



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

POST FRASER GLACIATION

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- O** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck; 1 to 10 m thick (typically 2 to 3 m) forming fans and bays; organic deposits too small to be shown at this scale occur within other units; common within abandoned meltwater channels
- Ap** Floodplain sediments: sand and silt, commonly including organic materials and underlain, in many places, by gravel; 1 to 3 m thick; occur as flat surfaces close to river level; prone to flooding
- At** Terrace sediments: stratified sand and gravel overlain by a veneer of sand and silt; 2 to 10 m thick; forming terraces well above flood level
- Af** Fan sediments: poorly sorted sand and gravel, with clay; generally 2 to 15 m thick; forming fans at the toes of slopes
- Au** Alluvial sediments, undivided: undivided floodplain, terrace, and fan sediments

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: clast and rubble accumulated from various mass wasting processes, ranging from slope wash to rock fall; composition dependent on source materials

- Ch** Landslide debris: mostly unconsolidated sediments, with texture dependent on source materials; generally 1 to 10 m thick, but may exceed 10 m near the toes of large landslides; forming hummocky accumulations on lower slopes and valley floors; commonly developed in glaciolacustrine sediments
- Cs** Slope colluvium: rock fragments in a matrix of sand, silt, and minor clay; 1 to 5 m thick; formed by reworking of unconsolidated deposits on steep (>40°) slopes; commonly gullied

FRASER GLACIATION (WISCONSINIAN)

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- Lb** Glaciolacustrine blanket: well sorted, stratified sand, silt, and clay; 3 to 10 m thick; reflects topography of underlying units
- Lv** Glaciolacustrine veneer: deep water deposits of well sorted, stratified sand, silt, and clay overlain, in places, by shallow water deposits of sand and gravel; occurs near limits of former glacial lakes; includes minor till outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick; reflects topography of underlying units

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following the melting of supporting ice

- Gt** Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; form flat surfaces perched well above alluvial deposits or associated with meltwater channels
- Gb** Glaciofluvial blanket: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; generally 1 to 5 m thick; sediment cover is continuous but the underlying morphology is visible; commonly located near the mouth of meltwater channels
- Gh** Ice contact deposits: sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly faulted; generally greater than 3 m thick; forming hummocky and kettled surfaces

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- Tm** Thick till, rolling: till cover; greater than 3 m thick; masks the underlying topography; bedrock outcrops are rare
- Tr** Till, ridged: till cover with a lesser amount of sand and gravel; greater than 3 m thick; forms steep-sided to subdued, straight to sinuous ridges averaging 500 m to 2 km in length; the ridges are composed of till and sand and gravel; organic deposits commonly present in the lower ground between ridges; the ridges are generally perpendicular to ice flow and formed beneath or at the margin of a glacier
- Tb** Till blanket: continuous till cover with low bedrock outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick on average; conforms to and locally obscures topography of underlying units
- Tv** Till veneer: discontinuous till cover with abundant bedrock outcrops; average thickness of 1 m; reflects topography of underlying units, which is predominantly bedrock

PRE-QUATERNARY

- R** BEDROCK: Sedimentary, metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Precambrian to Cenozoic age

Geological boundary
Landslide scar (small, large)
Debris flow track
Paleocurrent direction (measured above the till of the last glaciation)
Meltwater channel, small (flow direction known, unknown)
Meltwater channel, large (flow direction known)
Kettle hole (small, large)
Esker (direction of flow known, unknown)
Moraine
Ribbed moraine
Glacial fluting
Crug and tail
Drumlin (direction of flow known, unknown)
Glacial striae (direction of flow known, unknown)
Arête (fresh)
Cirque (fresh)
Cirque (weathered)
Bedrock lineation
Outcrop
Gravel pit
Field observation site (with, without sample)



Geology by A. Plouffe and V.M. Leveson, 1996, 1997, 1998
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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
TATELUKUZ LAKE
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Scale 1:100 000/Echelle 1/100 000
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 North American Datum 1983
 © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2001

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
 Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info
 Mean magnetic declination 2001, 21°53'E, decreasing 8.2" annually. Readings vary from 21°40'E in the SE corner to 22°06'E in the NW corner of the map
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level

88 M	88 N	88 O
	OF 3071 OF 2843	
89 L	OF 3189 OF 2846	89 J
	OF 3184 OF 3182	
89 E	OF 3686 OF 3620	89 G
	OF 4001	

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