



LEGEND

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

- O** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck; 1 to 10 m thick (typically 2 to 3 m) forming fans and bogs; organic deposits too small to be shown at this scale occur within other units; common within abandoned meltwater channels.
- ALLUVIAL (FLUVIAL) DEPOSITS:** gravel and sand with minor silt and clay, deposited by streams; commonly stratified; generally well sorted except in alluvial fans.
- Ap** 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.
- Af** Fan sediments: poorly sorted sand and gravel, with diamicton; generally 2 to 15 m thick; forming fans at the toe of slopes.
- At** 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.
- Ch** 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.
- Cs** 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; commonly gullied.
- Cv** Colluvium veneer: unconsolidated sediments, with texture dependent on source materials; generally < 1 m thick; commonly developed on steep slopes.

FRASER GLACIATION (WISCONSINIAN)

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.
- Lb** Glaciolacustrine blanket: well sorted, stratified sand, silt, and clay; 3 to 10 m thick; reflecting topography of underlying units.
- Lv** Glaciolacustrine veneer: deep-water deposits of well sorted, stratified sand, silt, and clay overlain, in places, by shallow-water deposits of sand and gravel; occurring near limits of former glacial lakes; includes minor silt 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.
- Gt** Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; forming flat surfaces perched well above alluvial deposits or associated with meltwater channels.
- Gb** 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.
- Gh** Ice contact deposits: sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly feathered; generally greater than 3 m thick; forming hummocky, settled surfaces or eskers.
- Gv** 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 incursions of glaciofluvial sediments, especially in valley bottoms and near the mouths and banks of meltwater channels; till surface is commonly fluted and drumlinized.
- Tm** Thick till, rolling: continuous till cover; greater than 3 m thick; masking the underlying topography; bedrock outcrops are rare.
- Tb** 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.
- Tv** Till veneer: discontinuous till cover with abundant bedrock outcrop; average thickness of 1 m; reflecting topography of underlying units, which is predominantly bedrock.

PRE-QUATERNARY

- R** BEDROCK: sedimentary, metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Precambrian(?) to Cenozoic age; including, in places a thin veneer of till and colluvium.

Geological boundary (defined)
 Meltwater channel, large (direction unknown)
 Meltwater channel, small (direction unknown)
 Esker (direction unknown)
 Landslide scar large
 Drumlin (direction known, direction unknown)
 Crag and fall
 Outcrop
 Kettle hole
 (C)



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 Geology by A. Blais-Stevens, 2003-2005 and J.J. Clague, 1981-1986
 Aithphosa (1971 and 1977), Interpretation by A. Blais-Stevens, 2003-2005 and J.J. Clague 1981-1986
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 Illumination: azimuth 315°, altitude 45°, vertical factor 1x

OPEN FILE 5273
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
AHBAU LAKE
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Scale 1:50 000/Echelle 1/50 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 North American Datum 1983
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Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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Any revisions or additional geological 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 DDD

Mean magnetic declination 2007, 19°36'E, decreasing 15.8' annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

93 G11	93 G10	93 G9	93 H12
93 G8	93 G7 OF 5272	93 G6 OF 5273	93 H5
93 G3	93 G2 OF 5271	93 G1 OF 5270	93 H4
93 B14	93 B15	93 B16	93 A13

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADDITIONAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 5273

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