

STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND

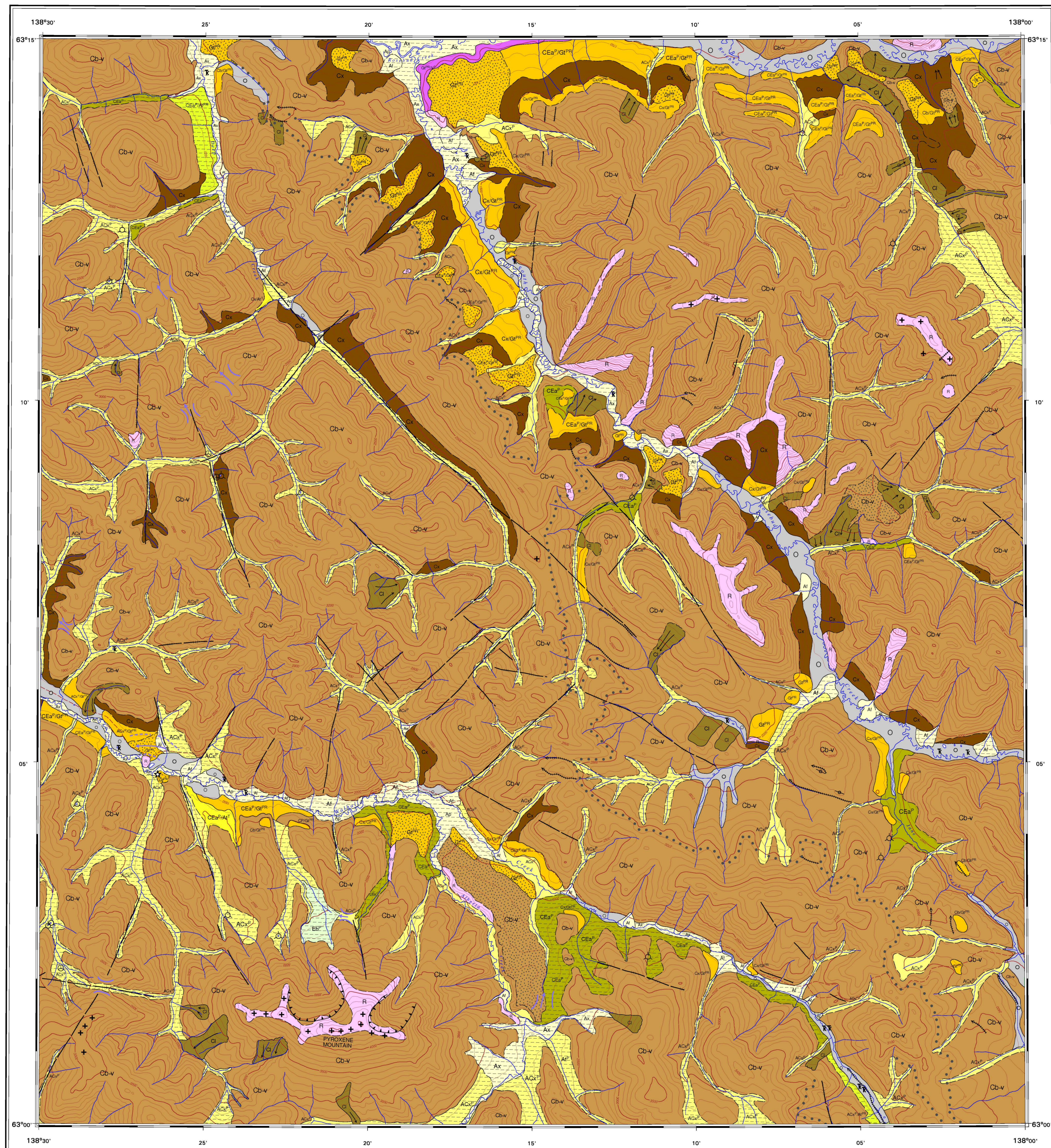
- HOLOCENE (< 0-10 Ma)
Modern soil
Stuffed sand and gravel, alluvial sediments
LATE PLEISTOCENE (< 125 Ma)
Silt, organic silt, peat, and organic detritus, and extensive interbedded and agglutinated clay, collectively called 'peat'

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The physiography of the Pyroxene Mountain area is characterized by steep-sided ridges incised up to 700 m into a rising and eroding surface of early middle Tertiary age...

REFERENCES

Beutck, H.S., 1988. Ice on glacialiation in central Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada Paper 05-88, 11p.
Duh-Rodden, A., Berneburg, R.W., White, J.M., and Simpson, M.S., 2001. Geologic evolution of the Yukon River: implications for placer gold, Quaternary International, v. 82, p. 1-20.



LEGEND

- UNDIFFERENTIATED DRIFT: diamict, gravel, sand, silt and clay deposited from glacial ice, glacial streams, and glacially derived lakes, extensive weathering, poor exposure and partial melting, differentiation into concretion, glacial sands, etc.
GLACIOFLUVIAL TERRACE SEDIMENTS: gravel and sand, deeply weathered, incised into flights of terraces, thickness 1 to > 5 m
MORAINAL DEPOSITS (TLL): glacial diamict, mainly silt, generally consisting of a matrix ranging from sand to clay that supports clasts ranging from boulders to pebbles

Geology by L.E. Jackson, Jr. (1996, 2000, 2001), P. Rothstein (2002)
Go-ordinated through the auspices of the Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP



OPEN FILE 4347
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
PYROXENE MOUNTAIN
YUKON TERRITORY
Scale 1:500 000 Échelle 1:500 000

Table with 8 columns representing map grid coordinates: 1100/15, 1100/16, 1100/17, 1100/18, 1100/19, 1100/20, 1100/21, 1100/22.