, commonly with rhythmic layering; surface expression undulating or hummocky; deposits locally guided; nearshore deposits of gravel and sand are labelled s.g.l. where they have been identified
 - Lv** Veneer of glacial lake sediments: discontinuous, generally thin cover of clay and silt; stratified; include localized, thicker deposits of gravel and sand deposited on and just off the shore of the former lake
 - GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater; deposits too small to show at the scale of the map are indicated by symbols (see symbols for eskers and channels)
 - G** Ice-contact sediments: sand and gravel deposited in contact with melting glacial ice; surfaces are irregular or hummocky and may include kettle depressions; locally include Gt more than 3 m thick; deposits consisting mainly of sand are labelled aG
 - Gt** Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: sand and gravel; stratified; occur beneath terraces interpreted to be glaciofluvial in origin because of their elevation above streams and rivers, their location along meltwater flow paths, or their associated eskers and kettles; average thickness is greater than 5 m
 - TILL:** sediments deposited directly from glacier ice; consists of rock fragments of a wide range of sizes in a sandy to clayey matrix (a sandy silt matrix is most common); includes colluvium on steep slopes, and glaciofluvial sediments in valley bottoms and where the channel symbol is shown
 - T** Thick till: cover of till thick enough to mask or partially mask underlying topography; surface expression undulating to treacherous (drumlines, drumlinoid ridges, flutes); more than 2 m thick
 - Tv** Till veneer: fill with abundant bedrock outcrops; less than 2 m thick
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- BR** BEDROCK: sedimentary, volcanic, metamorphic, and intrusive rocks of Paleozoic through Cenozoic age
 - R** Bedrock: rock outcrop with patchy thin till and colluvium less than 1 m thick

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate/assumed)
- Landslide scar (large, small)
- Abandoned or underflow stream channel, small (former meltwater course, flow direction known, unknown)
- Margin of terrace or large meltwater channel
- Kettle (large, small)
- Esker (water flow direction known, unknown)
- Drumlin, drumlinoid, fluting (known or inferred direction of ice flow shown)
- Glacial striae (known or inferred direction of ice flow shown)
- Cirque

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S8, 617-803 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5J3



Geology by J.J. Clague, 1998
 Digital cartography by Kazuharu Shimamura, Terrain Sciences Division
 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
CLUCULZ LAKE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000
 Kilometres 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres
 Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse de Mercator
 datum: NAD 83 / datum: NAD 83
 UTM Zone 18N / UTM Zone 18N
 M.C. 123°00' / M.C. 123°00'
 6°N / 6°N
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Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Terrain Sciences Division
 Mean magnetic declination (1998): 22°25' E, increasing 8.5" annually. Readings vary from 22°01' E in the SW corner to 22°28' E in the NE corner of the map

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 93KE | 93JW | 93JE |
| 93NE | 93NW | 93NE |
| 93SE | 93SW | 93SE |

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