

138° 30'
65° 00'

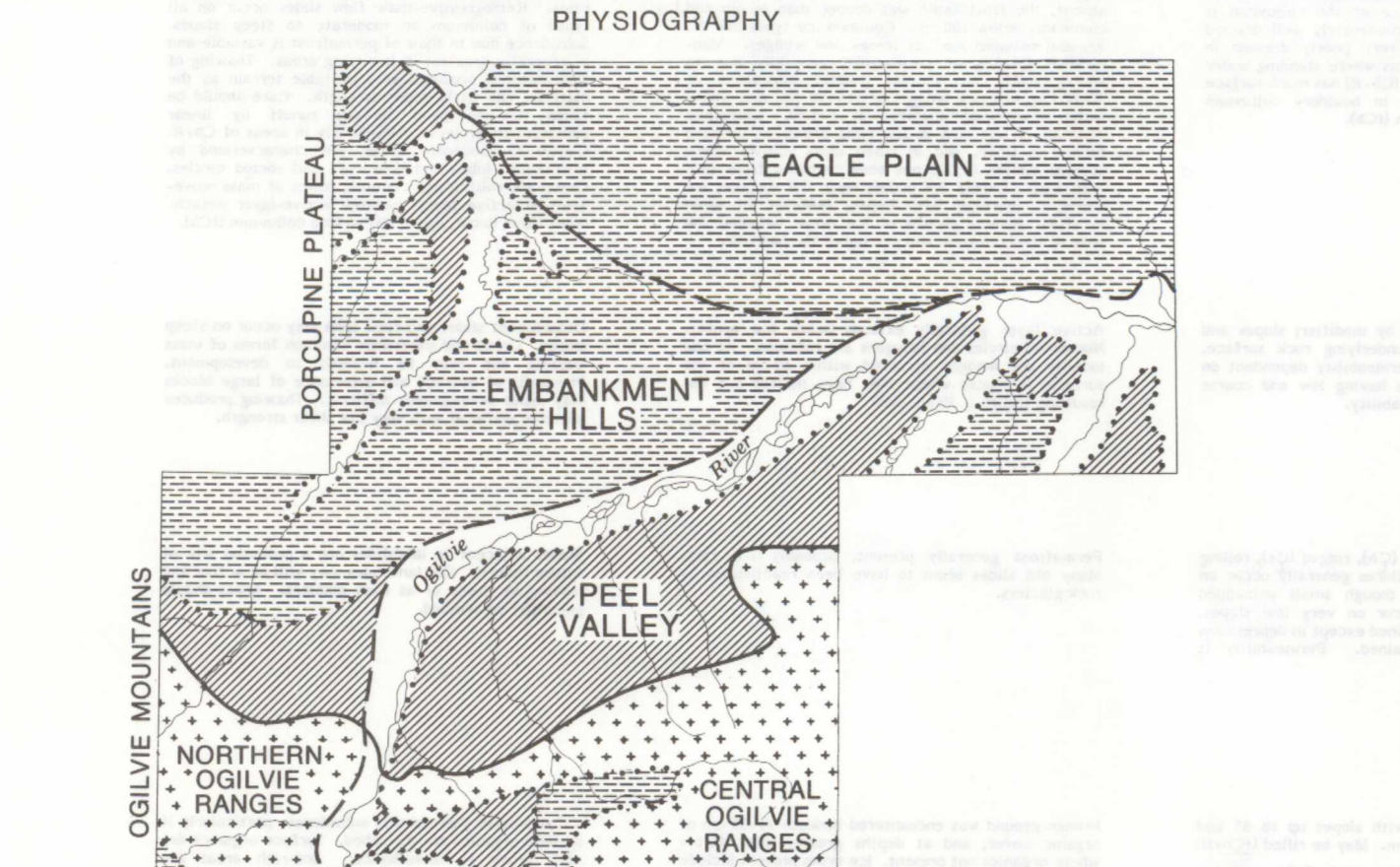
137° 00'
65° 00'

EXPLANATION OF LANDFORM UNIT NOTATIONS

Compositional-Genetic Category	Age Modifier	Stratigraphic relationships given where thickness of upper unit is irregular and where underlying unit is a known compositional-genetic unit other than bedrock
Textural Modifier	Process or Form Modifier	
Compositional-Genetic Categories		
A - Alluvial Deposits: sand and gravel with veneer of fine sandstone and organics; mainly Pleistocene (Holocene) alluvium	1 - Late Wisconsin (McCorone)	
C - Coluvial Deposits: various materials, mainly rubble, includes lamellae (C ₁) and interstratified age	2 - Early Wisconsin or Illinoian (Bull)	
D - Drifts: undifferentiated till, sand, and gravel	3 - Early Wisconsin or Illinoian (Laurentide)	
E - Eolian Deposits: fine sand and silt pre-Wisconsinian (pre-Bull)	4 - Illinoian or pre-Illinoian (pre-Bull)	
G - Glaciofluvial Deposits: sand and gravel with veneer of fine sandstone		
L - Lacustrine Deposits: mainly silt and clay with little fine sand; Late Wisconsin (McCorone)		
M - Marine Deposits: silt, silty/clayey diatomite rock (M ₁), rubble, nodules		
S - Bedrocks: various types pre-Pleistocene		
Textural Modifiers		
a - sand or gravel		
b - boulders, blocks, bouldery		
f - fine sand, silt and clay commonly with high organic content		
g - gravel, gravely		
r - rubble, predominantly sand to boulder-sized fragments		
Process or Form Modifiers		
A - active deposition		
X - thermokarst, modified by thermokarst		
R - ridged		

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	Fluvial terrace
Fault: any, perpendicular	Thermokarst depression
Flooded bedrock	Landslide scar
Flooded till	Spanning-stone wall
Marine ridge (age as given by modifier)	Stratigraphic surface
Meltwater channel (age as given by modifier)	Stratigraphic surface and crevasse
Nivation terrace	Limit of mapping

Geology by R.D. Thomas and V.N. Rampton, 1980.
Lithology by Terrain Analysis and Mapping Services Ltd., Corp., Ontario.
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Base maps at 1:50,000 scale published by the Survey and Mapping Branch.
Copies of the various topographical editions of the map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, K1A 0S8.
Approximate magnetic declination, 1982, 13° 19' East decreasing 1.5' annually.
Elevations in metres above mean sea level.



DESCRIPTION NOTES

The Central Ogilvie Range, in the southwestern part of the map area, reaches 1370 m elevation at Mount Tomblin, the peak of the range. The mountains have rounded summits and steep slopes which, except for a narrow, rocky ridge along the surrounding river, are typical of the Ogilvie and Mackenzie River systems, and the formation of some terraces probably corresponds to the Mackenzie River system.

At its maximum extent during the Illinoian or early Wisconsin, Laurentide ice advanced to within 50 km of the western edge of the map area. The Ogilvie, Peel, and Mackenzie River systems were formed by the Ogilvie and Mackenzie River systems, and the formation of some terraces probably corresponds to the Mackenzie River system.

The Ogilvie Range, in the southwest, are separated from the Central Ogilvie Range by Ogilvie River and are bounded on the north by Porcupine Plateau. The Ogilvie Range consists of the Ogilvie River valley, the Ogilvie River valley, and the Ogilvie River valley. The Ogilvie Range consists of the Ogilvie River valley, the Ogilvie River valley, and the Ogilvie River valley.

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Scale of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 605 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0S8. 3000 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0S8. 100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1K6.



MAP 9-1982
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY
LOWER OGILVIE RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY
Scale 1:100 000
Kilometres 2 4 6 8
Miles 2 4
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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