



**LEGEND**

This map subdivides the terrain of the Finlayson Lake map area according to the general nature of the units and the morphology of these units, and the geomorphic processes that have modified them. The map unit notation system is built around a genetic designation as illustrated below:

Genetic category      Activity modifier

**Textural modifiers**

This notation indicates a plain composed of lacustrine sediments which are underlain by lacustrine sediments.

**Morphologic modifier**

Compound units: Areas where two or more map units cannot be mapped separately due to resolution limitations posed by the map scale and/or the gradational nature of the units are designated by separating the constituent units with a /, for example: C<sub>1</sub>/M<sub>1</sub>.

This unit consists of a thin covering of colluvium and till. Stratigraphically, the unit is designated as follows:

C<sub>1</sub>/M<sub>1</sub>

This unit consists of a continuous cover of till over glaciofluvial gravels.

**Genetic Category**

- A- Alluvial deposits: Sand and gravel with local silt, clay, and organic sediments. Alluvial fans may contain significant deposits of debris flow distaltons.
- C- Colluvium: Unsorted sediments ranging from clay to boulders derived by the physical and chemical weathering processes and gravitational reworking from bedrock and glacial sediments.
- M- Till: Stony diastroph formed by direct deposition from ice. Much of the till in the map area has undergone re-deposition by gravitational processes immediately following initial deposition.
- G- Glaciofluvial deposits: Sand and gravel with minor amounts of silt and clay deposited by water flowing on, along the margins of, beneath, and away from glacial ice.
- L- Lacustrine and glaciolacustrine deposits: Sand, silt, and clay with local deposits of gravel.
- B- Bolian deposits: Wind blown accumulations of fine sand and silt.
- D- Accumulations of peat and organic silts and clays.
- I- Glacial ice
- R- Bedrock: Highly folded and faulted rocks of several autochthonous and allochthonous terranes including Precambrian to Mesozoic igneous and metamorphic rocks and gneisses locally intruded by Mesozoic felsic plutons. Recent flow and surficial features of glacial origin occur locally north of the Tintina Trench.

**Textural Modifiers**

- s - sandy
- sl - silty
- cl - clayey
- b - bouldery

**Morphologic Modifiers**

- a - apron
- b - limited (continuous covering greater than 1m in thickness assumed to overlie bedrock)
- d - delta
- f - fan
- h - hummocky
- g - girted
- u - undulating
- r - streamlined by ice flow
- p - floodplain, plain
- v - areas of wetland or near vertical slopes (used only with r - ridge or ridged)
- \* - recent (discontinuous covering generally less than 1m in thickness assumed to overlie bedrock)
- t - terrace

**Activity Modifiers**

- A - Avalanching
- E - Erosion
- T - Thermokarsting
- V - Volcanic

- Symbols**
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, gradational).
  - Streamlined landform (former ice flow direction unknown).
  - Streamlined landform (arrowhead indicates the direction of former ice flow).
  - Esker (former water flow direction established, not established).
  - Lateral or end moraines of McConnell or Neoglacial age (major, minor).
  - Meltwater channel (large, small; may form a map unit boundary).
  - Landslide: major, minor (arrows indicate the direction of movement; serrated pattern indicates the head of the landslide scarp).
  - Rock glacier
  - Cirque
  - Arête

Geology by L.S. Jackson, Jr., 1981, 1982, 1985

**Notes**

The Finlayson Lake map area was intensively glaciated during the McConnell glaciation. Only the highest peaks in the Pelly Mountains projected above glacial ice as the cirque. The divide was approximately coincident with the eastern border of the map area. South of Pelly Mountains, it marked the divergence of ice flowing south into Liard River drainage along the eastern flank of Pelly Mountains from the divide and the western River drainage along the northern flank of Pelly Mountains. South of Pelly Mountains, the divide shifted to near the divide of the map sheet. It separated ice flowing east into Liard River drainage from ice flowing west into Liard River drainage. A second divide trended approximately east-west along the summit of Pelly Mountains and separated north and south ice flow. Ice flow occurred along valleys where flow was sluggish over widespread stagnation in many valleys giving rise to extensive complexes of glaciofluvial deposits. Between deposits of glaciofluvial sediments occur along Pelly River. These contain lenses of massive ice and are subject to collapse (thermokarsting). Along river bends, they often fall through retrogressive thaw and flow.

**TERRAIN INVENTORY**  
**FINLAYSON LAKE**  
 YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:125 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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