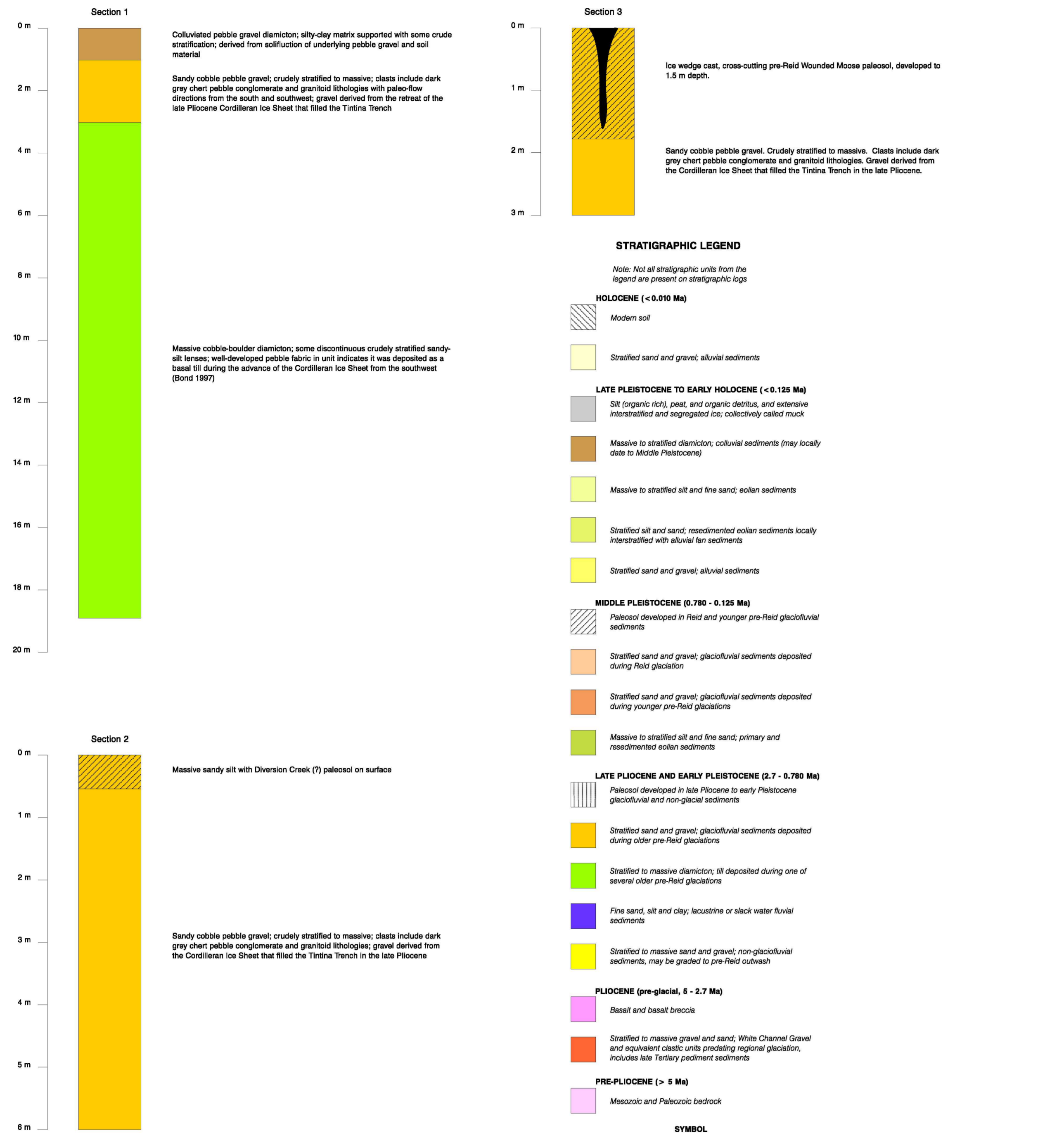


OPEN FILE 4593
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
MEDRICK CREEK
 YUKON TERRITORY
 Scale 1:50 000 / Échelle 1:50 000
 Université de la Colombie-Britannique / Université de la Colombie-Britannique
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Co-ordinated through the auspices of the Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP
 Digital cartography: K. Shumanna, Terrain Sciences Division
 Any additions or additional geospatial 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 Pam. Desai, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESSD 104)
 Magnetic declination 2005, 29°58' E, decreasing 18' annually
 Elevations in metres above mean sea level
 Contour interval 100 feet
 Recommended citation:
 2005: Surficial Geology, MEDRICK CREEK, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4593, Scale 1:50 000.



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
GENERAL SETTING
 The Medrick Creek map area straddles the Tintina Fault/Tintina Trench and the northern margin of the Klondike Plateau. The surficial geology of the Medrick Creek map area is part of the Tintina Trench...
APPLIED SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
 Extensive land-sliding of the Flat Creek beds occurs along the Klondike valley, Flat Creek, and in the local drainage...
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
 The map area was assisted by John Laughton and Richard Norman in 2000 and Alan Macdonald in 2001...
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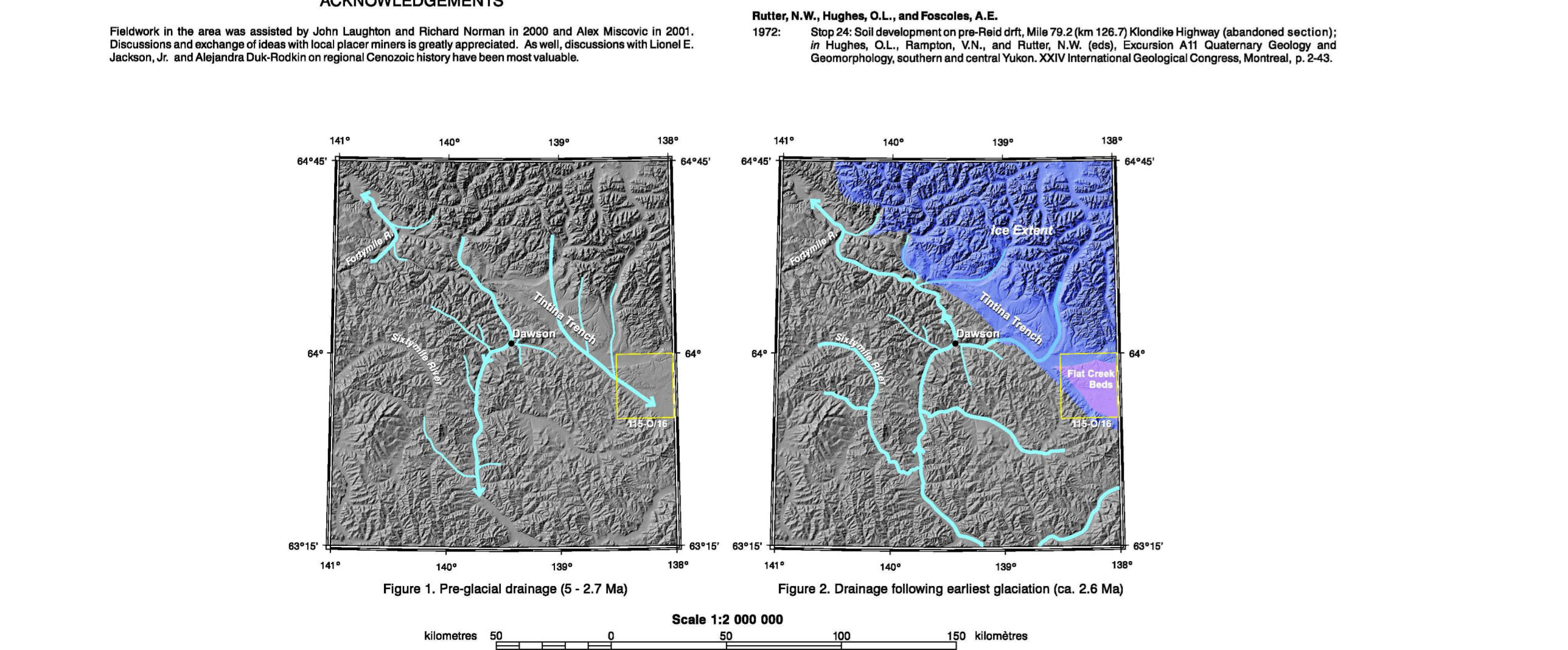


Figure 1. Pre-glacial drainage (5 - 2.7 Ma)
 Figure 2. Drainage following earliest glaciation (ca. 2.8 Ma)
 Scale 1:2 000 000
 0 50 100 150 Kilometers

LEGEND

GENEOZOIC

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

Made Land: placer mines, roads, and airstrip

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and organic silt formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetative material in bogs, fens, and swamps situated on valley bottoms...
Organic Blanket: undrained; thickness > 1 m to 5 m
Organic Veneer: blanketed bog generally < 1 m thick

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel to silt size sediments, well stratified, deposited by streams

Floodplain Sediments: gravel, cobble to pebble, massive to well stratified, capped by sand and silt...
Alluvial Fan Sediments: gravel, sand, silt, and diatomite, massive to well stratified...
Alluvial Sediment Complexes: sediments forming floodplains, fans, and terraces that cannot be subdivided at the map scale

HOLOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE (UNDIVIDED)

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stony diatomite resulting from the physical and chemical breakdown of bedrock and associated brecciation...
Colluvial Blanket and Veneer Sediments: stony diatomite, poorly sorted to unsorted, massive, clasts are subangular to angular...
Colluvial Apron Sediments: boundary diatomite and boundary sandy gravel, poorly sorted, massive...
Landslide Sediments: silt to boulders, poorly sorted to unsorted, massive, clasts are subangular to angular...
Colluvial Complex Sediments: areas of pluvial colluvial and alluvial sediments which are too complex to describe at the scale of mapping...
Colluvial-Fan Apron (muck): primary deposits of silt, fine sand and silt, reworked and interstratified with organic silt...
ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand deposited by streams that were not fed by glacial meltwater...
Alluvial Terrace Sediments: gravel, cobble to pebble with a sandy matrix, massive to well stratified...
Alluvial Fan Sediments: single fans or aprons of coarsened fans formed of gravel and sand...
Alluvial-Colluvial Complex Sediments: silt, sand and gravel, poorly to moderately sorted...
ELUVIAL DEPOSITS: well sorted medium sand to silt, initially transported and deposited by wind action...
Eolian Blanket: fine sand and silt, well sorted, massive, may form crescent shape and linear dunes...
Eolian Veneer: thin deposits of very fine sand and coarse silt distributed discontinuously throughout low lying areas...
LATE PLEISTOCENE - MCKENZIEAN GLACIATION

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand deposited by streams flowing away from glacial ice...
GLACIOFLUVIAL Terrace Sediments: gravel and sand, unweathered, forming one or more terraces
MODERATE PLEISTOCENE - REID GLACIATION

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand deposited by streams flowing away from glacial ice...
GLACIOFLUVIAL Terrace Sediments: gravel and sand, moderately weathered, forming one or more terraces
LATE PLEISTOCENE TO MODERATE PLEISTOCENE - PRE-REID GLACIATIONS (UNDIVIDED)

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: well stratified sand, silt, clay, deposited in lakes produced by glacial ice
GLACIOFLUVIAL UNDIVIDED: sand, silt, and clay, undifferentiated at the scale of mapping
GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand deposited by streams flowing away from glacial ice...
GLACIOFLUVIAL Terrace Sediments: gravel and sand, deeply weathered, incised into flights of terraces, thickness 1 to > 5 m

PALEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC

Bedrock: schist, gneiss, ultramafic, granitoid, monzonite, marble, and basalt, includes areas of thin cover, blockfalls, and sorted stone polygons in alpine areas

SYMBOLS

Geologic contact, defined, approximate, inferred
Open system pingo, collapsed open system pingo
Thermokarst collapse activity
Landslide movement direction in bedrock and colluvium
Temple scar (fissure on sloped side)
Degraded Cirque: active during pre-Reid Glaciations
Degraded Cirque: active during pre-Reid Glaciations
Meltwater channel: flow direction, unknown flow direction
Large meltwater channel
All time (pre-Reid) glacial limit, defined, inferred
Cryoplanation terrace
Tor
Landslide Streamlined by glacial ice
Vertebrate fossil locally
Stratigraphic section
Fault trace
Lineaments (fault, fracture, joint system) defined
Lineaments (fault, fracture, joint system) inferred
Abandoned valley: paleoflow defined
Abandoned valley: paleoflow undefined
Paleoflow, suspended buried valley
Rock glacier

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