

This legend is common to maps 1786A to 1789A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE - POST MCCONNELL GLACIATION

O ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck several metres to tens of metres thick, formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetative material in bogs and fens, depressions and valley bottoms. Permafrost is commonly present within 1 m of the surface in blanket bog; thermokarst collapse and palsa growth are common in bogs and fens.

E EOLIAN DEPOSITS: well sorted sand transported and deposited by wind action; greater than 1 m thick and generally forming parabolic and linear dunes.

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stony diamicton or rubble resulting from the breakdown of bedrock through physical and chemical weathering and the downslope movement of previously deposited surficial material; variably reworked and transported by gravitational processes such as creep, solifluction, debris flow, snow avalanching, and rockfall.

Cb Colluvial blanket sediments: diamicton or rubble; greater than 1 m thick

Cv Colluvial veneer sediments: diamicton or rubble; less than 1 m thick and/or discontinuous

Ca Colluvial apron sediments: bouldery diamicton, poorly sorted sand and gravel forming a wedge-like slope toe complex of small steep debris flow and avalanche-dominated fans and solifluction deposits ranging from less than 1 m at the upslope limit to 10 m or more in the thickest part of the apron

bCa Rockfall deposits: bouldery, angular rockfall deposits that form aprons up to 10 m or more in maximum thickness along the bases of steep slopes

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel to silt size sediments deposited by streams; deposits are commonly stratified and moderately to well sorted, except for some alluvial fan deposits

Ap Floodplain sediments: cobble to pebble gravel capped by sand and silt; greater than 1 m thick; includes lacustrine and organic deposits in abandoned channels and bog and fen areas; floodplain deposits subject to periodic inundation and reworking by floods

At Alluvial terrace sediments: cobble to pebble gravel capped by sand and silt; greater than 1 m thick; underlies one or more benches along the margins of active floodplains

Af Alluvial fan sediments: gravel, sand, silt, and diamicton up to 10 m or more thick; alluvial fans subject to stream avulsion and flooding and, on smaller and steeper fans, inundation by debris flows

Au Alluvial sediments, undivided: floodplains, fans, and terraces that cannot be subdivided at this map scale

WISCONSINAN - MCCONNELL GLACIATION

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: well stratified sand, silt, clay, and minor gravel and diamicton deposited in lakes ponded by glacial ice; sediments may have regular surfaces or have ridged, hummocky, or pitted surfaces caused by meltout of buried glacial ice. They commonly contain segregated ground ice and are affected by contemporary thermokarst collapse and retrogressive thaw flow slides along rivers

Lp Glaciofluvial plain: sand, silt, and clay with minor dropstones; 5 m or more thick

Lb Glaciofluvial blanket: silt and clay with minor sand; 1 to 5 m thick

Lv Glaciofluvial veneer: silt and clay; less than 1 m thick or discontinuous

Lx Glaciofluvial complex: sand, silt, and clay; hummocky, pitted, and ridged; compress up to 10 per cent gravel and diamicton layers and lenses and dropstones; usually more than 5 m thick

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand, gravel, and minor silt, greater than 1 m thick, deposited by streams flowing from or in contact with glacial ice, including deltas graded to former glacial lake levels. Sorting ranges from good to poor and stratification from thin bedded to massive. Sediments commonly display evidence of syndepositional collapse due to meltout of buried or supporting ice

Gp Glaciofluvial plain and fan sediments: pebble to cobble gravel capped by sand and silt; greater than 1 m thick

Gt Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: pebble to cobble gravel capped by sand and silt; greater than 1 m thick

Gd Glaciofluvial delta: sand, gravel, and minor silt and clay; greater than 5 m thick

Gx Glaciofluvial complex: sand, gravel, diamicton, and minor silt and clay; greater than 5 m thick; forming hummocks, kettles, eskers and cross-tilt ridges; includes minor elements of Gp and Gt

MORAINAL DEPOSITS: glacial diamicton, mainly till, generally consisting of a silty sandy matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and minor boulders; deposited either directly by glacial ice or by gravity flow from glacial ice

Mb Till blanket: greater than 1 m thick but conforming to the underlying topography

Mv Till veneer: less than 1 m thick or discontinuous; in places contains extensive areas of thin (less than 1 m) and patchy colluvium

MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE - REID GLACIATION

Gpd GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand, gravel, and minor silt and clay; greater than 5 m thick; deposited as deltas by meltwater streams entering glacial and proglacial lakes

Mpv MORAINAL DEPOSITS: glacial diamicton, mainly till, generally consisting of a silty sandy matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and minor boulders; less than 1 m thick or discontinuous; in places contains extensive areas of thin (less than 1 m) and patchy colluvium

EARLY PLEISTOCENE - PRE-REID GLACIATION

Mppv MORAINAL DEPOSITS: glacial diamicton, mainly till, generally consisting of a silty sandy matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and minor boulders; many of the clasts are highly weathered; less than 1 m thick or discontinuous; in places contains extensive areas of thin (less than 1 m) and patchy colluvium

PALEOZOIC TO TERTIARY

R BEDROCK: includes areas of thin colluvial cover blockfields and sorted stone polygons in alpine areas

R-A Bedrock areas subject to rapid mass wasting processes (rockfall and snow avalanches)

Geological boundary

Cirque

Streamlined glacial bedform (ice flow direction known, unknown)

Moraine (McConnell glaciation, Reid glaciation)

Glacial limit

McConnell (defined, approximate, assumed)

Reid (defined, approximate, assumed)

Pre-Reid (small) arrow indicates flow direction

Terace (marking stages of formation)

Discontinuous organic deposits generally less than 1 m thick

Rock glacier

Landslide (arrow indicates direction of movement)

Open system pingo, collapsed open system pingo

Tor

Thermokarst collapse activity

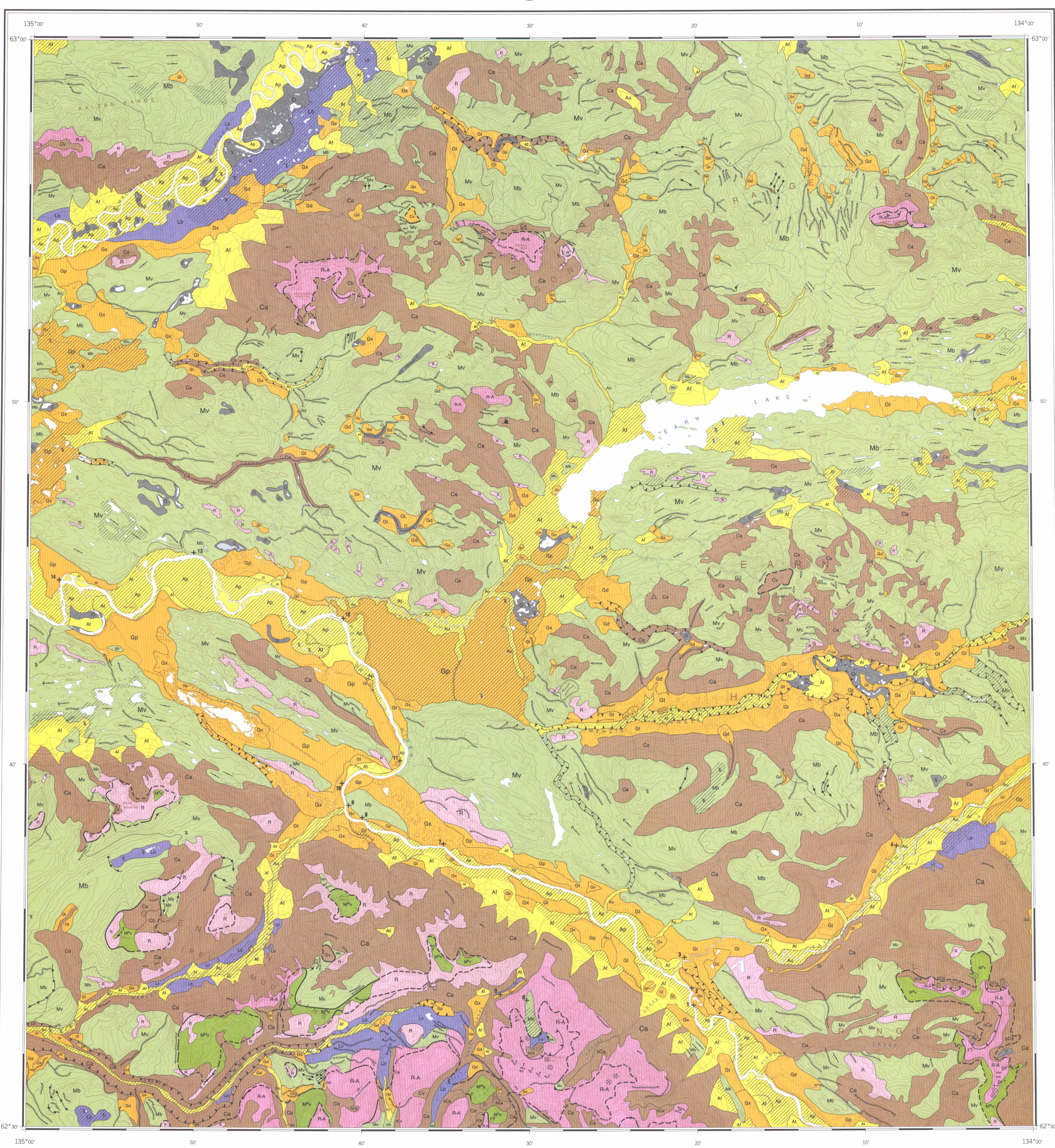
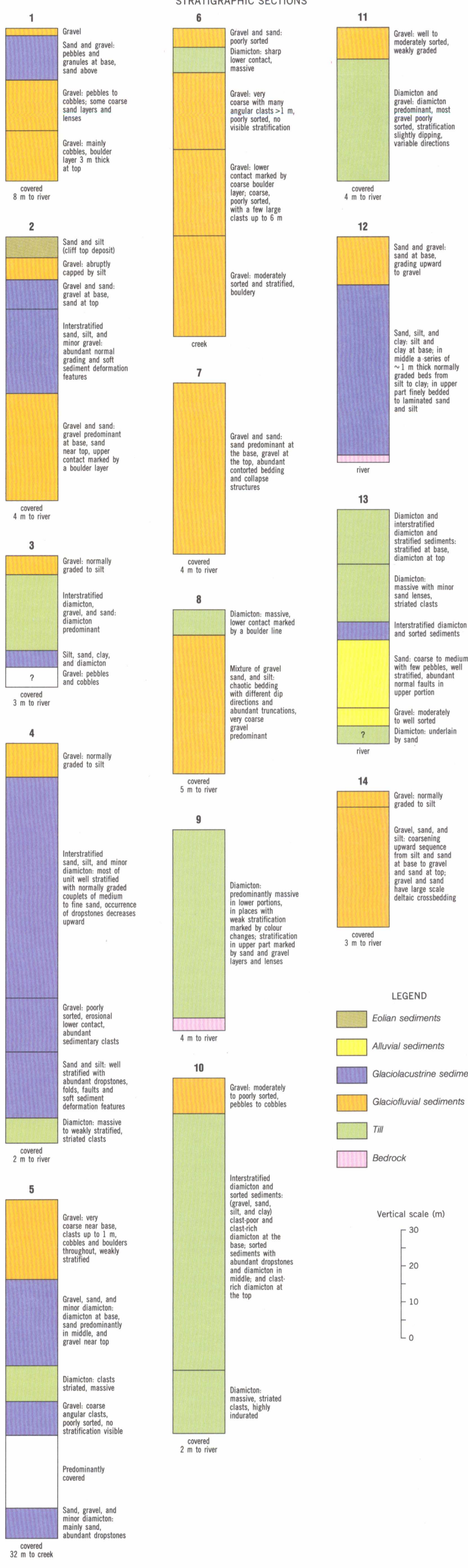
Location of stratigraphic section

ESIC CIST

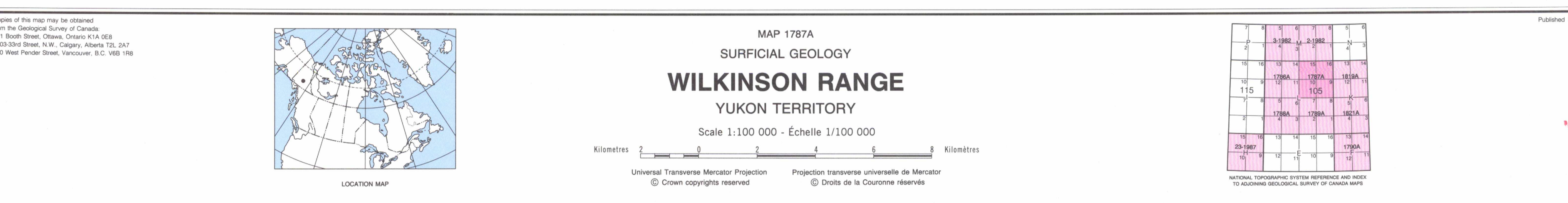
APR 2002

Earth Sciences Sector des sciences de la Terre

Recommended citation: Ward, B.C. and Jackson, L.E. Jr. 1993. Surficial geology, Wilkinson Range, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1787A, scale 1:100 000



Geology by B.C. Ward and L.E. Jackson Jr., 1987-1989. Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada. Colour separations were produced using digital methods. 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 maps 105 L9, L10, L15, L16 (1970), published at 1:50 000 scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch. 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 1993, 30°05' E, decreasing 11.6' W annually. Readings vary from 29°48' E in the SW corner to 30°23' E in the NE corner of the map. Elevations in feet above mean sea level.



Canada logo and text: This map has been produced from a scanned version of the original map. Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier.