

Southern British Columbia

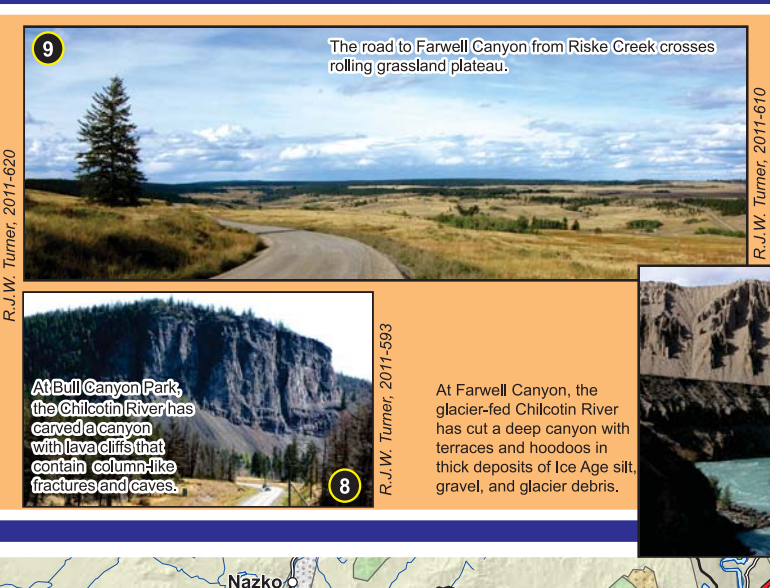
Geological Landscapes Highway Map



Chilcotin-Bella Coola

Highway 20 from Williams Lake to Bella Coola

Highway 20 crosses the Chilcotin plateau and Coast Mountains to connect the interior with the coast. Roads lead south across the plateau to beautiful glacier-carved finger lakes along the mountain front.



Plateau country

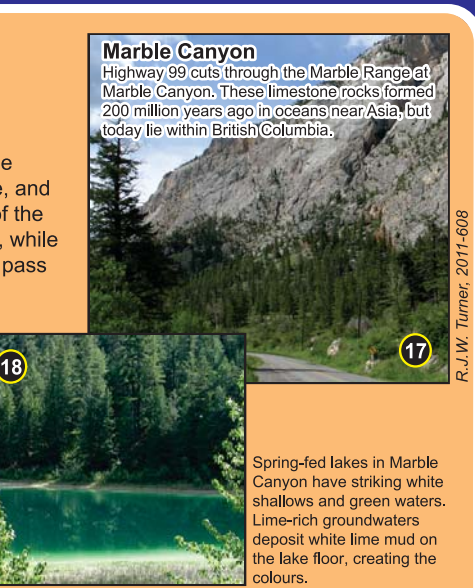
Highway 20 crosses the Chilcotin plateau, an ancient lowland raised by Earth forces and smoothed by outpourings of lava 5 to 20 million years ago.



Fraser-Thompson

Highways 1 and 99

This diverse region ranges from rainforest to dry grassland to alpine. Rivers and glaciers carved the mountains from sandstone, shale, marble, granite, and even jade. Highway 1 follows the deep canyons of the clear-flowing Thompson and muddy Fraser rivers, while Highway 99 rises to the subalpine as it crosses a pass west of Lillooet.



planetearth

Earth Sciences for Society



Geological Survey of Canada Popular Geoscience 98E (also British Columbia Geological Survey Geofile 2012-9)

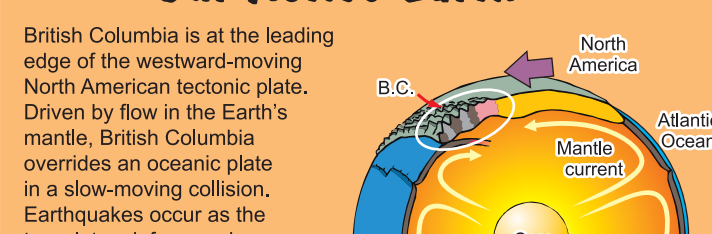
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Natural Resources Canada Ressources naturelles Canada

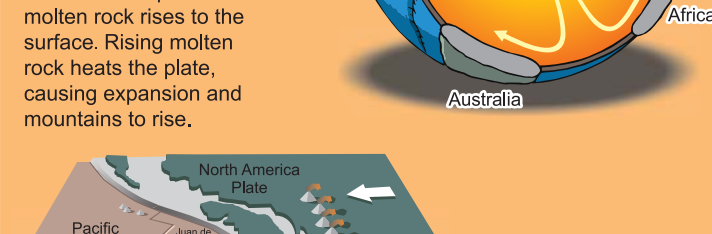
Recommender: Turner, R.J.W., Anderson, R.J., Franklin, R., Ceh, M., Hastings, N., and Wagner, C.L., 2012. Southern British Columbia: geological landscapes highway map. Geological Survey of Canada, Popular Geoscience 98E (also British Columbia Geological Survey Geofile 2012-9). doi:10.4095/98091

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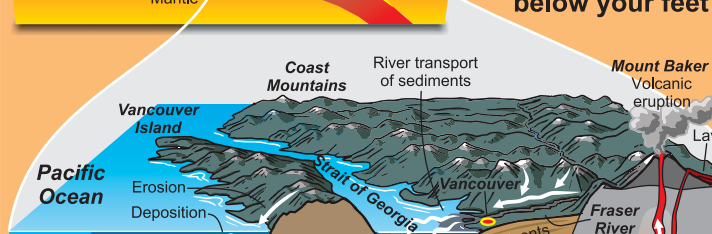
Our Active Earth



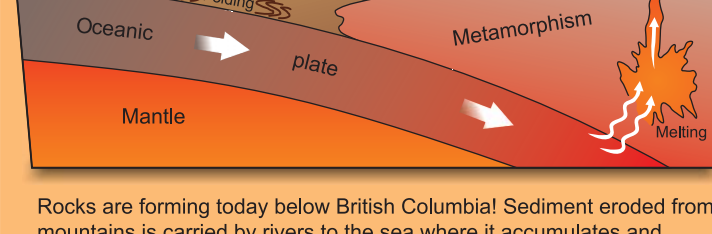
The rock factory below your feet



Mount Baker volcano



Volcanic hazards



Mount Baker volcano Mount Baker has been built by repeated volcanic eruptions of lava and ash, the last during the 1800s. A future eruption could melt glaciers, mobilizing loose volcanic material into deadly mudflows that descend stream valleys, or spread damaging volcanic ash over the Fraser valley.

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Vancouver Island

Highways of southern Vancouver Island

Diverse shorelines are the outstanding geological feature of southern Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands, but there are also clear-water rivers, caves, and even marine reptile displays.



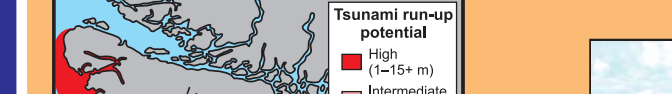
Caves

Vancouver Island has the highest density of caves in Canada. All of the caves occur in limestone that is widespread on the island.



Tsunami coast

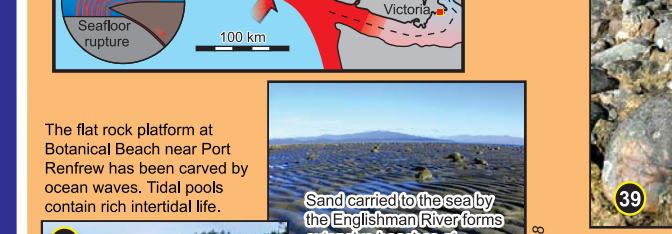
The outer coast of Vancouver Island is vulnerable to tsunamis generated by seafloor earthquakes in the north Pacific Ocean. The last damaging tsunami was in 1964.



Sea to Sky

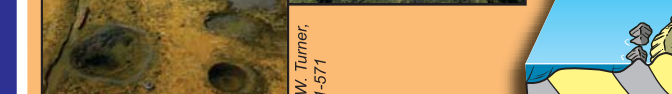
Highway 99 from Vancouver to Whistler

The Sea to Sky route of Highway 99 is dramatic and varied as it passes from a steep-walled inlet, with a historic mill and famous granite wall, to a mountain valley with volcanoes, lava, waterfalls, and glacier peaks.



Gulf Islands

Different erosion of sandstone, shale, and limestone create the elongate islands, ridges, valleys, and bays characteristic of the Gulf Islands.



Coast Mountains

Most Pacific air causes heavy snowfalls that create extensive glaciers in the Coast Range. Glaciers are in retreat due to climate change, but are visible from Highway 99 north of Squamish.



Mountain hazards

Between Vancouver and Squamish, the highway hugs the steep walls of a coastal inlet. Engineered works protect against landslides and debris-fall hazards.



Britannia mine

The former Britannia mine is now the BC Museum of Mining. The copper ores were mined for 70 years and produced metal worth \$1.3 billion. Tours are available of the mine, mill, and water-treatment plant.



Mount Garibaldi

Mount Garibaldi (eroded volcano) is a stratovolcano. It is built by repeated volcanic eruptions of lava and ash, the last during the 1800s. A future eruption could melt glaciers, mobilizing loose volcanic material into deadly mudflows that descend stream valleys, or spread damaging volcanic ash over the Fraser valley.

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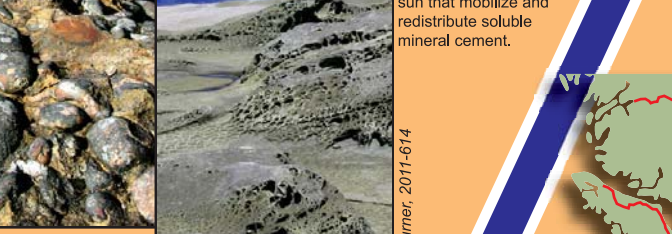
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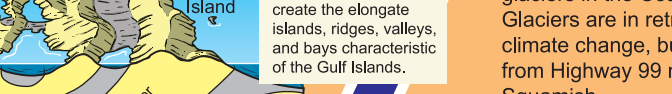
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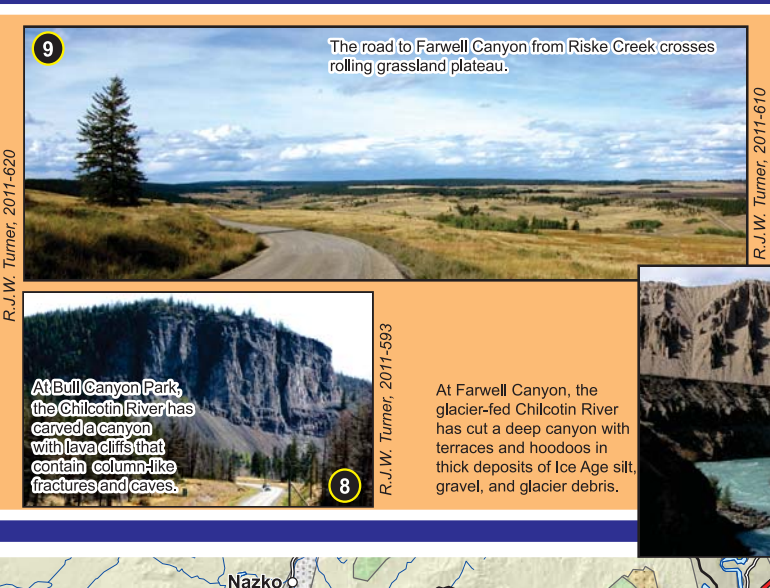
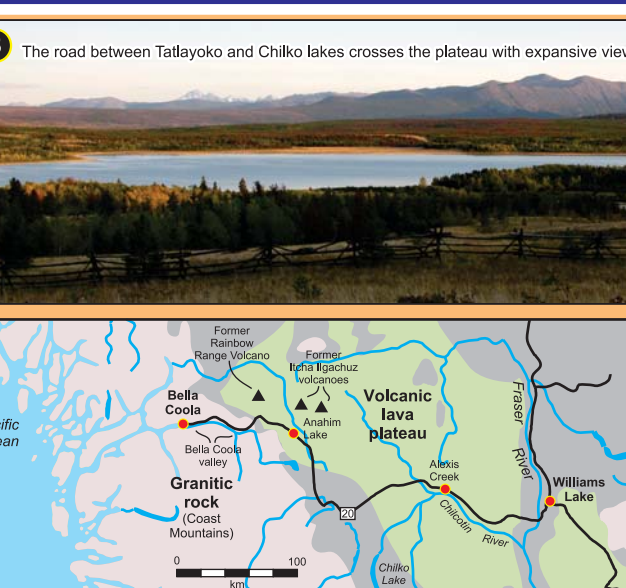
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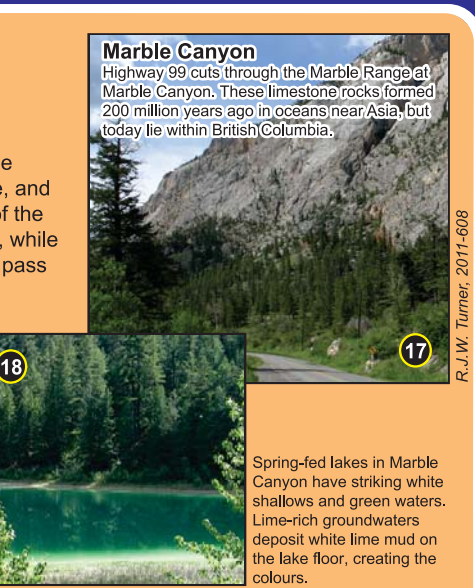
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End of the Ice Age



River terraces