



EXTENDED LEGEND

Map unit name and notation	Nature of materials and thickness	Perennial and ice content	Distribution and topography	Comments on geomorphologic surface	Deposition following surface disturbance
F - Fluvial Deposits F - clay, silt, or fine sand F - coarse sand F - gravel F - boulders with coarse pebbles L - boulder and low level terrace P - pediment level	Fine gravel (F ₁). Thinly bedded to 10 cm. In some cases, gravel is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Covers large areas along the eastern flank of the Coastal Range. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.
E - Estuarine Deposits E - silt, clay, or fine sand E - coarse sand E - gravel	Material is similar to fine grained fluvial deposits. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Located on the delta edge of delta where marine and fluvial deposition is occurring.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.
M - Marine Deposits M - silt, clay, or fine sand M - coarse sand M - gravel	Material is similar to fine grained fluvial deposits. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Located on the landward side of the shelf and is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.
L - Lacustrine Deposits L - silt, clay, or fine sand L - coarse sand L - gravel	Material is similar to fine grained fluvial deposits. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Located on the landward side of the shelf and is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.
C - Colluvial Deposits C - silt, clay, or fine sand C - coarse sand C - gravel	Material is similar to fine grained fluvial deposits. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Common on gentle to moderate slopes and is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.
G - Glaciolacustrine Deposits G - silt, clay, or fine sand G - coarse sand G - gravel	Material is similar to fine grained fluvial deposits. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Common on gentle to moderate slopes and is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.
N - Murine Deposits N - silt, clay, or fine sand N - coarse sand N - gravel	Material is similar to fine grained fluvial deposits. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Common on gentle to moderate slopes and is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.
R - Rock Bedrock R - bedrock or near-surface bedrock	Material is similar to fine grained fluvial deposits. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Perennially frozen except for thin ice lenses. In some cases, permafrost is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Common on gentle to moderate slopes and is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Shows some erosion, especially along the Mackenzie Delta. It is generally highly organic and contains some pebbles. Alluvial fans contain some boulders and pieces of gravel and are commonly covered with silt. These deposits may be 30 m thick. The Mackenzie River floodplain may be more than 30 m thick.	Thermostable substance of 1.5 to 2 cm can be expected where ice organic cover is thick. Otherwise, 0.5 to 1 cm of substrate may occur near shores and when flooding occurs may be more pronounced.

LEGEND

Landform unit notation	Genetic category	Genetic modifier
F - fluvial	E - estuarine	M - marine
L - lacustrine	C - colluvial	G - glaciolacustrine
H - moraine		
Textural modifiers	Morphologic modifiers	
C - clay, silt, or fine sand	E - eroded, gullied	
S - sand	F - flat	
G - gravel	H - hummocky	
B - boulder	R - rising	
F - boundary rubble	P - plain	
	C - coarse	
	G - glacially deformed	
	1 - slope less than 0°	
	2 - slope 0° to 10°	
	3 - slope greater than 10°	

Rock outcrop, colluvium present to a depth of 0.5 m. Geological boundary (defined, approximate). Limit of mapping. Outer and inner limit of ridge. Esker (direction of flow known). Kettle. Stream cut canyon: X indicates canyon partly cut in bedrock. Stream cut escarpment: A indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock. Step cliff or escarpment: A indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock. Regressive flow ridge. Blowout. Organic deposits 0.5 to 3.5 m thick.

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Figure 38. Surficial deposits and landforms, eastern Yukon Coastal Plain