



MAP LIBRARY / CARTOTHEQUE
1891A



NATURE OF MATERIAL AND ESTIMATED THICKNESS	GENETIC DESCRIPTION	MORPHOLOGIC EXPRESSION	COMMENTS	
O	Peat and muck: 1 to 2 m thick	Organic deposits	The areas of bog and fen, distinctive features such as pattern and post-glacial soil are rare	Big and the are of limited extent. Composed features occur along the bottom of some glacial valleys
Ch	Mudstone derived from glacial deposits and bedrock. Thickness is variable	Slope debris resulting from number of mass wasting processes, includes bedrock, earth flows and colluvium	Irregular or hummocky surfaces	Mappable only on steep and high-relief terrain. The mountainous terrain between the Nahlin River and Fish River
Ch	Block rubble under restricted glacial deposits	Colluvium consists mostly of weathered bedrock redistributed by downslope movement	Surface reflects morphology of underlying material; commonly occurs on steep slopes in mountainous terrain	Colluvium is widespread over mountain slopes, particularly in the zone between the lower parts of the slope and the extensive bedrock exposures in the upper parts
Ap	Gravel, sand, and silt: 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial valley bottom deposits	Gently irregular to nearly flat surfaces that include mostly fine-grained material, small features such as stream terraces and alluvial fans may be present. Abandoned channels and point bars are the most prominent features on these surfaces	Most of the deposits are regarded as compound units in valleys where modern streams are incised in older alluvium (M) or glacial-fluvial deposits (G)
At	Gravel, sand, and silt: 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial terraces	Gently irregular to nearly flat, low level terraces, bounding alluvial fans	Most terraces were formed by modern stream activity. They are separated from older terraces of glacial-fluvial origin (G) on the basis of their close association with modern streams and by the absence of point bar or channel features; aggradational source
Ad	Gravel, sand, and silt: 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial deltas	Gently irregular to nearly flat surfaces	Features mapped as deltas are not true alluvial fans; glacial activity resulted in closely spaced channels and depositional features too numerous and small to be mapped
Al	Gravel, sand, and silt: 5 to 20 m thick	Alluvial fans	Gently irregular, channelled surfaces with marked slope towards valley bottom	Fans are common along the sides of steep-walled, glacial valleys; most are small features and were not mapped; aggradational source
Lp	Clay, silt, and sand: 5 to 10 m thick	Glaciolacustrine deposits	Gently irregular to nearly flat surfaces along the bottom and lower slopes of large valleys	Extensive glaciolacustrine deposits occur within Nahlin River and Fish River valleys; prominent joints are commonly developed in the clay sediments
Sp	Gravel, sand, and silt: 5 to 20 m thick	Outwash plains	Gently irregular to nearly flat terrain marked by shallow channel patterns or locally tilted surfaces	Extensive outwash occur along the valley of Fish River; glaciolacustrine deposits are not shown in places; aggradational source
Ch	Silt, sand, and gravel: 5 to 50 m thick	Terraces underlain by glacial-fluvial and/or glaciolacustrine deposits	Nearly flat to irregular, tilted surfaces	Terraces occur within abandoned meander channels and meander channels occupied by modern streams; aggradational source
Ch	Sand and gravel: 5 to 30 m thick	In-contact glaciolacustrine deposits	Strongly irregular, ridged, and knobby terrain with local relief to 30 m	Surfaces consist mainly of prominent ridges, anastomosing ridges; aggradational source
Ch	Silt, sand, and gravel: 5 to 30 m thick	In-contact glaciolacustrine deposits	Strongly irregular, tilted, or hummocky terrain with local relief to 30 m	Mainly knobs and knolls by topography; aggradational source
Gv	Gravel, sand, silt and silt: 1 to 20 m thick	Meander channel and glaciolacustrine complexes	Gently irregular or hummocky glaciolacustrine deposits along with some patches of silt and bedrock surfaces are in part marked by beaver channels	These complexes occur in broad valleys where meander activity resulted in closely spaced channels and depositional features too numerous and small to be mapped
A+Mx	Gravel, sand, silt, and silt: thickness is variable	Valley bottom complex of alluvial, colluvial and glacial deposits	Nearly flat to strongly irregular terrain with relief to 30 m	These complexes are mapped within mountain valleys where different units are not separated because of mapping scale or because they cannot be recognized in outcrop
Mh	Till, boulders, gravel, sand, and silt: 5 to 30 m thick	Ablation till and in-contact glaciolacustrine deposit	Strongly irregular or hummocky terrain with local relief to 30 m	These features formed as and lateral margins of glacial and megaclastic alpine valley glaciers
Md	Till, silt, and sandy matrix: 1 to 30 m thick	Lidgment and ablation till	Gently irregular to strongly irregular bedrock controlled topography dissected by till	Till forms a nearly continuous blanket over bedrock along the sides of large valleys and gentle mountain slopes
Mv	Till, silt, and sandy matrix; generally less than 1 m thick	Ablation and lidgment till	Gently irregular to strongly irregular bedrock terrain	Till and colluvium form an discontinuous veneer over bedrock
R	Bedrock and bedrock rubble	Bedrock outcrop and shattered bedrock	Mountainous terrain and low hills and ridges adjacent to mountain fronts or within broad mountain valleys	Rock rubble veneer is common on the slopes of the higher parts of mountainous terrain

EXPLANATION OF LETTER NOTATION
A combination of letters is used to designate a map unit, e.g. Mv, or a component of a conventional map unit, e.g. MvCh. The upper case letter indicates the broad compositional genetic class, the lower case letters indicate the morphology.
Occurrence of numerous erosional or other post-depositional features within a map unit is indicated by the addition of a dash and a lower case letter to the first letter designation, e.g. Mv-d.
Composite map units are used for areas of more than one component that could be separated at the scale of mapping. The first component, which is the dominant one, is represented by a diagonal line from the second component, e.g. RM-d.

COMPOSITIONAL - GENETIC CATEGORY
O - organic peat and muck
C - colluvium various materials
A - alluvial gravel, sand, and silt
L - glaciolacustrine clay, silt, and sand
G - glaciolacustrine silt, sand, and gravel
M - moraine: till

MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORY
p - plain, floodplain
h - hummocky
f - fan
t - terrace
d - delta
s - scarp
v - veneer
c - complex

OTHER MODIFIERS
c - channelled
g - gullied
b - bedrock
k - karstified



Geology by S.R. Morton and P.W. Klassen, 1978, 1980
Compiled by F. Anderson and J. Fraser, 1990
Digital cartography by Mario Hudson, Geoscience Information Division
Any revision or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
Base map at the scale of 1:250 000 published by the Department of National Defence, 1952
Copies of the topographical portion of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S8
Mean magnetic declination 1987: 27°12' E, decreasing 11.7' annually
Readings vary from 27°04' in the SW corner to 28°00' in the NE corner of the map
Elevations in feet above mean sea level



MAP 1891A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
TESLIN
YUKON TERRITORY
Scale 1:125 000 - Echelle 1:125 000

