

LEGEND

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.

QUATERNARY
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
POST LAST GLACIATION

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

AN

ANTHROPOGENIC DEPOSITS: culturally-made or modified geological materials such that their original physical properties (e.g. structure, cohesion, compaction) have been drastically altered; >1 m thick.

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.

O¹

Bog peat: sphagnum or forest peat formed in an ombrotrophic environment; wet terrain; may be treed or treeless.

O²

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; generally covered with low shrubs and an occasional sparse layer of trees.

O

Undifferentiated bog and fen deposits: bog and fen deposits undifferentiated at this map scale.

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

Ap

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.

Af

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

POSTGLACIAL OR LATE WISCONSINAN

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

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

Lb

Glaciolacustrine blanket: >1 m thick.

Lv

Glaciolacustrine veneer: thin and discontinuous; <1 m thick.

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

G

Proglacial outwash: cross-stratified gravel and sand deposited in front of the ice margin; 1 to 10 m thick; underlies Tv on this map.

Gih

Ice-contact stratified drift: poorly-sorted sand and gravel with minor diamictons; deposited in contact with the retreating glacier; 1 to >20 m thick; forming hummocky topography relating to melting of underlying ice.

TILL: diamicton 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 %).

Tb

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

Th

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

Tr

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

Tv

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

PRE-QUATERNARY
BEDROCK

R

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.

Geological boundary (defined)

Meltwater channel small (direction unknown)

Major moraine

Paleoshorelines

Iceberg scours

Fluting or drumlinoid ridge parallel to ice flow (direction unknown)

Till clast fabric

Gravel pit

Field observation site (with, without sample)