

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1674A, 1675A, 1676A, 1677A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

NEOGLACIATION

ICE AND SNOW

Tn TILL: nonsorted debris, commonly bouldery, 0.5-2.0 m thick, forming discontinuous veneers, fluted, hummocky, or channelled blankets, and lateral and end moraine ridges; distinguished from older till by its general lack of vegetation; includes deposits of six advances, oldest of which postdates White River tephra (ca. 1200 years old)

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

Ca COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: block accumulations and landslide debris, 1-50 m thick

Cr Talus (scree): accumulations of blocks, commonly exceeding 3 m in diameter, as much as 50 m thick, forming aprons and fans below cliffs; commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levees. Most slopes active

Ch Rock glacier debris: accumulations of talus deformed by flow of interstitial ice to form rock (talus) glaciers, generally 10-50 m thick, with pronounced transverse and longitudinal ridges and furrows, steep sides and fronts; includes deposits of several ages, at least three older and six younger than White River tephra (ca. 1200 years old)

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, and organic detritus 2-20 m thick

Af Alluvial fan deposits: poorly sorted gravel and sand with organic detritus and buried organic soils; fans commonly laterally amalgamated, commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levees and subject to shifting stream courses

Ap,t Alluvial plain and terrace deposits: well sorted gravel and sand with detrital organic beds, including concentrations of logs, forming meander scrolled plains Ap, and terraces At

Er EOLIAN DEPOSITS: sand, 1-5 m thick, forming sharp crested dunes, now stable probably formed immediately after deglaciation and prior to establishment of a vegetation cover

POST-LAST GLACIATION

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

LL,p GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: fine sand, silt, and clay, 10-30 m thick, forming terraces, deeply dissected by postglacial erosion where thick or plains where thin; deposited in glacier dammed lakes

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand, 2-30 m thick, deposited on, beneath, and in front of the marginal zone of a glacier

Gt, Gt p, Gt k Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand forming distal outwash terraces Gt, plains Gp, and fans Gf, and proximal kettled outwash terraces Gt_k and plains Gp_k; characterized by abandoned braided channel patterns

Ik,h,r Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, with clasts commonly 10-100 cm across, commonly faulted, forming lateral kame terraces and delta terraces Ik, with ice contact escarpments and kettle holes Ik, hummocky moulain kame fields, or ice block disintegration terrain Ih, and eskers or crevasse fillings Ir

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

Tv TILL veneer: 0.5-2 m thick; surface mimics underlying rock surface, fluted in places, commonly channelled by meltwater

Tb, Tb h Till blanket: 2-20 m thick; much of surface lined by flutings and drumlins or channelled by meltwater Tb, distinctly hummocky Tb_h, where composed mostly or entirely of shale

ROCK

PRE-QUATERNARY

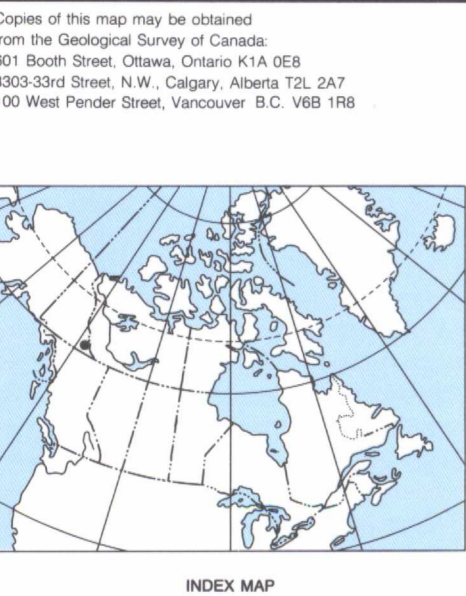
R1, R2 ROCK: rock of various lithologies and ages forming alpine valley walls and ridges extensively modified by glacial erosion R1, and high plateau remnants of restricted extent showing little or no sign of glacial erosion R2, high plateaus and other low to moderate slopes commonly mantled by felsenmeer; patches of till and glacial erratics occur throughout

Geological boundary (defined, gradational)
 Cirque; cirques and arêtes; alpine escarpment formed by glacial overstepping of bedrock
 Drumlins (ice flow direction known, unknown)
 Crag and tail (fill tail)
 Roche moutonnée or rock drumlin
 End moraine
 Lateral moraine, ornamented on glacier side
 Medial moraine
 Esker (direction of flow known)
 Crevasse filling
 Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (wide, narrow)
 Side(lateral) meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
 Escarpment in unconsolidated sediment
 Active thermokarst backwasting slope
 Landslide scar (large, small)
 Avalanche track, avalanche slope
 Ground observation point
 Till sample with anomalously high levels of Zn,Pb, etc. 58 Zn,Pb

MINERALS

Copper	Cu	Molybdenum	Mo
Iron	Fe	Nickel	Ni
Lead	Pb	Uranium	U
Manganese	Mn	Zinc	Zn

Geology by A.S. Dyke 1981, 1983
 Geological cartography by M. St-Pierre, Geological Survey of Canada
 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
 Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from monochrome maps published at 1:50 000 scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1985
 Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9
 Mean magnetic declination 1990, 30°06' East, decreasing 14.5' annually. Readings vary from 29°51' E in the SW corner to 30°20' E in the NE corner of the map area
 Elevations in metres above mean sea level



MAP 1674A
SURFICIAL MATERIALS AND LANDFORMS
DOLLY VARDEN CREEK
 YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000
 Kilometres 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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105 GNE	105 HNW	105 HNE	95 ENW
1678A	1677A		
105 GSE	105 HSW	105 HSE	95 ESW
1675A	1674A		
105 BNE	105 ANW	105 ANE	95 DNW

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

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 Dyke, A.S.
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1674A

