







Authors: Levson, V. and Fournier, M. Geology by V. Levson, 2011 Digital cartography by S. Eagles Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection North American Datum 1983 © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2012





GSC OPEN FILE 7041 BCGS GEOSCIENCE MAP 2011-06 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

FORT NELSON

NTS 94-J/NE BRITISH COLUMBIA Scale 1:100 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 kilometres Projection mercator transverse universelle Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983 © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2012

Initiative of the Geological Survey of Canada, conducted as part of the Natural Resources Canada's Geomapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program Digital base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications Magnetic declination 2012 varies from 15° 23' West in the southeast corner to 17° 16' West in the northwest corner

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NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

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	С	Undifferentiated Colluvial Deposits: landslide deposits and other mass wasting debris, variable thickness.

L	Undifferentiated Lacustrine Sediments: sand, silt, clay and organics deposited in lakes; commonly occur within former lake basins that have completely drained or around the margins of existing lakes that have substantially lower water levels; lacustrine sediments are
	typically up to a few metres thick and commonly overlain by younger organic deposits.
.IAN SEDI tively even nly stabilize	MENTS: sand deposited by the wind; very well sorted; may occur as distinct dunes or ly distributed veneers; derived from sandy glaciofluvial or glaciolacustrine sediments; ed.

Er	Dunes: sands occurring in narrow distinctive ridges interpreted as parabolic dune typically a few metres thick; ridges are v-shaped, pointing in the inferred down-wind direction with the arms tapering in the up-wind direction; dunes are		
	generally highest at the apex; adjacent dunes often merge into dune complexes; interdune areas are covered by organic deposits and/or an eolian veneer.		
Ev	Eolian Veneer: discontinuous veneer of wind-blown sediments; generally less than one metre thick; occurs mainly in association with dune fields; interspersed with organic deposits.		
Е	Undifferentiated Eolian Sediments: sand deposited by the wind.		

.	under very poorly drained organic soils up to about 400 m elevation adjacent to the
ower Prophet ai southern edge o sides and low cii	nd Muskwa River valleys, and up to 500 m adjacent to the Prophet River at the f the map sheet; commonly associated with extensive slumping (Cz) along valley rcular hummocks (GLb) on the adjacent terrain.
GLb	Glaciolacustrine Blanket: mainly massive clays with low relief circular hummocks hummocks are typically 100-500 m in diameter and up to a few metres high; some hummocks are ring shaped with a central depression; they are abundant in the low lying plateau area north of the Muskwa River valley.
GL	Undifferentiated Glaciolacustrine Sediments: clay, silt and sand, may contain debris-flow diamicton, variable thickness; deposited in ice-dammed lakes during late-glacial ice retreat and stagnation.
GLACIOFLUVIA neltwater; comn as a veneer ove occur locally and	AL SEDIMENTS: stratified sand and gravel with minor diamicton; deposited by glacial nonly discontinuous and interspersed with glacial deposits (e.g. Tb.GF); often occurs r till or underlies thin drapes of meltout till; eskers, kames and glaciofluvial terraces d provide good potential sources of aggregate.
GFt	Glaciofluvial Terraces: sand and gravel terraces situated relatively high above modern floodplains; generally a few to several metres thick; usually well sorted and stratified; generally associated with meltwater channels; high terraces are locally associated with kames.
GFc	Ice-contact Glaciofluvial Sediments: poorly to well sorted sands and gravels wit minor diamicton; deposited in contact with stagnant or retreating ice; moderately well stratified with strata often deformed and faulted; commonly overlain by meltou till.
GFr	Eskers: sands and gravels occurring within long sinuous ridges typically 1-10 metres high; many low-gradient eskers are mainly sand with little gravel; overlying meltout tills are discontinuous but locally up to a few metres thick.
GFh	Hummocky Glaciofluvial Sediments: sands and gravels occurring as hills and broad ridges forming kames; deposits typically are up to several metres thick; locally much thicker where underlain by older sand and gravel deposits as in the Elleh Creek area.
GFp	Outwash Plain Sediments: sand and gravel flood bars occurring along the Jackfish Creek meltwater channel system.
GF	Undifferentiated Glaciofluvial Sediments: sand and gravel with minor diamicton
hick; includes lo vithin the ice. Tb	Till Blanket: glacial sediment (mainly basal till), typically a few to several metres thick, forming flat to gently undulating topography; generally fine-grained (silt and/or clay rich) and poorly drained; clasts commonly striated; drumlins and flutes rare in the map area; commonly overlain by, and interspersed with, organic
Tr	deposits. Ridged Till Moraine: till occurring in elongate irregular ridges; ridges are typically one to several metres high and may be either narrow or broad; oriented both parallel and perpendicular to the inferred ice flow direction and often intersect intervening low areas commonly filled with organic deposits; ridges are inferred to be mainly crevasse-fills (squeeze-up ridges) and minor moraines.
Th	Hummocky Till: glacial sediments forming hilly topography with interspersed till hummocks and organic-filled depressions; hummocks up to several metres high; meltout tills relatively common at surface; depressions usually occupied by kettle lakes, bogs or swamps.
т	Undifferentiated Till: glacially derived diamicton, variable thickness.
RE-QUATER	NARY
R	Bedrock: mainly gently-dipping shale and lesser sandstone; outcrops almost exclusively confined to deeply incised valley walls; interspersed with colluvial sediments (Cv.R); exposed shale cliffs occur mainly above river cutbanks; bedrock-controlled topography with a till blanket occurs in hilly areas in the western most part of the map sheet.
Geological boun	dary (defined, approximate)
Dunes	ე.კა
/inor meltwater	channel or gully (direction unknown)
Aajor meltwater	channel (defined, approximate)
Drumlinoid	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Noraine	•••••

Esker (direction unknown) .

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

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COMMISSION GEOLOGIQUE DU CANADA	elles sont publiées telles que soumises par l'auteur.	