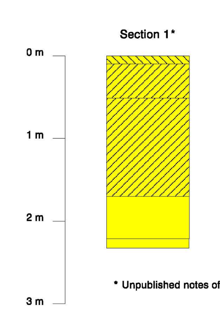
Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA — COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

NATMAP
CARTNAT
Canada's National Geoscience Mapping Program
Le Programme national de cartographie géoscientifique du Canada

Section 1*



Dug pit in terrace along unnamed small tributary to Stewart River 64 m above river level at mouth of tributary*

Loess with granules and ventifacted pebbles

Poorly sorted sandy gravel. Massive. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4); silt skins, related to soil formation, on top of pebbles; pebbles subrounded to subangular

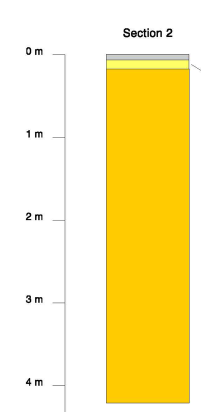
Sandy pebble gravel; coarsens upward; wavy bedding; disaggregated clasts are present down to 1.7 m below the surface

Coarse micaceous sand; scattered pebbles; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4)

Brown to black organic rich sand

* Unpublished notes of Fuller, E.A., Yukon Geology Program, 1993.

Section 2



N.B. Section is a composite of observations of gravel intersected in a road-cut along a road linking the mouth of Scroggie Creek with Preacher Creek. Top of section is approximately 37 m above Stewart River

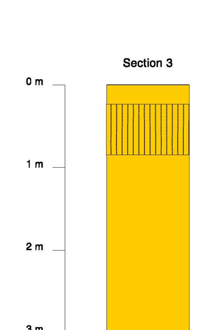
Degraded organic sediment and fine sand

Poorly sorted fine to granule sand

Gravel; ranges in size from 1 to 10 cm; clasts rounded to subrounded and are extensively weathered. Poorly sorted fine to coarse sand matrix. Clast lithologies dominated by quartz-mica schist but also contain chert conglomerate, milky quartz, diorite, amygdaloidal basalt, granitoid lithologies, gneiss, feldspar porphyry

Contact with bedrock not exposed but lowest gravel intersected by road is 4 m below uppermost exposure

Section 3

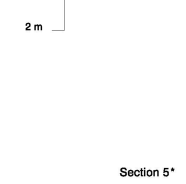


Gravel disturbed by grading activities

Very poorly sorted pebbly cobble gravel; clasts average 1-40 cm but average 2-5cm; roundness ranges from subangular to rounded with > 80% rounded; matrix is poorly sorted sand; upper 40 cm is extremely oxidized (paleosol) which decreases with depth; scattered clasts have clay skins from soil forming processes; some crystalline clasts weathered to grus; weathering grades downward to unweathered gravel; lower contact sharp and irregular; base of gravel contains angular rip-ups of underlying bedrock; clast lithology dominated by metamorphic rocks but also contains a significant percentage of chert and chert conglomerate from the Selwyn Basin; mean imbrication indicates flow from the northwest (the present flow direction of Stewart River)

Dark grey-green mica schist; highly fractured with quartz nodules

Section 4

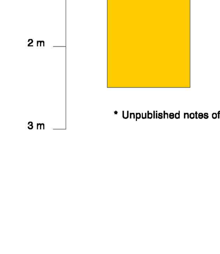


Gravel disturbed by grading activities. Surface approximately 35 m above Barker Creek

Poorly sorted coarse sand. Oxidized to same colour range as underlying gravel

Poorly sorted pebbly cobble gravel; clasts average 2-5 cm but range to 30 cm in long dimension; clasts subangular to rounded with most subrounded. Matrix poorly sorted sand. Colour yellowish red (5YR 5/6 to 5YR 5/8); clasts highly weathered near upper 100 cm of undisturbed gravel; cryoturbation has locally reoriented clasts so that long axes are vertical; clasts commonly have clay skins from soil forming process; this interval is the lower part of a B-horizon of a paleosol; grades downward to oxidized but unweathered gravel; clast lithology dominated by metamorphic rocks but also contains a significant percentage from Selwyn Basin; base of gravel not exposed

Section 5*



Dug pit in terrace at mouth of Telford Creek, 50 m above Stewart River*

Colluvial soil. Angular clasts in a light brown silt and sand matrix

Horizontally stratified muddy, matrix-supported stratified pebble gravel to stratified well sorted pebble gravel with granule matrix; open work near base

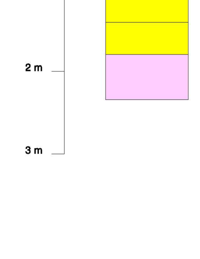
Muddy gravel

Cobble bed; average diameter 12 cm; coarse sand matrix

Stratified sandy pebble and cobbly sandy pebble gravel

* Unpublished notes of Fuller, E.A., Yukon Geology Program, 1993.

Section 6



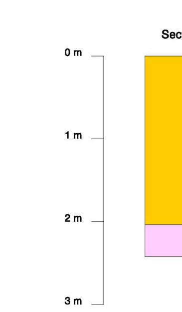
Gravel disturbed by grading activities

Very poorly sorted pebbly cobble gravel. Clasts predominantly angular to sub angular dark grey mica schist; matrix is poorly sorted sand; upper 40 cm is a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) paleosol; clasts are commonly disaggregated and covered by clay skins from soil forming processes; frequencies of these decrease with depth; fabric of rod and spatulate clasts indicates flow from the east across the present valley of Barker Creek; contains only local bedrock lithologies

Stony diamicton; clasts are predominantly schist and all originate in Barker Creek basin; they range from 1-20 cm, are subangular to subrounded and make-up about 25%; matrix is a brown (10 YR 4/3) clayey silty very fine sand; fabric of rod and spatulate clasts dip toward the east; origin apparently as a sediment gravity flow; basal contact sharp and irregular

Deeply weathered quartz mica schist

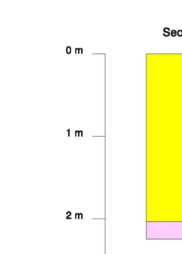
Section 7



Sandy cobble pebble gravel; crudely stratified to massive; overburden has been removed during placer mining; clasts are predominantly granitoid lithologies; scattered pebbles of dark grey chert pebble conglomerate indicate the past influence of an early Cordilleran Ice Sheet in the Scroggie-Walhalla creek basin

Schist bedrock about 40 m above the floor of Scroggie Creek valley

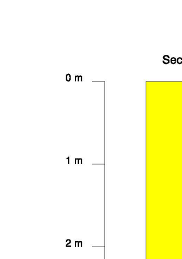
Section 8



Crudely stratified flaggy pebbly cobble gravel; clasts 1-30 cm in longest dimension. Average long dimension 8-10 cm; clasts angular to subrounded; lithology almost entirely light and dark mica and hornblende schist, metaquartzite, milky quartz and gneiss. Minor pyroxenite clasts are also present; all lithologies occur within Barker Creek basin

Hornblende schist bedrock

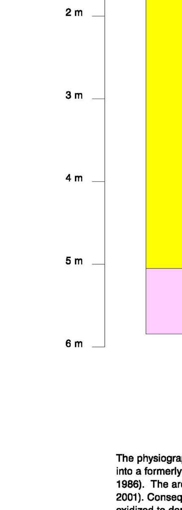
Section 9



Trench cut into gravel on bedrock strath 23 m above the muskeg-covered floor of Barker Creek valley; preexisting overburden has been stripped off

Highly oxidized flaggy, crudely stratified to massive pebbly cobble gravel; clasts 2-30 cm in long dimension; clasts angular to subrounded; average long axis 8-10 cm; lithology almost entirely light and dark mica and hornblende schist, metaquartzite and milky quartz; rare feldspar porphyry and aphanite clasts are also present; all lithologies occur within Barker Creek basin

Section 10



Crudely stratified flaggy pebbly cobble gravel; clasts 1-30 cm in longest dimension; average long dimension 8-10 cm; clasts angular to subrounded. Lithology almost entirely light and dark mica and hornblende schist, metaquartzite and milky quartz; minor pyroxenite and weathered ultramafic clasts are also present; all lithologies occur within Barker Creek basin; clasts in the upper 1 m of the gravel deposit have clay skins from soil forming processes; clasts are predominantly imbricated to the west; gravel is poorly exposed due to slumping of this former placer mine head wall

Garnet, hornblende, mica schist

STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND

Note: Not all stratigraphic units from the legend are present on stratigraphic logs

HOLOCENE (< 0.010 Ma)

Modern soil

Stratified sand and gravel; alluvial sediments

LATE PLEISTOCENE (< 0.125 Ma)

Silt (organic rich), peat, and organic detritus, and extensive interstratified and segregated ice; collectively called muck

Massive to stratified diamicton; colluvial sediments (may locally date to Middle Pleistocene)

Massive to stratified silt and fine sand; eolian sediments

Stratified silt and sand; resedimented eolian sediments locally interstratified with alluvial fan sediments

Stratified sand and gravel; alluvial sediments

MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE (0.780 - 0.125 Ma)

Paleosol developed in Reid and younger pre-Reid glaciofluvial sediments

Stratified sand and gravel; glaciofluvial sediments deposited during Reid glaciation

Stratified sand and gravel; glaciofluvial sediments deposited during younger pre-Reid glaciations

Massive to stratified silt and fine sand; primary and resedimented eolian sediments

LATE PLIOCENE TO EARLY PLEISTOCENE (2.7 - 0.780 Ma)

Paleosol developed in late Pliocene to early Pleistocene glaciofluvial and non-glacial sediments

Stratified sand and gravel; glaciofluvial sediments deposited during older pre-Reid glaciations

Stratified to massive diamicton; till deposited during one of several older pre-Reid glaciations

Fine sand, silt and clay; lacustrine or slack water fluvial sediments

Stratified to massive sand and gravel; non-glaciofluvial sediments, may be graded to pre-Reid outwash

PLIOCENE (pre-glacial, ~2.7 - 5 Ma)

Basalt and basalt breccia

Stratified to massive gravel and sand; White Channel Gravel and equivalent clastic units predating regional glaciation, includes Late Tertiary pediment sediments

PRE-PLIOCENE (> 5 Ma)

Mesozoic and Paleozoic bedrock

SYMBOL

Tephra - identification and age, if known, described on stratigraphic log

Ice-wedge pseudomorph or sand wedge

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The physiography of the Scroggie Creek map area is characterized by steep-sided valleys incised up to 800 m into a formerly rolling erosional surface of early to middle Tertiary age known as the Yukon Plateaus (Mathews 1986). The area escaped inundation by regional glaciation or the formation of local valley glaciers (Jackson et al. 2001). Consequently, slopes are covered by thick colluvium and underlying bedrock can be partly weathered or oxidized to depths of 5 m or more. Natural bedrock exposures usually are confined to tors along ridges or along stream cut banks. However, late Pliocene and early Pleistocene Cordilleran ice sheets did advance within a few kilometres up-stream of the map area in the Stewart River valley and the valley of Walhalla Creek. Meltwater streams issuing from glacier margins deposited gravel bearing chert and chert pebble conglomerate from east-central Yukon. This gravel caps terraces up to 60 m above Stewart River at the confluences of Barker, Scroogie and Telford creeks. Terraces up to 35 m above Walhalla Creek and Scroggie Creek, below its confluence with Walhalla Creek, are capped with gravel that contains scattered (< 1%) chert and chert pebble conglomerate clasts as well as clasts of fresh olivine basalt, likely from the Fort Selkirk area. The upper one or two m of these terrace gravels commonly have reddish fossil soils marked by disaggregation and partial or total weathering of micaceous and feldspar-rich clasts to clay as well as the development of clay skins around clasts. These soils developed during one or more warm and moist interglacial climates during the early or middle Pleistocene. These have been called Wounded Moose soil (Tarnocai and Schweger, 1991; Tarnocai and Smith, 1989).

Deposition of glacial gravels created a base level to which streams draining unglaciated uplands were, in part, graded. The gravels have been incised and cap terraces. These nonglacial terrace gravels are locally gold placers in basins of Barker, Scroggie, and Telford creeks. The lack of evidence for past glaciation (excluding Walhalla Creek) or evidence of major stream diversions in these basins suggest that the bedrock sources for the placer gold lie within these drainage basins upstream or upslope from where the placer gold is found. Up to 60 m of incision has taken place since the deposition of the highest outwash gravels along Stewart River as well as lesser amounts of incision of terrace gravels up major tributaries. The extent to which this incision may be due to the glacially-induced reversal of the Stewart River to its present southwesterly flow (Templeman-Kluit 1980), during the late Pliocene (Duk-Rodkin et al. 2001) is not known.

Drainage patterns are dominantly rectangular and follow structurally-transposed lithologic boundaries (Ryan and Gordey 2001) and fault, fracture or linear intrusions oriented northwest-southeast, northeast-southwest, and north-south.

Fluvial terraces and most valley margins are partly or completely overlain by complexes of colluvial and alluvial fans and resedimented eolian silt and organic sediments (commonly called muck). Eolian silt was deposited by winds originating from ice sheets which mantled Yukon from southwest to northeast of the map area many times during the last several million years.

Continuous permafrost occurs along the bases of north facing slopes and the bottoms of most steep sided valleys. Patterned ground, segregated ice bodies and open system pingos are common in these areas, particularly within resedimented loess and organic deposits. Thermokarst collapse is common in areas of floodplains covered by organic sediments.

REFERENCES

Duk-Rodkin, A., Barendregt, R.W., White, J.M. and Singhroy, V.H.
2001: Geologic evolution of the Yukon River: implications for placer gold; Quaternary International, v. 82 p. 5-31.

Jackson, L.E., Jr., Shimamura, K., and Huscroft, C.A.
2001: Late Cenozoic geology, Ancient Pacific Margin Natmap Project, report 3: a re-evaluation of glacial limits in the Stewart River basin of Stewart River map area, Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2001-A3, 8p.

Mathews, W.H.
1986: Physiographic map of the Canadian Cordillera; Geological Survey of Canada Map 1701, scale 1:5000000.

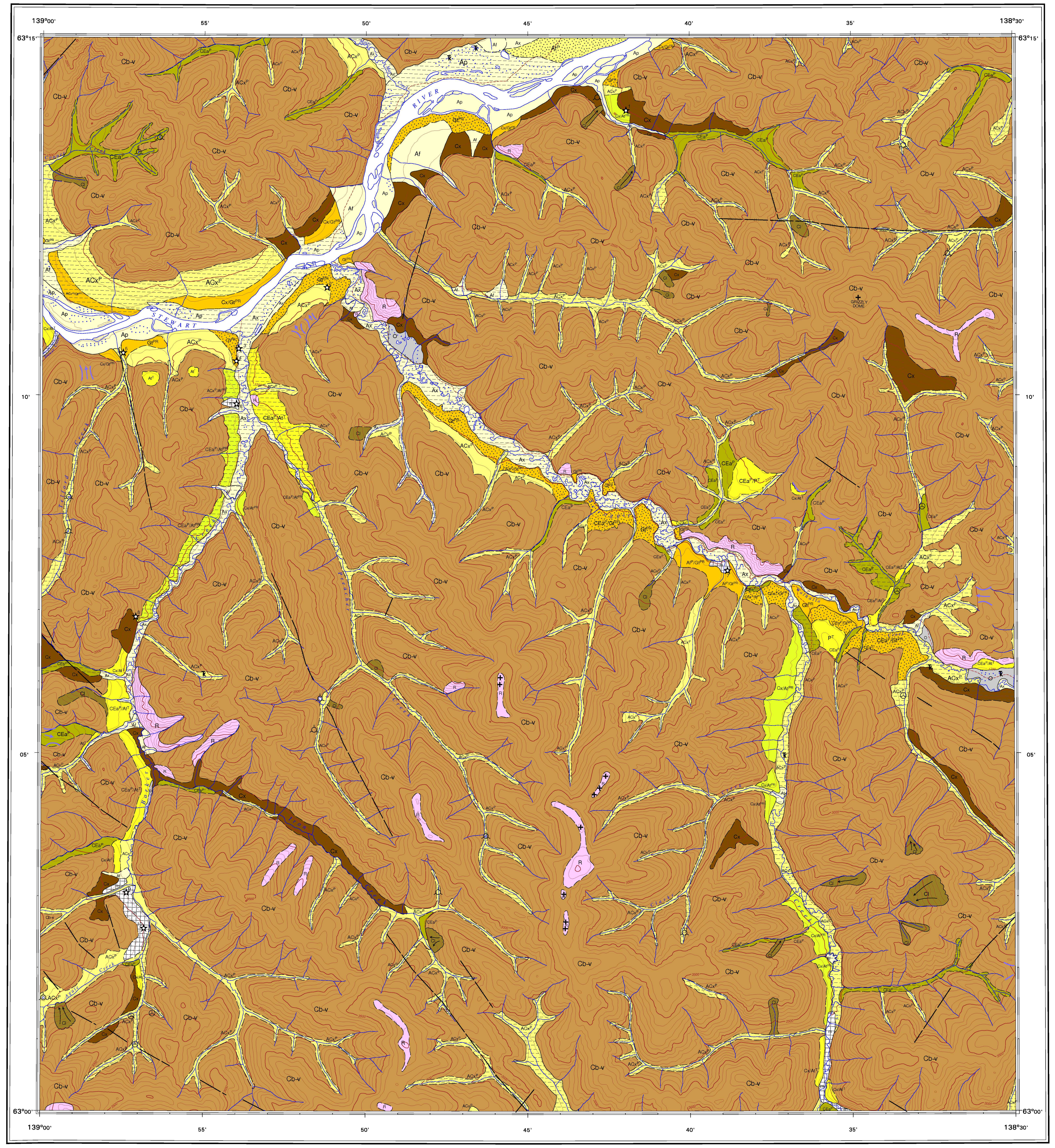
Ryan, J.J. and Gordey, S.P.
2001: Geology of the Thistle Creek area (105-O/3), Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3690, scale 1:50000.

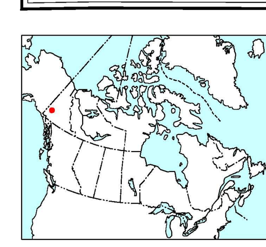
Tarnocai, C. and Schweger, C.E.
1991: Late Tertiary and early Pleistocene paleosols in northwestern Canada; Arctic, v. 44, p. 1-11

Tarnocai, C. and Smith, C.A.S.
1989: Micromorphology and the development of some central Yukon paleosols, Canada; Geoderma, v. 45, p. 145-162.

Tempelman-Kluit, D.K.
1980: Evolution of the physiography and drainage in southern Yukon; Canadian Journal of Earth Science, v. 17, p. 1189-1203.

Canada




LOCATION MAP

OPEN FILE 4348

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SCROGGIE CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50 000/ Échelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2002

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
© Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada, 2002

115N/15	115N/16	115-O/13	115-O/14	115-O/15	115-O/16
115N/10	115N/9	115-O/12	115-O/11	115-O/10	115-O/9
115N/7	115N/8	115-O/5	115-O/6	115-O/7	115-O/8
115N/2	115N/1	115-O/4	115-O/3	115-O/2	115-O/1
115K/15	115K/16	115J/13	115J/14	115J/15	115J/16

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE

LEGEND

*Note: Map units listed below occur within one metre of the surface. Where organic or eolian sediments < 1 m thick overlie these, a pattern is overlaid upon the map unit. Along some valleys, colluvial or alluvial sediments > 1 m thick overlie older alluvial gravels that could contain placer gold. In order to accentuate these potentially exploitable deposits, a compound map unit is presented, e.g., **Cx/At^T**. This means that colluvial complex sediments overlie alluvial terrace sediments thought to be late Tertiary in age. This legend is part of a larger regional study hence coloured boxes indicate units that appear on this map. In addition, not all symbols in the legend are represented on this map.*

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

m — ***Made Land:*** *placer mines, roads, and airstrip*

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: *peat and organic silt formed predominantly by the accumulation of vegetative material in bogs, fens, and swamps situated on valley bottoms; permafrost is commonly encountered within 1 m of the surface. Thermokarst collapse is common.*

O — ***Organic Blanket:*** *undivided; thickness > 1 m to 5 m*

Organic Veneer: *blanket bog generally < 1 m thick*

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *gravel to silt size sediments, well stratified, deposited by streams*

Ap — ***Floodplain Sediments:*** *gravel, cobble to pebble; massive to well stratified, capped by sand and silt; flat lying; includes lacustrine and organic deposits in abandoned channels and backswamp areas; subject to periodic inundation and reworking by floods; thickness 1 to 5 m*

Af — ***Alluvial Fan Sediments:*** *gravel, sand, silt, and diamicton, massive to well stratified; sediments form fan-shaped landforms or complexes of coalesced fan-shape landform at the confluence of tributary streams; may be subject to flooding accompanied by sudden stream migration and inundation; thickness up to 10 m*

Ax — ***Alluvial Sediments Complex:*** *sediments forming floodplains, fans, and terraces as above that cannot be subdivided at this map scale*

HOLOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE (UNDIVIDED)

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *stony diamicton resulting from the physical and chemical breakdown of bedrock and subsequent reworking and transportation by creep, solifluction, and landsliding; colluvial deposits may contain reworked glaciofluvial and morainal sediments within the limits of pre-Reid ice-cover and reworked eolian sediments; colluvial deposits are products of formation and reworking over a significant part of the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs*

Cb-v — ***Colluvial Blanket and Veneer Sediments:*** *diamicton, stony with a sandy matrix; massive to poorly stratified; colluviated blankets generally conform to underlying bedrock and exceed 1 m in thickness; veneers are < 1 m in thickness and are commonly discontinuous over bedrock*

Ca — ***Colluvial Apron Sediments:*** *bouldery diamicton and bouldery sandy gravel, poorly sorted; massive; sediments form a wedge-like slope-toe complex of small steep debris flow and solifluction deposits; thickness is < 1 m at the upper and lower slope limit to up to 5 m or more in the thickest part of the apron*

Cl — ***Landslide Sediments:*** *silt loam to boulders, poorly sorted to unsorted; massive; clasts are subangular to angular and are locally derived; thickness varies greatly*

Cx — ***Colluvial Complex Sediments:*** *areas of intergrading colluvial and alluvial sediments which are too complex to subdivide at the scale of mapping; unit may include colluvial and alluvial fan, colluvial blanket, landslide sediments and colluviated drift within the limits of glaciation; the unit commonly occurs along the lower slopes of valley margins*

CEa^P — ***Colluvial/Eolian Apron (muck):*** *primary deposits of eolian fine sand and silt resedimented and interstratified with organic silt, and detritus, alluvial fan gravel and sand and variable amounts of stony colluvial diamicton; forms aprons along valley bottoms through resedimentation of eolian sediments from valley sides to valley floor, commonly preserved on north-facing slopes; thickness 1 to 20 m; commonly contains segregated bodies of ice and buried ice wedges*

MIDDLE TO LATE PLEISTOCENE (UNDIVIDED)

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *gravel and sand deposited by streams that were not fed by glacial meltwater; sediments may have experienced several cycles of alluviation and erosion, but are now inactive due to burial or fluvial incision; basal gravels within these sediments commonly contain placer gold*

At^P — ***Alluvial Terrace Sediments:*** *gravel, cobble to pebble with a sandy matrix; massive to well stratified; capped by sand and silt; sediments are of flood plain origin now isolated from flooding by stream incision; thickness 1 m to 10 m*

Af^P — ***Alluvial Fan Sediments:*** *single fans or aprons of coalesced fans formed of gravel and sand, poorly to moderately sorted, now isolated from water and debris floods due to fluvial incision; sediments disturbed by cryoturbation; thickness up to 10 m*

ACx^P — ***Alluvial Complex Sediments:*** *silt, sand and gravel, poorly to moderately sorted; thin to thick bedded, interstratified with colluvial diamicton; sediments underlie the floors and margins of narrow upland valleys and grade laterally up slope into colluvial blankets; sediments may represent several depositional cycles; thickness may exceed 10 m in mid-valley locations*

EOLIAN DEPOSITS: *well sorted medium sand to silt initially transported and deposited by wind action during glaciations and commonly resedimented through fluvial and colluvial processes; deposits of very fine sand and coarse silt < 1 m thick are distributed discontinuously throughout low lying areas*

Eb^P — ***Eolian Blanket:*** *fine sand and silt, well sorted; massive; may form crescent-shape and linear dunes and featureless or gently undulating inter-dune eolian plains; thickness 1 to 5 m*

Eolian Veneer: *thin deposits of very fine sand and coarse silt distributed discontinuously throughout low lying areas, thickness < 1 m*

LATE PLEISTOCENE - McCONNELL GLACIATION

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *gravel and sand deposited by streams flowing away from glacial ice; deposits display poor soil development with rare cryoturbation*

Gt^M — ***Glaciofluvial Terrace Sediments:*** *gravel and sand, unweathered, forming one or more terraces*

MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE - REID GLACIATION

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *gravel and sand deposited by streams flowing away from glacial ice; deposits display moderate soil development with signs of cryoturbation; soil thickness < 0.5 m*

Gt^R — ***Glaciofluvial Terrace Sediments:*** *gravel and sand, moderately weathered, forming one or more terraces*

LATE PLIOCENE TO MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE - pre-Reid GLACIATIONS (UNDIVIDED)

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: *well stratified sand, silt, clay, deposited in lakes ponded by glacial ice*

Lu^{PR} — ***Glaciolacustrine Undivided:*** *sand, silt, and clay; undifferentiated at this scale of mapping*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *gravel and sand deposited by streams flowing away from glacial ice in meltwater channels and outwash plains; massive to well stratified. Surface soils may extend to 2 m depth with well developed clay skins on clasts, frequent signs of cryoturbation (ice wedge pseudomorph and sand wedges), and strong chemical weathering*

Gt^{PR} — ***Glaciofluvial Terrace Sediments:*** *gravel and sand, deeply weathered; incised into flights of terraces; thickness 1 to > 5 m*

MORAINAL DEPOSITS (TILL): *glacial diamicton, mainly till, generally consisting of a matrix ranging from sand to clay that supports clasts ranging from boulders to pebbles in size; deposited either directly from glacial ice or by gravity flow from glacial ice; surface soils may extend to 2 m depth with well developed clay skins on clasts, frequent signs of cryoturbation (ice wedge pseudomorph and sand wedges), and strong chemical weathering*

Tb^{PR} — ***Till Blanket:*** *diamicton, stony, silty-sand matrix; massive; conforms to underlying topography, thickness > 1 m; extensively colluviated on slopes*

Tv^{PR} — ***Till Veneer:*** *diamicton, stony, silty-sand matrix; massive; discontinuous and may contain extensive areas of thin (< 1 m) colluvium*

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *Gravel and sand deposited by streams that were not fed by glacial meltwater; sediments may have experienced several cycles of alluviation and erosion, but are now inactive due to burial or fluvial incision; basal gravels within these sediments commonly contain placer gold*

At^{PR} — ***Alluvial Terrace Sediments:*** *sandy pebble and cobble gravel deposited by streams having a fluvial source but graded to the margins of pre-Reid glaciers or glacial drainage; thickness 1 to 5 m*

UNDIFFERENTIATED DRIFT: *diamicton, gravel, sand, silt and clay deposited from glacial ice, glacial streams, and glacially damned lakes; extensive weathering, poor exposure and permafrost make differentiation into component glacial sediments difficult; thicknesses commonly exceed 10 m and mask underlying bedrock topography; commonly colluviated and intergraded with colluvium; surface soils may extend to 2 m depth with well developed clay skins on clasts, frequent signs of cryoturbation (ice wedge pseudomorph and sand wedges), and strong chemical weathering*

D^{PR} — ***Drift:*** *flat to gently sloping*

Dl^{PR} — ***Drift Modified by Landsliding:*** *drift translated along failure plains into irregular steps and sub parallel scarps*

De^{PR} — ***Fluvially Incised Drift:*** *formerly extensive areas of drift incised by closely spaced stream valleys*

LATE PLIOCENE

V^T — ***Basalt:*** *columnar alkaline olivine basalt and flow breccia; erosional remnants of formerly valley filling flows underlying terraces along lower Rosebud Creek; thickness 10 m*

PLIOCENE AND LATE MIOCENE

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *preglacial gravel and sand; highly dissected and deeply weathered*

P^T — ***Pediment and Bajada Sediments:*** *inclined fluvial surfaces which are found at a midslope position in unglaciated drainage systems; usually thinner than 5 m; formed as a result of limited agradation of stream gravel and significant colluviation; composed of thin, poorly sorted gravel that contains both locally derived subangular stream gravel deposits and angular bedrock fragments*

At^T — ***High Level Terrace Sediments (includes White Channel Gravel and equivalent sediments):*** *weathered pebble to cobble gravel > 1 m thick; surface soils may extend to 2 m depth with well developed clay skins on clasts, frequent signs of cryoturbation (ice wedge pseudomorph and sand wedges), and strong chemical weathering; terraces above the 500 m contour may be remnant features from the southward-flowing paleo-Yukon drainage system*

PRE-LATE TERTIARY

R — ***Bedrock:*** *schist, gneiss, ultramafics, granodiorite, monzonite, marble, and basalt; includes areas of thin colluvial cover, blockfields, and sorted stone polygons in alpine areas*

SYMBOLS

Geologic contact; defined, approximate, inferred
Open system pingo, collapsed open system pingo
Thermokarst collapse activity
Landslide movement direction in bedrock and colluvium
Scarps created by widespread landslide movement in drift
Terrace scarp (ticks on sloped side)
Degraded Cirque: active during pre-Reid Glaciations
Degraded Arete: active during pre-Reid Glaciations
Meltwater channel: flow direction, unknown flow direction
Meltwater channel: large
All time (pre-Reid) glacial limit; defined, inferred
Cryoplanation terrace
Tor
Landform Streamlined by glacial ice
Vertebrate fossil locality
Stratigraphic section
Radiocarbon date in years (lab no.) GSC No.1234
Ar-Ar radiometric age on basalt
Fault trace
Lineaments (fault, fracture, joint system) defined by linear drainage courses, aligned gaps in ridges, or aligned breaks in bedrock slopes
Abandoned valley: paleoflow defined
Abandoned valley: paleoflow undefined
Paleoflow, suspected buried valley

Geology by L.E. Jackson, Jr. (1999, 2000, 2001) and C.A. Huscroft (1999)

Co-ordinated through the auspices of the Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP

Digital cartography K. Shimamura, Terrain Sciences Division

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by Terrain Sciences Division

Magnetic declination 2002, 26°22' E, decreasing 18.8' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Contour interval 100 feet

OPEN FILE
DOSSIER PUBLIC
4348
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
2002

Open files are products that have not gone through the GSC formal publication process.

Les dossiers publics sont des produits qui n'ont pas été soumis au processus officiel de publication de la CGC.

Recommended citation:
Jackson, L.E. Jr. and Huscroft, C.A.
2002: Surficial Geology, Scroggie Creek, Yukon Territory (115-O/2); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4348, scale 1:50 000.