Distribution of active thaw landforms (1°) along the Yukon Beaufort Sea coast from 1970 to 1999



RETROGRESSIVE THAW FLOWSLIDES

10 Exposed, icy headwa at maximum extent c and decreasing sidew established vegetation

2° Some headwall, but s in; green vegetation, mastodon plant.

3°

10

No headwall, grass d slump.

ACTIVE LAYER DETACHMENTS

Failure to depth of active layer, consistent thickness around failure; no exposed icy headwall, push debris; flow follows topography; no established vegetation.

| В | UCKI | |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| Gf | Gla | |
| Mb | Till | |
| Mh | Hun of m | |
| Mt | lce- of ti | |
| Mr | lce- pre- | |
| PHYSIOGRA | | |
| **** | gull | |
| LI LIN | stre | |
| דדדד | outv | |
| ${$ | ther | |
| | retro | |

| Ill, thickest of slump vays; no n in slump. | |
|--|--|
| sloughed often | |
| lominates | |



Established vegetation, form of failure preserved.

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

POST-BUCKLAND DEPOSITS

Marine spit (modern); silt, sand and gravel occurring as low-relief offshore spits and coastal barriers

Ap Alluvial floodplain (modern); sand and gravel of the modern Babbage River

Ft Fluvial terrace; sand and gravel forming low-level terraces in the Babbage and Deep Creek drainages

Lp Lacustrine plain; flat-lying, fine-grained deposits with variable peat cover well-developed ice-wedge polygons

KLAND-AGED DEPOSITS

lacio-fluvial outwash; fan or terrace, sand and gravel, low relief

Il blanket; low relief, low massive ice content

ummocky till; may exceed 10 m thickness, contains significant amounts massive ice

e-thrusted deposits with till cover; deformed, high-relief ridges composed

till and pre-glacial deposits

e-thrusted deposits; deformed, high-relief ridges composed of re-glacial deposits, including fluvial gravels

APHY

ream-cut escarpment

twash channel

ermokarst terrain

trogressive thaw flowslide

active-layer detachment

Surficial geology modified from Rampton, 1982