

Some map unit designations and symbols shown in the legend may apply to adjacent map areas.

**EXPLANATION OF MAP UNIT DESIGNATIONS**  
 A simple map unit designation consists of a genetic symbol (upper case letter) followed by the morphologic descriptor(s) (lower case letters). The textural modifier(s) is applied as a prefix where texture is known from field observations; where two prefixes are used, separated by a comma or shown in stratigraphic position, the dominant texture is shown first. Erosional modification of a unit is indicated by a dash and an upper case letter to the end of the designation. Compound map units, consisting of two simple designations separated by an oblique (/), are used where mixtures cannot be separated because of either limitations of map scale or inability to differentiate the units by airphoto interpretation. In the case of combinations of morainic (M) and colluvial (C) deposits, the combination is shown by use of the two genetic symbols, separated by a comma.

Textural Modifiers	Genetic Categories	Morphologic Modifiers	Erosional Modifiers
f - fen <sup>1</sup>	O - Organic deposits	b - blanket (generally >2m thick)	C - channelled
p - peat bog <sup>1</sup>	A - Alluvial deposits	d - drumlinoid	V - gullied
c - clay	C - Colluvial deposits	f - fan	
sl - silt	G - Glaciolacustrine deposits	h - hummocky	
s - sand	L - Glaciolacustrine deposits	k - thermokarst	
g - gravel	M - Morainic deposits	m - rolling	
	R - Bedrock	p - plain	
		r - ridged	
		t - terrace	
		v - veneer (generally <2m thick)	
		x - complex (combinations of modifiers)	
		λ - delta	

<sup>1</sup> Fen and peat are not, strictly speaking, textural terms but wetland classes as defined by Tarnocai (1980).

<sup>2</sup> Glaciolacustrine and morainic deposits of Reid age are distinguished by a superscript "R" as in G<sup>R</sup>x; morainic deposits of Reid age in combination with colluvial deposits (M,C or C,M) are not so distinguished.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate) .....	
Cirque .....	
Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge, glacial fluting (direction of ice movement known, unknown) .....	
Glacial erratics .....	
Moraine ridge .....	
Glacial limit, McConnell (position defined, approximate) .....	
Reid (position defined, approximate) .....	
Meltwater channel .....	
Glacial lake shoreline .....	
Pingo, open-system .....	
Cryoplanation terrace .....	
Rock glacier .....	
Debris-covered glacier .....	

Geology by O.L. Hughes 1964, 1979

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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 published at 1/50 000 scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1968-1971

Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, K1A 0E9

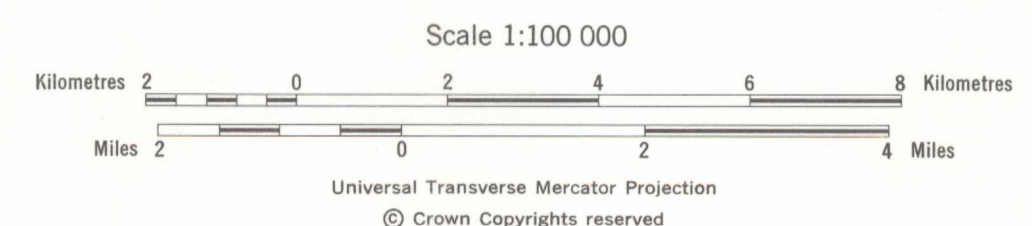
Mean magnetic declination 1982, 32°01.2' East decreasing 6.9' annually. Readings vary from 32°01.2' in the SW corner to 32°59.7' in the NE corner of the map area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

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MAP 2-1982  
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY  
**BIG KALZAS LAKE**  
 YUKON TERRITORY



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