

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.

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 Gl 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

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and musk: 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 ground.

Bog peat: sedge peat or forest peat formed in an embankment environment; wet terrain may be tree or treeless; Oh, hummocky, mounds and plateau; area may be underlain by ground ice or shallow permafrost conditions; Ok, 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 dependent on source material.

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

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

C: Undifferentiated colluvial deposits.

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.

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

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

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

A: Undifferentiated fluvial deposits.

L: 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.

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

Ev: Eolian veneer: discontinuous veneer of eolian sediments; <1 m thick.

**POSTGLACIAL OR LATE WISCONSINIAN
PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS**

GLACIOLAUCRINE DEPOSITS: fine sand, silt, and clay, with minor debris-flow diamictite, deposited in glacio-lacustrine 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 diamictite; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater; represents a potential aggregate source.

G: Proglacial outwash: cross-bedded gravel and sand deposited in front of the ice margin; Gr, glaciolacustrine deposits; >1 to >20 m thick; Gt, glaciolacustrine flutes adjacent to glacial meltwater channel margins; Gv, glaciolacustrine terrace deposits, generally associated with meltwater channels and canyons; 1 to 10 m thick; Gd, glaciolacustrine delta deposits; 1 to >30 m thick; Gv, glaciolacustrine veneer and discontinuous; <1 m thick.

Gi: Ice-contact stratified drift: poorly sorted sand and gravel with minor diamictite; deposited in contact with the retreating glacier; 1 to >20 m thick; Gi, hummocky topography relating to melting of underlying ice; Gk, surface marked by kettle holes; Gk, esker ridges; Gl, kame terraces; Gld, ice-contact glaciolacustrine delta deposits; 1 to >30 m thick, surface marked by kettles.

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

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

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

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 Shalebutte Formation) and Dunvegan Formation sandstone exposed in highlands and along meltwater channel and canyon walls.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate)

Oxbow

Escarpment

Meltwater channel or underfit channel, small (paleoflow direction known, unknown)

Meltwater channel, large (paleoflow direction known, unknown)

Esker

Major moraine

Minor moraine or crevasse filling

Flutings or drumlin ridges parallel to ice flow (direction known, unknown)

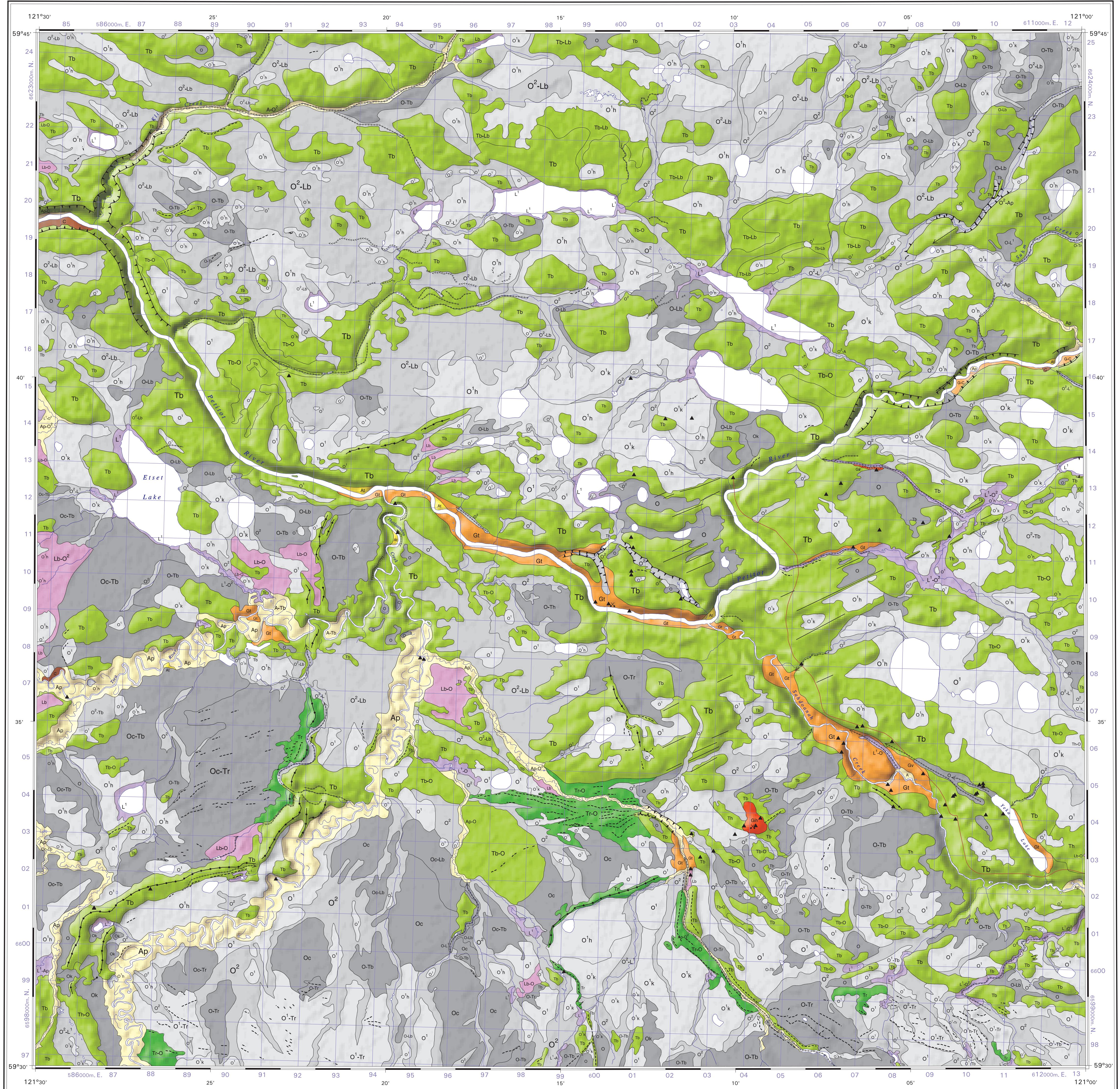
Gravel pit

Field observation site

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Airphoto interpretation by J.M. Bednarski, 2006

Compilation of geology was onto 1:40 000 orthorectified airphoto mosaic by J.M. Bednarski, 2006

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OPEN FILE 5506
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
ETSET LAKE
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000/Echelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilomètres

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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Digital elevation model supplied by J.M. Bednarski.
Illumination: azimuth 310°, altitude 45°, vertical factor 4.8x

This map was produced from processes that conform to the Scientific and Technical Publishing Services Subdivision (DD) Quality Management System, registered to the ISO 9001: 2000 standard

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map provided by the BC Watershed Atlas (1:50 000, TRIM base), modified by J.M. Bednarski

Magnetic declination 2007, 22°14'E, decreasing 23.8' annually

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

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OF4846	OF5506	OF5505	OF5479
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			OF5481

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