

LEGEND

| SYMBOL | NATURE OF MATERIAL AND ESTIMATED THICKNESS | GENETIC DESCRIPTION | MORPHOLOGIC EXPRESSION | COMMENTS |
|------------------|--|--|--|---|
| O | peat and muck; 1 to 2 m thick | organic deposit | flat areas of bog and fen; distinctive features such as palsen and peat plateaus are rare | Extensive areas of bog occur over outwash bordering upper Liard River; bog and fen patches are scattered elsewhere on the Liard plain and over the bottoms of some alpine valleys; permafrost occurs in places. |
| Cz | mixtures of materials derived from glacial deposits and bedrock; thickness is variable | landslide, earth flow, and solifluction deposits | irregular or hummocky surfaces | Features were mapped near the confluence of Hyland River and Taffie Creek and along Liard River near Watson Lake; unmapped minor features occur in places along the lower parts of steep mountain slopes or valley walls. |
| 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 50 m thick | alluvial floodplain deposits | gently irregular to nearly flat surfaces that include mostly the floodplains 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 | Extensive alluvial plains border Liard River, lower parts of its tributaries, and Hyland River; discontinuous areas occur along parts of other streams, although commonly they are included in the A+Mx complexes; aggregate source; coarsest material is on the inside of meander bends. |
| 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. |
| 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 | Extensive glaciolacustrine deposits occur in the broad valley system west and east of Stewart Lake between Francis River and Green River in the northeast part of the map area; similar deposits underlie parts of the unit G _h . |
| 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 plains occur between Liard River and Alaska Highway in the southwest part of the map area; 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. |
| 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 | Sediments were deposited mainly as outwash and outwash deltas associated with ice dammed lakes; areas mapped within the Liard plain are mainly outwash; within the broad mountain valleys much sediment is of deltaic and glaciolacustrine origin. |
| Gr | gravel, sand, and silt; 5 to 20 m thick | ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits | irregular, pitted terrain marked by braided, esker-like ridges with local relief to 30 m | Isolated ridges are shown by the esker symbol; where complexes are mapped as a unit, the symbol is not used; aggregate source. |
| Gx | gravel, sand, silt, till, and bedrock; 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 channel patterns | 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 | Extensive morainic plains occur between Liard River and the mountainous terrain to the north; drumlins and fluting are common features and prominent ones are shown by symbols. |
| 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 widespread in the southwestern part of the map 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 bald bedrock. |
| A+M _x | 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 distinctive units are not separated because of mapping scale or they are not recognizable on air-photos. |
| 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 letter indicates 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: silt and clay
 G - glaciofluvial: silt, sand, and gravel
 M - morainic: till
 R - bedrock: various types

Morphologic category

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

Erosional modifier

c - channelled

Specific Symbols

Geological boundary.....
 Cirque.....
 Drumlin, fluted till (direction known, unknown).....
 Minor moraine; crevasse filling.....
 Esker.....
 Sand dunes.....

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