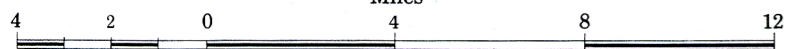


Figure 1.

Map of glacial features of Whitehorse map-area, Yukon Territory
 (Information mainly from air photographs supplemented by field observations)

Scale: One Inch to Four Miles = $\frac{1}{253,440}$
 Miles



LEGEND

- Drift, alluvium etc.
- Areas mainly of outcrop.
- FEATURES PRODUCED BY ICE MOVEMENT**
- Glacial striae (direction known)
- Glacial striae (direction unknown)
- Drumlin
- Rock drumlin (direction known from crag and tail)
- Glacial grooves
- Boulder train (arrow indicates direction of movement)
- DEGLACIATION FEATURES**
- Elongate drift ridges (undifferentiated lateral and end moraines, Kame terraces and eskers)
- Deltas
- Shorelines of proglacial lakes
- Terraces
- Abandoned channels (direction known)
- Abandoned channels (direction unknown)
- Abandoned channels (notched spurs)
- Eskers (direction unknown)
- Esker complexes
- Pitted terrain
- Parabolic dunes
- MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES**
- Canyon cut into bedrock
- Slump
- Cirques
- Alpine moraine
- Rock glacier
- Glacier

Geology by J. O. Wheeler, 1952

To accompany G.S.C. Memoir 312, by J. O. Wheeler

- Main highway
- Other roads
- Trail
- Building
- School
- Post Office
- Provincial boundary
- Intermittent stream
- Marsh
- Sand or gravel
- Contours (interval 500 feet)
- Contours (position approximate)
- Height in feet above mean sea-level

Approximate magnetic declination 31° 16' East

Base-map compiled by the Topographical Survey, 1947

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1961

Air photographs covering this map-area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario



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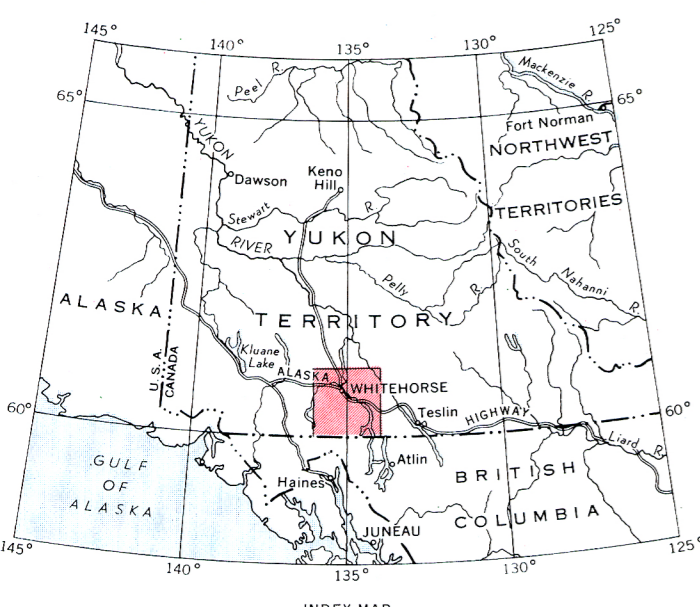


Figure 1