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

O — ***ORGANIC DEPOSITS:*** *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.*

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *diamicton and rubble; poorly sorted, massive to stratified debris deposited by direct, gravity-induced movement; composition dependant on source material.*

Ch — ***Landslide and slump debris:*** *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.*

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

Ca — ***Talus (scree):*** *accumulation of angular boulders below cliffs; generally 1 to 10 m thick or greater; usually forming fans or aprons.*

C — ***Undifferentiated colluvial deposits:*** *undivided landslide debris, colluvial veneer and talus.*

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:*** *>2 m thick; forming inactive terraces above modern floodplain; represent a potential aggregate source.*

Af — ***Alluvial fan deposits:*** *poorly sorted gravel, sand, and diamicton >1 m thick; occur where a stream issues from a narrow valley onto a plain or valley floor.*

A — ***Undifferentiated fluvial deposits:*** *undivided floodplain, fluvial terrace, and alluvial fan deposits.*

L^1 — ***LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:*** *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.*

Lb — ***Glaciolacustrine blanket:*** *>1 m thick; obscures topography of underlying units.*

Lh — ***Hummocky glaciolacustrine sediments:*** *> 1 m thick; forming hummocky topography.*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *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.*

Gp — ***Proglacial outwash deposits:*** *generally 1 to 5 m thick; forming planar surfaces; generally mantle valley floors and surfaces adjacent to glacial meltwater channel margins.*

Gt — ***Outwash terrace deposits:*** *1 to 10 m thick; generally associated with meltwater channels and canyons; generally forming flat terraces perched above alluvial deposits.*

Gd — ***Glaciofluvial delta deposits:*** *1 to >30 m thick; deposited at the mouth of streams entering former glacial lakes.*

Gb — ***Glaciofluvial blanket:*** *>1 m thick; obscures topography of underlying units.*

Gih — ***Ice-contact stratified deposits:*** *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.*

Gir — ***Esker deposits:*** *moderately sorted sand and gravel, 1 to >20 m thick; forming ridges. Formed by meltwater flow within tunnels or chasms in glacier ice.*

Gik — ***Ice-contact stratified deposits with kettles:*** *same as* Gih, *but the surface is marked with kettles.*

TILL: *diamicton deposited directly by Cordilleran glaciers; sandy to clayey matrix with striated clasts of various lithologies.*

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 flutings and drumlins.*

Th — ***Hummocky till:*** *>1m thick; hummocky to rolling till surface including discontinuous pockets of gravel.*

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

R — ***Bedrock outcrop:*** *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 (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) 1 2

Bedrock lineation

Outcrop

Gravel pit

Field observation site (with and without samples)