

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.

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

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; O¹h, hummocky, mounds and plateaus; area may be underlain by ground ice or shallow permafrost conditions; O¹k, thermokarst terrain related to melting ground ice.
- 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 sometimes a sparse layer of trees.
- O

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.

- Ch

Landslide and slump debris: active and inactive landslides; hummocky topography; diamicton, generally 1 to 10 m thick, but may exceed 10 m near the 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.
- L¹

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 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; Gp, outwash plain deposits, generally 1 to 5 m thick, generally mantle valley floors and surfaces adjacent to glacial meltwater channel margins; Gt, outwash terrace deposits, generally associated with meltwater channels and canyons; 1 to 10 m thick; Gd, glaciofluvial delta deposits; 1 to >30 m thick; Gv, glaciofluvial veneer thin and discontinuous; <1 m thick.
- Gi

Ice-contact stratified drift: poorly-sorted sand and gravel with minor diamictons; deposited in contact with the retreating glacier; 1 to >20 m thick; Gih, hummocky topography relating to melting of underlying ice; Gik, surface marked by kettle holes; Gir, esker ridges; Git, kame terraces; Gid, ice-contact glaciofluvial delta deposits; 1 to >30 m thick, surface marked by kettles.

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.
- 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 Shaftesbury 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 drumlinoid ridges parallel
to ice flow (direction known, unknown)
- Gravel pit
- Field observation site