

## LEGEND

*This legend is common to GSC Open File maps produced for NTS sheet 94 P.  
Not all map units in the common legend appear on this map.*

### QUATERNARY SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

#### POST LAST GLACIATION

##### NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

**ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** peat and muck; 1 to 3 m thick on average; formed by the accumulation of plant material in various stages of decomposition; generally occurs as flat, wet terrain (swamps and bogs), over poorly drained substrates.



**Bog peat:** sphagnum or forest peat formed in an ombrotrophic environment; wet terrain; may be treed or treeless; O¹h: hummocky, mounds and plateaus; area may be underlain by ground ice or shallow permafrost conditions; O¹k: thermokarst terrain related to melting ground ice.



**Fen peat:** peat derived from sedges and partially decayed shrubs in a eutrophic environment; forms relatively open peatlands with a mineral-rich water table that persists seasonally near the surface; often covered with low shrubs and sometimes a sparse layer of trees.

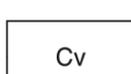


**Undifferentiated bog and fen deposits:** Oh: undifferentiated hummocky bog and fen deposits; area may be underlain by ground ice or shallow permafrost conditions; Ok: undifferentiated bog and fen deposits with thermokarst terrain related to melting of ground ice; Oc: undifferentiated bog and fen deposits, cut by numerous subparallel channels on gentle slopes.

**COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** mass wasting debris; poorly sorted, massive to stratified debris deposited by direct, gravity-induced movement; composition dependant on source material.

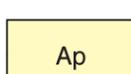


**Landslide and slump debris:** active and inactive landslides; hummocky topography; diamictic, generally 1 to 10 m thick, but may exceed 10 m near the toe of large landslides.

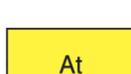


**Colluvial veneer:** thin and discontinuous cover of slumped and/or soliflucted material <1 m thick; overlies bedrock or till.

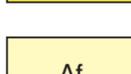
**ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sorted gravel, sand, minor silt, and organic detritus deposited by streams; commonly stratified.



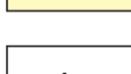
**Floodplain deposits:** sorted gravel, sand, silt, and organic detritus >1 m thick; forming active floodplains close to river level with meander channels and scroll marks.



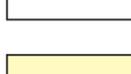
**Fluvial terrace deposits:** inactive terraces above modern floodplain; >2 m thick; represents a potential aggregate source.



**Alluvial fan deposits:** poorly sorted gravel, sand, and organic detritus >1 m thick.



**Alluvium veneer:** < 1 m thick; primarily as uniform sheets of slope wash on gentle slopes.



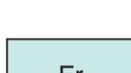
Undifferentiated fluvial deposits.



**LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** sand, silt, and minor clay deposited in a former lake; >1 m thick; generally overlain by organic deposits; exposed by recent fluctuations in lake levels.

##### NONGLACIAL AND PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

**EOLIAN DEPOSITS:** wind-deposited medium to fine sand; derived from deltaic or glaciolacustrine deposits; in some areas eolian sediments are thin or absent between dunes.



**Ridged eolian deposits:** forming dunes; generally >2 m thick.

#### POSTGLACIAL OR LATE WISCONSINAN

##### PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

**GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** fine sand, silt, and clay, with minor debris-flow diamictic, deposited in glacier-dammed lakes in valleys and along the margin of the retreating Laurentide Ice Sheet; usually overlain by organic deposits in lowlands.



**Glaciolacustrine blanket:** >1 m thick.

**GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** well to poorly stratified sand and gravel; minor diamictic; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater; represents a potential aggregate source.



**Proglacial outwash:** cross-stratified gravel and sand deposited in front of the ice margin; Gh: forming hummocks; Gt: outwash terrace deposits, often associated with meltwater channels and canyons; 1 to 10 m thick.



**Ice-contact stratified drift:** poorly-sorted sand and gravel with minor diamictic; deposited in contact with the retreating glacier; 1 to >20 m thick; Gir: esker ridges.

**TILL:** diamictic deposited directly by the Laurentide Ice Sheet; sandy to clayey matrix with striated clasts of various lithologies, including many Canadian Shield, carbonate and sandstone erratics; clast content is typically low (<10 %).



**Till blanket:** >1 m thick, continuous till cover forming undulating topography that locally obscures underlying units.



**Streamlined and fluted till:** >1 m thick, till surface marked by streamlined landforms including flutes and drumlins.



**Hummocky till:** >1 m thick; hummocky till surface.



**Ridged till deposits:** >1 m thick, moraines or crevasse fillings forming a ridged topography.



**Till veneer:** <1 m thick, discontinuous till cover, underlying bedrock topography is discernible.

### PRE-QUATERNARY BEDROCK



**Sedimentary bedrock:** Cretaceous Fort St. John Group shales (including the Shaftesbury Formation) and Dunvegan Formation sandstone exposed in highlands and along meltwater channel and canyon walls.

**NOTE:** In areas where the surficial cover forms a complex pattern, the area is coloured according to the dominant unit and labelled in descending order of cover (e.g., O-Tr). Where buried aggregate deposits (sand and gravel - commonly associated with Gt or Gd surficial units) are known, or suspected, areas are coloured according to the overlying unit and labelled in the following manner: Lv/Gd.

- Geological boundary (defined) . . . . .
- Meltwater channel or underfit channel, small  
(paleoflow direction known, unknown) . . . . .
- Meltwater channel, large (paleoflow direction known, unknown) . . . . .
- Lateral meltwater channel (barb points up slope and down ice-flow direction) . . . . .
- Esker . . . . .
- Escarpment . . . . .
- Kettle . . . . .
- Major moraine . . . . .
- Minor moraine and crevasse filling . . . . .
- Ice moulded form in till (direction of flow inferred, not inferred) . . . . .
- Outcrop . . . . .