COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA Natural Resources Ressources naturelles Canada LEGEND 122°00' This legend is common to Open files 5270 to 5273. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. **QUATERNARY** POST-FRASER GLACIATION NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck; 1 to 10 m thick (typically 2 to 3 m) forming fens and bogs; organic deposits too small to be shown at this scale occur within other ALLUVIAL (FLUVIAL) DEPOSITS: gravel and sand with minor silt and clay, deposited by streams; commonly stratified; generally well sorted except in alluvial fans. Floodplain sediments: sand and silt, commonly including organic materials and underlain, in many places, by gravel; 1 to 3 m thick; occurring as flat surfaces close to river level; prone to flooding. Fan sediments: poorly sorted sand and gravel, with diamicton; generally 2 to 15 m thick; forming fans at the toe of slopes. 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. COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: diamicton and rubble accumulated from various mass-wasting processes, ranging from slope wash to rock fall; composition dependent on source materials. Landslide debris: mostly unconsolidated sediments, with texture dependent on source materials; generally 1 to 10 m thick, but may exceed 10 m near the toe of large landslides; forming hummocky accumulations on lower slopes and valley floors; commonly developed in glacial lake sediments and till. 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; Colluvium veneer: unconsolidated sediments, with texture dependent on source materials; generally < 1 m thick; commonly developed on steep slopes. FRASER GLACIATION (WISCONSINAN) PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: well sorted, stratified sand, silt, and clay deposited in deep water of former glacial lakes; including sporadic sand and gravel deposited in a nearshore environment; sand, silt, and clay commonly occur as rhythmites with rare debris-flow interbeds; outliers are common on adjacent units; contacts between subunits Lb, and Lv are gradational. Glaciolacustrine blanket: well sorted, stratified sand, silt, and clay; 3 to 10 m thick; reflecting topography of underlying units. Glaciolacustrine veneer: deep-water deposits of well sorted, stratified sand, silt, and Lv clay overlain, in places, by shallow-water deposits of sand and gravel; occurring near limits of former glacial lakes; includes minor till outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick; reflects topography of underlying units; commonly developed on till surfaces. 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. Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; meltwater channels. 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. Ice contact deposits: sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly faulted; generally greater than 3 m thick; forming hummocky, kettled surfaces or eskers. Glaciofluvial veneer: made up of sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following the melting of supporting ice, 1-3 m thick. GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT TILL: poorly sorted diamicton consisting of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in a sandy to clayey matrix directly deposited by glaciers; includes colluvium (reworked till) on steep slopes, and small inclusions of glaciofluvial sediments, especially in valley bottoms and near the mouths and banks of meltwater channels; till surface is commonly fluted and drumlinized. Thick till, rolling: continuous till cover; greater than 3 m thick; masking the underlying topography; bedrock outcrops are rare. Till blanket: continuous till cover with few bedrock outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick on average; conforming to and locally obscuring topography of underlying units. Till veneer: discontinuous till cover with abundant bedrock outcrops; average thickness of 1 m; reflecting topography of underlying units, which is predominantly PRE-QUATERNARY BEDROCK: sedimentary, metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Precambrian(?) to Cenozoic age, including, in places a thin veneer of till and Meltwater channel, large (direction unknown) Meltwater channel, small (direction unknown) Landslide scar large . Drumlin (direction known, direction unknown) 535000m. E. 122°30' 122°00' **OPEN FILE 5270** SURFICIAL GEOLOGY Authors: A. Blais-Stevens and J.J. Clague This map was produced from processes that conform to the Scientific and Technical Publishing **COTTONWOOD** 93 G/9 93 H/12 Services Subdivision (DDD) Quality Management System, registered to the 93 G/11 93 G/10 ISO 9001: 2000 standard Open files are products OPEN FILE Geology by A. Blais-Stevens, 2003-2005 and J.J. Clague, 1981-1986 **BRITISH COLUMBIA** DOSSIER PUBLIC that have not gone through the GSC formal publication process. 93 G/6 93 G/7 93 G/8 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user OF 5272 OF 5273 Airphotos (1971 and 1977), interpretation by A. Blais-Stevens, 2003-2005 and J.J. Clague 1981-1986 would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000 Les dossiers publics sont GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
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pas été soumis au 93 G/3 93 G/2 93 G/1 Digital map compilation by F. Créac'hcadec and L. Robertson, GSC Northern Canada Division Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by DDD OF 5271 OF 5270 processus officiel de publication de la CGC. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Projection transverse universelle de Mercator 93 B/14 93 B/15 93 B/16 93 A/13 North American Datum 1983 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983 Digital cartography by J.L. Dohar, Data Dissemination Division (DDD) Mean magnetic declination 2007, 19°28'E, decreasing 15.6' annually © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2007 © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2007 The digital elevation data was obtained from www.geobase.ca NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS Elevations in metres above mean sea level Illumination: azimuth 315°, altitude 45°, vertical factor 1x

Canada

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