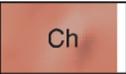
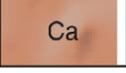
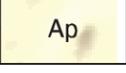
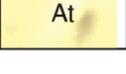
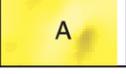


## LEGEND

**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

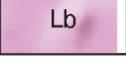
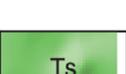
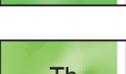
#### NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <b>ORGANIC DEPOSITS:</b> Fen peat; 1 to 3 m thick on average; peat derived from sedges and partially decayed shrubs in a eutrophic environment; the plant material is in various stages of decomposition; generally occurs as flat, wet terrain (swamps) over poorly drained substrates; forms relatively open peatlands. |
|   | <b>COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:</b> diamicton and rubble; poorly sorted, massive to stratified debris deposited by direct, gravity-induced movement; composition dependant on source material.   |
|    | <b>Landslide and slump debris:</b> diamicton, generally 1 to 10 m thick, but may exceed 10 m near the toe of large landslides; hummocky topography; includes active and inactive landslides.  |
|    | <b>Colluvial veneer:</b> thin and discontinuous cover of slumped and/or soliflucted material <1 m thick; overlies bedrock or till.  |
|    | <b>Talus (scree):</b> accumulation of angular boulders below cliffs; generally 1 to 10 m thick or greater; usually forming fans or aprons.  |
|  | <b>Undifferentiated colluvial deposits:</b> undivided landslide debris, colluvial veneer and talus.   |
|   | <b>ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:</b> sorted gravel, sand, minor silt, and organic detritus deposited by streams; commonly stratified.  |
|  | <b>Floodplain deposits:</b> sorted gravel, sand, silt, and organic detritus >1 m thick; forming active floodplains close to river level with meander channels and scroll marks.   |
|  | <b>Fluvial terrace deposits:</b> >2 m thick; forming inactive terraces above modern floodplain; represent a potential aggregate source.   |
|  | <b>Alluvial fan deposits:</b> poorly sorted gravel, sand, and diamicton >1 m thick; occur where a stream issues from a narrow valley onto a plain or valley floor.  |
|  | <b>Undifferentiated fluvial deposits:</b> undivided floodplain, fluvial terrace, and alluvial fan deposits.   |
|  | <b>LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:</b> sand, silt, and minor clay deposited in a former lake; >1 m thick; occasionally overlain by organic deposits; exposed by recent fluctuations in lake levels.  |

#### POSTGLACIAL OR LATE WISCONSINAN

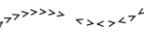
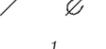
##### PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

**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 Cordilleran glaciers; usually overlain by organic deposits in lowlands.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  | <b>Glaciolacustrine blanket:</b> >1 m thick; obscures topography of underlying units.  |
|  | <b>Hummocky glaciolacustrine sediments:</b> > 1 m thick; forming hummocky topography.  |
|   | <b>GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:</b> well to poorly stratified sand and gravel; minor diamicton; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater; represent a potential aggregate source.                       |
|  | <b>Proglacial outwash deposits:</b> generally 1 to 5 m thick; forming planar surfaces; generally mantle valley floors and surfaces adjacent to glacial meltwater channel margins.  |
|  | <b>Outwash terrace deposits:</b> 1 to 10 m thick; generally associated with meltwater channels and canyons; generally forming flat terraces perched above alluvial deposits.   |
|  | <b>Glaciofluvial delta deposits:</b> 1 to >30 m thick; deposited at the mouth of streams entering former glacial lakes.  |
|  | <b>Glaciofluvial blanket:</b> >1 m thick; obscures topography of underlying units.   |
|  | <b>Ice-contact stratified deposits:</b> poorly-sorted sand and gravel with minor diamictons; 1 to >20 m thick; deposited in contact with retreating glacier ice; forming hummocky topography related to melting of underlying ice. |
|  | <b>Esker deposits:</b> moderately sorted sand and gravel, 1 to >20 m thick; forming ridges. Formed by meltwater flow within tunnels or chasms in glacier ice.  |
|  | <b>Ice-contact stratified deposits with kettles:</b> same as Gih, but the surface is marked with kettles.  |
|   | <b>TILL:</b> diamicton deposited directly by Cordilleran glaciers; sandy to clayey matrix with striated clasts of various lithologies.   |
|  | <b>Till blanket:</b> >1 m thick; continuous till cover forming undulating topography that locally obscures underlying units.   |
|  | <b>Streamlined and fluted till:</b> >1 m thick; till surface marked by streamlined landforms including flutings and drumlins.  |
|  | <b>Hummocky till:</b> >1 m thick; hummocky to rolling till surface including discontinuous pockets of gravel.  |
|  | <b>Ridged till deposits:</b> >1 m thick; moraines or crevasse fillings forming a ridged topography.  |
|  | <b>Till veneer:</b> <1 m thick; discontinuous till cover; underlying bedrock topography is discernible.  |

#### PRE-QUATERNARY

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|---|--|
|  | <b>Bedrock outcrop:</b> continuous bedrock outcrop; can include pockets of till or colluvium rarely exceeding 2 m thickness. |
|---|--|

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Geological boundary (defined)  |   |
| Slump, direction known   |  |
| Landslide, small   |  |
| Major landslide  |  |
| Meltwater channel or underfit channel, small<br>(paleoflow direction known, unknown) |   |
| Meltwater channel, large (paleoflow direction unknown)                               |  |
| Kettle large, small  |   |
| Esker (direction known, unknown)   |   |
| End moraine  |   |
| Drumlin (ice flow direction known)   |  |
| Crag-and-tail  |  |
| Fluting  |  |
| Striation (direction known, unknown)(coincide with some station sites)               |   |
| Crossed striations (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)               |  |
| Bedrock lineation  |   |
| Outcrop  |  |
| Gravel pit   |  |
| Field observation site (with and without samples)                                    |   |