Composite section from a series of hand auger borings, trenches and road cuts along about 200 m of a generally east-west trending segment of an exploration Section 13 Road cut in glaciofluvial terrace road that cuts through a thick succession of unconsolidated sediments Oxidized granule sandy pebble gravel; cryoturbated; metaquartzite and schist clasts derived from adjacent upland; clasts up to 7 cm; abrupt lower contact Pebbly sand/sandy pebble gravel; oxidized (hand auger boring) Sand; tabular cross-bedded; abrupt lower contact Pebble gravel; angular to sub-rounded; clasts up 2 cm; mean 0.5 cm; fining upwards; clasts locally derived; abrupt lower contact Granule sandy pebble gravel; contains abundant chert and chert- pebble Sand; tabular cross-bedded; abrupt lower contact conglomerate clasts; clasts range up to 6 cm Canada's National Geoscience Mapping Program Pebble gravel; openwork; gradational lower contact Le Programme national de cartographie géoscientifique du Canada Sandy pebble gravel; lenses of pebbly silt; abrupt lower contact Silty pebble gravel; clasts locally derived from adjacent upland, abrupt lower Sandy pebble gravel; clasts locally derived from adjacent upland represented on this map. HOLOCENE Composite section from a series of hand auger borings, trenches and road cuts along 166 m of an east-west trending segment of an exploration road that descends through a thick succession of unconsolidated sediments along the Silty pebble gravel; cryoturbated; weathered disaggregated clasts; blebs of white east side of an unnamed valley Section is a composite of descriptions of small hand-dug pits with the exception carbonate cementation; gradational lower contact collapse is common. Horizontally laminated silt Silty pebble gravel; clasts rounded to sub-angular; gradational lower contact Sandy pebble gravel; imbricated; abrupt lower contact Pebbly silt; abrupt and irregular upper and lower contacts Horizontally laminated silt; abrupt lower contact Pebbly sand; stratified; openwork and sandy pebble gravel lenses; clasts up to 3 cm; gradational lower contact Horizontally bedded sandy pebble gravel and pebbly sand; contains chert and chert-pebble conglomerate clasts; maximum clast dimension 3 cm Pebble gravel; clasts locally derived from adjacent upland; up to 4 cm Sandy pebble gravel; clast less < 5 cm in diameter; clasts over the upper 50 cm many clasts disaggregated; black chert and chert-pebble conglomerate present Ap 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 Fine silty sand; auger boring Vertical exposure; top of section 38 m above Indian River, 28 m above bedrock Silty very fine sand, contains scattered pebbles including black chert Colluvium; abrupt lower contact Sandy pebble gravel; contains up to 20 percent or more black chert and chertpebble conglomerate; gradational contact with the underlying chert-free gravel; clasts well rounded and less than 4 cm in maximum dimension; maximum clast size decreases upward from about 6 cm to about 3 cm where first black chert Silty pebble gravel grading down to pebbly fine sand; oxidized; clasts up to 1 cm; mean clast size 5 cm; abrupt lower contact hummocky or undulating Cobbly pebble gravel; tabular clasts; abrupt lower contact; pebble fabric indicates stream flow from east (same direction as contemporary flow of Indian Predominately silty-very fine sand and slightly pebbly silt or very fine sand; Sandy pebble gravel; clasts predominantly quartz with a lesser content of mafic Sand; from top to bottom: laminar bedding, tabular cross-bedding; massive; and felsic schist clasts; scattered lenses of pebbly sand; ranges from poorly to ripples; rust, black and grey bands; abrupt lower contact Landslide Sediments: silt loam to boulders, poorly sorted to unsorted; massive; clasts Stoneless fine micaceous sand (hand auger boring) Silty fine sand; massive Cobbly pebble gravel; tabular clasts; up to 20 cm; abrupt lower contact; pebble fabric indicates stream flow from east (same direction as contemporary flow of commonly preserved on north-facing slopes; thickness 1 to 20 m; commonly contains Abrupt and erosional contact Medium sand; planar bedded; slightly cross-laminated; laminations appear to alternate between oxidized and reduced Organic rich silt and blue sandy fine silt (hand auger boring) sediments commonly contain placer gold Side of exploration trench Oxidized pebbly silt; contains carbonate blebs up to 30 cm long and 10 cm thick Clavey silty pebble gravel with clasts up to 5 cm; contains chert pebbles; Fine silty sand (hand auger boring) pparently formed by the fragmentation and mixing of gravel and formerly laminated clay (presently contorted blebs) through the collapse of segregated ice bodies; cut by an ice wedge pseudomorph Pebbly clay; upper boundary gradational; lower contact abrupt colluvial processes; deposits of very fine sand and coarse silt < 1 m thick are distributed discontinuously throughout low lying areas Silt; cohesive; lower contact abrupt STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND Sandy pebble gravel; oxidized; clasts are derived from adjacent upland; mean Note: Not all stratigraphic units from the legend are present on stratigraphic logs HOLOCENE (< 0.010 Ma) Silty fine sand and sandy silt (hand auger boring) Upper part of section wall of 2 m deep exploration trench wall cut into surface of Stratified sand and gravel; alluvial sediments outwash terrace; lower part is a borrow pit cut into underlying sediments, **Exploration trench** consolidated sedimentary fill 39 m to the north from glacial ice; deposits display poor soil development with rare cryoturbation LATE PLEISTOCENE TO EARLY HOLOCENE (<0.125 Ma) Silt cut by tree roots; gradational lower contact ice wedge pseudomorph filled with mottled, partly organic, pebbly silt; colour Silt (organic rich), peat, and organic detritus, and extensive ranges from 10YR 5/1 to 7.5YR 4/4; clasts up to 3 cm; clasts are angular schist; rtly stratified fill extensively slumped; strata locally rolled-over on themselves interstratified and segregated ice; collectively called muck Sandy pebble gravel; clasts up to 3 cm; clasts predominatly derived from adjacent uplands but contains scattered chert clasts; cryoturbated; cut by an ice wedge pseudomorph; abrupt lower contact Massive to stratified diamicton; colluvial sediments (may locally Oxidized sandy pebble gravel; crudely stratified; subangular to subrounded; date to Middle Pleistocene) contains volcanic lithologies clasts from uplands to the south; contains scattered Massive medium sand; abrupt lower contact Trench along road Covered by colluvium Massive to stratified silt and fine sand; eolian sediments Sandy pebble gravel; clasts predominately derived from adjacent uplands but Angular sandy pebble gravel; quartz rich; no chert present; underlies highest contains scattered chert clasts; crudely stratified; clasts up to 3 cm; small sand part of terrace; appears to be a fan that built out over outwash terrace from the lenses; abrupt lower contact Stratified silt and sand; resedimented eolian sediments locally interstratified with alluvial fan sediments Medium sand; fine sand; abrupt and irregular lower contact; contains a diamicton Alternating beds or lenses of sandy pebble gravel and pebbly coarse sand: Sandy pebble gravel; clasts derived from adjacent uplands; mean size 1 cm colour alternates reddish and gray; clasts are predominantly mica schist, Stratified sand and gravel; alluvial sediments metaquartzite, quartz and minor mafic volcanic lithologies from uplands to the south; no chert prebbles present; clasts up to 6 cm MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE (0.780 - 0.125 Ma) Paleosol developed in Reid and younger pre-Reid glaciofluvial Fine sandy silt; alternating red and gray laminae; plant fragments Pebbly sand and sandy pebble gravel; lithologies and clast sizes as above Stratified sand and gravel; glaciofluvial sediments deposited Gravel pit along exploration road during Reid glaciation Road cut through upper 3 m of glaciofluvial terrace and exploration trench at base of slope across contact with underlying bedrock Covered by colluvium; present Indian River flood plain approximately 45 m Silt; dissected by plant roots; gradational lower contact Stratified sand and gravel; glaciofluvial sediments deposited during younger pre-Reid glaciations strong chemical weathering Massive silt (loess); abrupt lower contact Silt; cohesive; abrupt lower contact Massive to stratified silt and fine sand; primary and Massive sand; scattered pebbles; clasts sub-rounded; up to 2 cm; abrupt lower Sand; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6); scattered pebbles; gradational lower contact resedimented eolian sediments Granule sandy pebble gravel; gradational lower contact Pebbly sand lens; clasts sub-rounded; up to 2 cm; abrupt lower contact LATE PLIOCENE AND EARLY PLEISTOCENE (2.7 - 0.780 Ma) Sandy pebble gravel; clasts up to 3 cm Paleosol developed in late Pliocene to early Pleistocene Massive fine sand; scattered pebbles; clasts sub-rounded; up to 2 cm glaciofluvial and non-glacial sediments Road cut into sediments underlying terrace along north-south trending Stratified sand and gravel; glaciofluvial sediments deposited Colluvium sub parallel to slope; abrupt basal contact during older pre-Reid glaciations Silty pebble gravel; clasts up to 3 cm; abrupt basal contact: Granule sandy pebble gravel; clasts up to 3 cm; red (5 YR 5/6) and orange Stratified to massive diamicton; till deposited during one of banding; lenses of granule sand; abrupt basal contact several older pre-Reid glaciations Pebble gravel (10R 5/6); abrupt basal contact 139°30' 139°00' Pebble gravel; openwork; sub-angular clasts up to 2 cm Fine sand, silt and clay; lacustrine or slack water fluvial Approximately 30 m covered by forest and colluvium **OPEN FILE 4588** Stratified to massive sand and gravel; non-glaciofluvial sediments, may be graded to pre-Reid outwash SURFICIAL GEOLOGY Sandy pebble gravel, graded over in placer exploration pit; gravel predominantly 115 N/15 115 N/16 115-0/13 115-0/14 115-0/15 115-0/16 PLIOCENE (pre-glacial, 5 - 2.7 Ma) **REINDEER MOUNTAIN** Co-ordinated through the auspices of the Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP Basalt and basalt breccia OF4579 OF4580 OF4590 OF4591 OF4592 OF4593 YUKON TERRITORY 115 N/10 115 N/9 115-0/12 115-0/11 115-0/10 115-0/9 Stratified to massive gravel and sand; White Channel Gravel Exposure in north-south trending exploration trench and equivalent clastic units predating regional glaciation, includes late Tertiary pediment sediments Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000 OF4578 OF4577 OF4589 OF4588 OF4587 OF4586 Pebbly silt; clasts up to 4 cm; abrupt lower contact Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user 115 N/7 115 N/8 115-0/5 115-0/6 115-0/7 115-0/8 PRE-PLIOCENE (> 5 Ma) Pebbly sand; abundant pebbles of black chert; gradational lower contact Mesozoic and Paleozoic bedrock OF4575 OF4576 OF4582 OF4583 OF4584 OF4585 Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by North American Datum 1983 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983 Parm Dhesi, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info) Pebbly gravel; abundant chert and chert-pebble conglomerate clasts up to 4 cm; © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2005 © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2005 Schist bedrock Tephra - identification and age, if known, described Openwork pebble gravel; abundant chert and chert-pebble conglomerate; mean OF4574 OF4573 OF4581 OF4349 OF4348 OF4347 on stratigraphic log 115 K/15 | 115 K/16 | 115 J/13 | 115 J/14 | 115 J/15 | 115 J/16 ice-wedge pseudomorph or sand wedge OF4344 OF4345 OF4346 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

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

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

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 Floodplain Sediments: gravel, cobble to pebble; massive to well stratified, capped by

Alluvial Fan Sediments: gravel, sand, silt, and diamicton, massive to well stratified; Af 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 Alluvial Sediments Complex: sediments forming floodplains, fans, and terraces 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; surface is commonly

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

Colluvial Apron Sediments: bouldery diamicton and bouldery sandy gravel, poorly Ca 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

are subangular to angular and are locally derived; thickness varies greatly Colluvial Complex Sediments: areas of intergrading colluvial and alluvial sediments

hich 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 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,

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

Alluvial Terrace Sediments: gravel, cobble to pebble with a sandy matrix; massive to AtP 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

Alluvial Fan Sediments: single fans or aprons of coalesced fans formed of gravel and AfP 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 Alluvial/Colluvial Complex Sediments: silt, sand and gravel, poorly to moderately

ACxP 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

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

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

Glaciofluvial Terrace Sediments: gravel and sand, unweathered, forming one or more 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 Glaciofluvial Terrace Sediments: gravel and sand, moderately weathered, forming one

LATE PLIOCENE TO MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE - pre-Reid GLACIATIONS (UNDIVIDED) GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: well stratified sand, silt, clay, deposited in lakes ponded by glacial ice laciolacustrine Undivided: sand, silt, and clay; undifferentiated at this scale of

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

Geology by L.E. Jackson, Jr. (1999 - 2002)

Digital cartography K. Shimamura, Terrain Sciences Division

would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Magnetic declination 2005, 25°39' E, decreasing 19.0' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Contour interval 100 feet

GtPR Glaciofluvial Terrace Sediments: gravel and sand, deeply weathered; incised into flights of terraces; thickness 1 to > 5 m

1965: Notes on glaciation in central Yukon Territory; Geological survey of Canada Paper 65-36.

1942: Ogilvie; Geological Survey of Canada map 711A, 1:253 440.

2.6 million years ago (Duk-Rodkin et al. 2001; Froese et al. 2000, 2001).

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. Froese, D.G., Barendregt, R.W., Enkin, R.J., and Baker. J. 2000: Paleomagnetic evidence for multiple late Pliocene-early Pleistocene glaciations in the Klondike area, Yukon Territory; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 37, p.863-877.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The Reindeer Mountain map area lies within the Klondike Plateau, an incised rolling upland predominantly underlain by Paleozoic schist and gneiss basement (Bostock 1942). These are, in turn, extensively overlain by folded and faulted siliciclastic rocks of Lower Cretaceous age. These are extensively overlain and intruded by andesitic volcanic

and volcanoclastic rocks of the Carmacks Group of Late Cretaceous age (Lowey 1984). Drainage is predominantly

rectangular with the courses of Ruby, Montana, and Rosebute Creek controlled by north-south and northeast-

Dense vegetation covers much of the area. Permanently frozen ground is often on a few tens of centimeters below the surface making digging with hand tools difficult. Consequently, surficial sediments have been largely mapped from the interpretation of air photographs. However, mineral exploration roads and placer mines and test pits locally provide excellent exposures. Much of the stratigraphic information for the area comes from these along with natural

The Reindeer Mountain map area has never been glaciated with the exception of the highest uplands where

features interpreted as eroded cirques occur. Consequently, colluvium covering slopes and ridges is the dominant sediment. It is formed by the breakdown of bedrock into regolith that is transported down-slope by gravitational

processes such as seasonal creep, solifluction and landsliding. Major landslides are largely confined to areas

Glaciofluvial and fluvial deposits are confined to terraces and valley bottoms. The oldest (PT, AtT) consist of non

lacial gravel and sand deposited as alluvial fans and terraces along major streams in the area including Indian River, tuby, Montana and Rosebute creeks. This period of sedimentation culminated with the deposition of more than 10 m

of sand in the Indian River valley (Lur") and the subsequent deposition of a black chert-bearing gravel which caps terraces along Indian River (Gtr"). The cause of the deposition of sand is not conclusively known. One possibility is that it was deposited in the arm of a glacially dammed lake (Glacial Lake Yukon) created by damming of the ancestral

on drainage system by the first Cordilleran ice sheet during the late Pliocene (alternatively, the growth of alluvia

fans during the period may have created low energy fluvial environments in the Indian River valley). The overlying black chert-bearing gravel is clearly outwash from a Cordilleran ice sheet that drained into the headwaters of Indian ver (Bostock 1965; Duk-Rodkin et al. 2001). This also apparently occurred during the first regional glaciation ca. 3.

Following the deposition of outwash gravel, streams in the area have progressively incised sedimentary fill and

Organic deposits in bogs and fens are extensive in valley bottom settings as is resedimented aeolian silt know as

underlying bedrock and concentrated placer gold. Flood plain and low terraces along Indian River have been

muck. These overlie placer gravel in many areas. They commonly also contain massive lenses of ice.

xtensively mined as have parts of Ruby, Montana and Rosebute creeks. Most of the streams in the area appear to

REFERENCES

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;

frequent signs of cryoturbation (ice wedge pseudomorph and sand wedges), and

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

Alluvial Terrace Sediments: sandy pebble and cobble gravel deposited by streams

UNDIFFERENTIATED DRIFT: diamicton, gravel, sand, silt and clay deposited from

glacial ice, glacial streams, and glacially damned lakes; extensive weathering, poor

topography; commonly colluviated and intergraded with colluvium; surface soils may

exposure and permafrost make differentiation into component glacial sediments

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

difficult; thicknesses commonly exceed 10 m and mask underlying bedrock

DIPR Drift Modified by Landsliding: drift translated along failure plains into irregular steps

DePR Fluvially Incised Drift: formerly extensive areas of drift incised by closely spaced stream

Basalt: columnar alkaline olivine basalt and flow breccia; erosional remnants of

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

Pediment and Bajada Sediments: inclined fluvial surfaces which are found at a

composed of thin, poorly sorted gravel that contains both locally derived subangular

High Level Terrace Sediments (includes White Channel Gravel and equivalent

to 2 m depth with well developed clay skins on clasts, frequent signs of cryoturbation

the Yukon River valley, terraces above the 500 m contour may be remnant features

Bedrock: schist, gneiss, ultramafics, granodiorite, monzonite, marble, and basalt;

R includes areas of thin colluvial cover, blockfields, and sorted stone polygons in alpine

sediments): weathered pebble to cobble gravel > 1 m thick; surface soils may extend

(ice wedge pseudomorph and sand wedges), and strong chemical weathering; within

pT midslope position in unglaciated drainage systems; usually thinner than 5 m; formed

as a result of limited agradation of stream gravel and significant colluviation:

stream gravel deposits and angular bedrock fragments

from the southward-flowing paleo-Yukon River drainage system

V^T formerly valley filling flows underlying terraces along lower Rosebud Creek; thickness

surface soils may extend to 2 m depth with well developed clay skins on clasts,

ThPR Till Blanket: diamicton, stony, silty-sand matrix; massive; conforms to underlying

TyPR Till Veneer: diamicton, stony, silty-sand matrix; massive; discontinuous and may

At PR having a fluvial source but graded to the margins of pre-Reid glaciers or glacial

contain extensive areas of thin (< 1 m) colluvium

sediments commonly contain placer gold

drainage; thickness 1 to 5 m

DPR Drift: flat to gently sloping

and sub parallel scarps

PLIOCENE AND LATE MIOCENE

Geologic contact; defined, approximate, inferred .

Open system pingo, collapsed open system pingo

Landslide movement direction in bedrock and colluvium

Scarps created by widespread landslide movement in dri

Degraded Cirque: active during pre-Reid Glaciations

Degraded Arête: active during pre-Reid Glaciations

Meltwater channel: flow direction, unknown flow direction

All time (pre-Reid) glacial limit; defined, inferred

Lineaments (fault, fracture, joint system) defined

by linear drainage courses, aligned gaps in

ridges, or aligned breaks in bedrock slopes

Abandoned valley: paleoflow defined .

Paleoflow, suspected buried valley .

xposures in stream cliff-banks.

Abandoned valley: paleoflow undefined

Thermokarst collapse activity .

Terrace scarp (ticks on sloped side)

topography, thickness > 1 m; extensively colluviated on slopes

strong chemical weathering

Froese, D.G. Ager, T, Duk-Rodkin, A., Westgate, J. and White, J. and Smith, D. 2001: Drainage reversal and integration of the Pliocene upper Yukon River (3.1-2.6 Ma): key new evidence. Abstracts, Arctic Workshop, Amherst, Massachusetts

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