

# 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.

**O<sup>1</sup>** **Bog peat:** sphagnum or forest peat formed in an ombrotrophic environment; wet terrain; may be treed or treeless; O<sup>1</sup>h, hummocky, mounds and plateaus; area may be underlain by ground ice or shallow permafrost conditions; O<sup>1</sup>k, thermokarst terrain related to melting ground ice.

**O<sup>2</sup>** **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.**

**L<sup>1</sup>** **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; Gf, glaciofluvial fan deposits; >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.

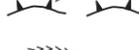
**Th** **Hummocky till:** >1 m thick; hummocky till surface.

**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) . . . . . 
- Patterned ground . . . . . 
- Oxbow . . . . . 
- Meltwater channel or underfit channel, small (paleoflow direction known, unknown) . . . . . 
- Meltwater channel, large (paleoflow direction known, unknown) . . . . . 
- Esker . . . . . 
- Kettle . . . . . 
- Major moraine . . . . . 
- Minor moraine or crevasse filling . . . . . 
- Ice moulded form in till (direction of flow not inferred) . . . . . 
- Field observation site . . . . . 