
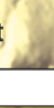

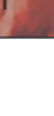










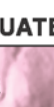

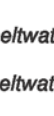
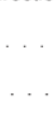


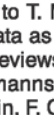





SURFICIAL GEOLOGY QUATERNARY	
	Glacier: a mass of ice formed from compacted snow in an area where snow accumulation exceeds melting and sublimation.
POST-FRASER GLACIATION	
NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
	ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck: 1 to 15 m thick (typically 2 to 3 m); forming fans and bogs; organic deposits too small to be shown at this scale occur within other units; commonly 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
	Floodplain deposits: sand and silt, commonly including organic materials and clods; in many places, by gravel; 1 to 3 m thick; accumulating as flat surfaces under to near levels prone to flooding
	Terrace deposits: stratified sand and gravel overlain by a veneer of sand and silt; 2 to 10 m thick; forming terraces well above flood level
	Fan sediments: poorly sorted sand and gravel; with diamictite; generally 2 to 15 m thick; forming fans at the toes of slopes.
	COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: diamictite and rubble deposited by 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 floor. Where possible, landslides were identified by type: Ch-d, debris flow; Ch-cl, debris avalanche; Ch-ds, debris slide; Ch-sl, debris slump; Ch-v, rock slide; Ch-r, rock avalanche; Ch-sl, slide; Where available, track.
	Slope colluvium: rock fragments in a matrix of boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay; 1 to 10 m thick; formed by bedrock weathering or reworking of unconsolidated deposits on slope >30° slopes; commonly gully.
	Talus: rubble and block accumulations at the bottom of steep (>40°) slopes; 1 to 10 m thick; forming aprons and cones.
	Colluvial veneer: rock fragments in a matrix of boulders, gravel, sand, silt; usually <3 m thick; formed by bedrock weathering or reworking of unconsolidated deposits
FRASER GLACIATION (LATE WISCONSINAN)	
PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
	GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally due to melt of glacier ice
	Glaciomarine clastic deposits: sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly faulted; generally >3 m thick; forming hummocky surfaces, may be fossiliferous.
	Glaciomarine terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; forming flat surfaces projected well above alluvial deposits or associated with meltwater channels.
	Proglacial deltaic sediments: sand and gravel with minor silt and clay; on average 10 m thick, but can be >10 m; commonly overlying glaciomarine silt and clay; may form, in part, inclined surfaces. There is an inferred transition between the terrestrial and marine proglacial sediments.
	Glaciomarine veneer: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; 1 to 3 m thick; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally due to melt of associated glacier ice.
	GLACIOLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following the melting of supraglacial ice.
	Glacioluvial clastic deposits: sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly faulted; generally >3 m thick; forming hummocky surfaces.
	Glacioluvial terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; forming flat surfaces projected well above alluvial deposits or associated with meltwater channels.
	Glacioluvial veneer: sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following melting of supraglacial ice; 1 to 3 m thick.
GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
	TILL: Poorly sorted natural clast consisting of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in a sandy to clayey matrix; directly deposited by glaciocir; includes colluvium (reworked till) on steep slopes, and small units of glacioluvial sediments, especially in valley bottoms and near the mouths and banks of meltwater channels; till surface is commonly rilled on steep slopes.
	Till blanket: continuous till cover with few bedrock outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick on average, conforming to and may be locally controlled morphology of underlying units.
	Till veneer: discontinuous till cover with abundant bedrock outcrops; 1 m thick on average; reflecting topography of underlying bedrock.
PRE-QUATERNARY	
	BEDROCK: sedimentary, low-grade metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Jurassic to Quaternary age; including, in places, till, drifts, and colluvium.
<p>Geological boundary (defined, inferred)</p> <p>Line of mapping</p> <p>Escarpment</p> <p>Large meltwater channel</p> <p>Small meltwater channel</p> <p>Sand and gravel fill (pale, mag)</p> <p>Travel directions of landforms, mainly debris flows and snow avalanches</p> <p>Crest</p> <p>Creel</p>	

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TERRAIN RESOURCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (TRIM) AN
INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

<p>OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC</p> <p>5322</p> <p>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>Open file are products that have not gone through the GEC formal publication process.</p> <p>Les dossiers publics sont des produits qui n'ont pas été soumis au processus officiel de publication de la CGC.</p>
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Geology by A. Blais-Stevens, 2004–2007

Compilation and interpretation was carried out using
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Digital cartography by N. Côté, Data Dissemination Division (DDD)

*This map was produced from processes that conform to the Scientific and Technical
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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND LANDSLIDE INVENTORY OF THE LOWER SEA TO SKY CORRIDOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000/Echelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilomètre

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
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Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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Digital base map from Terrain Resource Information (TRIM), modified by DDC

Shaded relief image prepared by DDD, derived from the digital elevation model, based on TRIM contours elevation data
illumination: azimuth 315°, altitude 45°, vertical factor 1x

Elevations in metres above mean sea
Contour interval 20 m