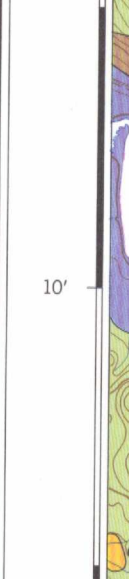


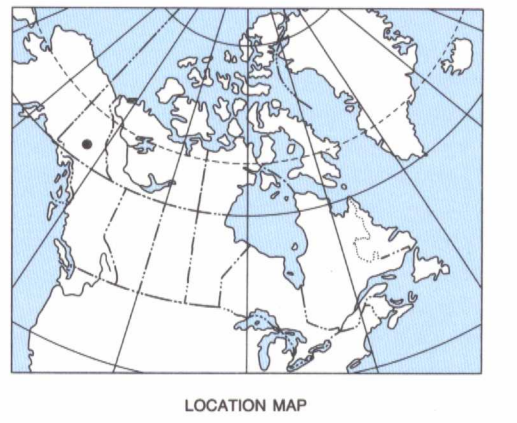
- LEGEND**
- This legend is common to maps 1786A to 1789A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE - POST MCCONNELL GLACIATION**
- O** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck several metres to tens of metres thick; formed predominantly by the accumulation 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 paludal 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**
- GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** well stratified sand, silt, clay, and minor gravel and diamicton deposited in lakes during 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** Glaciolacustrine plain: sand, silt, and clay with minor dropstones; 5 m or more thick.
 - Lb** Glaciolacustrine blanket: silt and clay with minor sand; 1 to 5 m thick.
 - Lv** Glaciolacustrine veneer: silt and clay; less than 1 m thick or discontinuous.
 - Lx** Glaciolacustrine complex: sand, silt, and clay; hummocky, pitted, and ridged; comprises 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, esker and crevasse-fill ridges; includes minor elements of Gp and Gt.
- MORAINAL DEPOSITS:** glacial diamicton, mainly till, generally consisting of a silt sandy matrix containing pebbles, cobbles, and minor boulders; deposited either directly by glacial ice or by gravity flow from glacier 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**
- GRd** 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 silt 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**
- MPrv** MORAINAL DEPOSITS: glacial diamicton, mainly till, generally consisting of a silt 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.
 - RA** Bedrock areas subject to rapid mass wasting processes (rockfall and snow avalanches).
- Geological boundary**
 Cirque
 Arête
 Streamlined glacial bedform (ice flow direction known, unknown)
 Moraine (McConnell glaciation, Reid glaciation)
 Glacial limits
 McConnell (defined, approximate, assumed)
 Reid (defined)
 Esker (flow direction defined, undefined)
 Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel
 McConnell (large, small, single wall of large channel), arrow indicates flow direction
 Reid (small arrow indicates flow direction)
 Terrace (marking stages of formation)
 Discontinuous organic deposits generally less than 1 m thick
 Rock glacier
 Landslide (arrow indicates direction of movement)
 Tor
 Thermokarst collapse activity
 Location of stratigraphic section
 +



Geology by B.C. Ward and L.E. Jackson Jr., 1987-1989
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 Mean magnetic declination 1993, 29°42' E, decreasing 11.5' W annually. Readings vary from 29°26' E in the SW corner to 29°59' E in the NE corner of the map
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level

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MAP 1789A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
TELEGRAPH MOUNTAIN
 YUKON TERRITORY
 Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000
 Kilometres 0 2 4 6 8 Kilometres
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
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1789A	1789A	1789A	1789A
1789A	1789A	1789A	1789A
1789A	1789A	1789A	1789A
1789A	1789A	1789A	1789A

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