

LEGEND

SYMBOL	NATURE OF MATERIAL AND ESTIMATED THICKNESS	GENETIC DESCRIPTION	MORPHOLOGIC EXPRESSION	COMMENTS
O	peat and muck; 1 to 2 m thick	organic deposits	flat areas of bog and fen; distinctive features such as palsen and peat plateaus are rare	The most extensive bog occurs over the flats between Wolf Lake and Morris Lakes (105 B); unmapped patches of bog and fen occur along the bottoms of some alpine valleys; permafrost is present in places.
Cz	mixtures of material derived from glacial deposits and bedrock; thickness is variable	landslide, earth flow, solifluction, and rock glacier deposits	irregular or hummocky surfaces	A few earth flows or landslides are mapped in the central part of 105 B but large distinctive features were not recognized; unmapped, minor deposits are widespread in high mountainous terrain.
Cv	rock rubble and/or reworked glacial deposits	material redeposited by processes of downslope movement	surface reflects morphology of underlying material; commonly occurs on bedrock slopes in mountainous terrain	Colluvium is widespread over mountain slopes, particularly in the zone between the lower parts of the slopes 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 the flood plains of modern streams; 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 mapped as compound units in valleys where modern streams are incised in older alluvium (At) or glaciofluvial deposits (Gt); aggregate source.
At	gravel, sand and silt; 5 to 20 m thick	alluvial terraces	gently irregular or nearly flat, low level terraces bordering alluvial plains	Most terraces were formed by modern stream activity; they are separated from older terraces of glaciofluvial or glaciolacustrine origin (Gt) on the basis of their close association with modern streams and by the absence of pitted ice-contact features; aggregate source.
Ad	gravel, sand, and silt; 5 to 20 m thick	alluvial deltas	gently irregular or nearly flat surfaces	The largest delta occurs on the east side of Wolf Lake, thermokarst depressions indicate the sediment is mainly silt; minor deltas mapped elsewhere are not unlike alluvial fans, except for the relatively low gradients common to alluvial deltas; aggregate source.
Af	gravel, sand, and silt; 5 to 20 m thick	alluvial fans	gently irregular, channeled surface with marked slope towards valley bottom	Fans are common along the sides of steep-walled, glaciated valleys; most are small features and were not mapped; aggregate source.
Lp	clay, silt and sand; 5 to 50 m thick	glaciolacustrine deposits	gently irregular or nearly flat surfaces along the bottoms and lower slopes of large valleys	Glaciolacustrine deposits are widespread in the intermontaine valleys occupied by West Coal River and Rock River where glacial lakes were impounded by ice lobes that advanced northward upvalley; glaciolacustrine deposits mapped on the broad valley adjacent to Wolf and Morris lakes were not verified by ground checks.
Gp	gravel, sand, and silt; 5 to 20 m thick	outwash plains	gently irregular or nearly flat terrain marked by shallow channel patterns or locally pitted surfaces	Extensive outwash forms the valley bottom west of West Coal River; local occurrences were mapped along a number of valleys where it is commonly part of a compound unit; aggregate source.
Gt	silt, sand and gravel; 5 to 50 m thick	terraces underlain by glaciofluvial and/or glaciolacustrine deposits	nearly flat to irregular, pitted surfaces	Terraces occur within abandoned meltwater channels or at higher levels along former meltwater channels occupied by modern streams; aggregate source.
Gd	silt, sand and gravel; 5 to 50 m thick	glaciofluvial delta	gently irregular or nearly flat surfaces; locally pitted surfaces	A delta along the west side of Coal River and another along Rock River (95D) formed in glacial lakes impounded by ice lobes that advanced northward up-valley; channels across the mountainous terrain east of the deltas formed as spillways carrying water eastward between and beyond the lakes.
Gh	silt, sand and gravel; 5 to 50 m thick	ice-contact glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits	strongly irregular, pitted, or hummocky terrain with local relief to 30 m	Occurrence is local and restricted.
Gx	gravel, sand, silt, and till; 1 to 20 m thick	meltwater channel and glaciofluvial complexes	gently irregular or hummocky glaciofluvial deposits along with minor patches of till and bedrock; surfaces are in part marked by braided channels	These complexes occur in broad valleys where meltwater activity resulted in closely spaced channels and depositional features too numerous and small to be mapped.
Mp	till; silty matrix; 1 to 30 m thick	lodgment till	nearly flat to gently irregular morainic terrain with 1 to 3 m local relief	Morainic plains occur along the broad valleys of the Liard, Coal, and Rock rivers; drumlins and fluting are common features and prominent ones are shown by symbol.
Mm	till; silty to sandy matrix; 1 to 30 m thick	lodgment and ablation till	rolling morainic topography with 1 to 5 m local relief; generally reflects the broad aspects of the topography of the underlying bedrock	This type of morainic terrain is restricted to 'foothills' in the west-central margin of the Wolf Lake area.
Mb	till; silty to sandy matrix; 1 to 30 m thick	lodgment and ablation till	irregular to strongly irregular bedrock topography blanketed by till	Morainic blankets form a nearly continuous cover along mountain fronts and within some large valleys in mountainous terrain.
Mv	till; silty to sandy matrix; bouldery; generally less than 1 m thick	ablation and lodgment till	bedrock terrain with a discontinuous cover of till	Morainic veneer forms a discontinuous cover on mountain slopes where it typically is associated with patches of bedrock rubble and exposed bedrock.
A+Mx	gravel, sand, silt, and till	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 on airphotos.
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 compound map unit, e.g. Mv/Cv. The upper case letter indicates the broad compositional-genetic class; the lower case letters indicate the morphology.

Occurrence of numerous erosional features within a map unit is indicated by the addition of a dash and a lower case letter, e.g. Mv-c, to the above letter designation.

Compound map units are used for areas of more than one component that could not be separated at the scale of mapping. The first component is the dominant one.

Compositional-genetic category

- O - organic: peat and muck
- C - colluvial: various materials
- A - alluvial: gravel, sand, and silt
- L - glaciolacustrine: clay, silt, and sand
- G - glaciofluvial: silt, sand, and gravel
- M - morainal: till
- R - bedrock: various types

Morphologic category

- p - plain, floodplain
- m - rolling
- h - hummocky
- t - terraced
- r - ridged
- d - delta
- b - blanket
- v - veneer
- x - complex

Erosional modifier

- c - channelled

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary
- Cirque
- Drumlin, fluted surface (ice flow direction known, uncertain)
- Minor moraine; crevasse filling
- Esker (flow direction assumed, uncertain)
- Meltwater channel (major, minor)

Note: Symbols are printed in red on the face of the map.