



Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

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Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

North American Datum 1983

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115 N/10 115 N/9 115-0/12 115-0/11 115-0/10 115-0/9

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NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

115 N/7 | 115 N/8 | 115-0/5 | 115-0/6 | 115-0/7 | 115-0/8

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ponded by glacial ice

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

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by Parm Dhesi, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)

Magnetic declination 2005, 25°54' E, decreasing 19.4' annually

Digital cartography K. Shimamura, Terrain Sciences Division

would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Contour interval 20 metres

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

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

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

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

topography, thickness > 1 m; extensively colluviated on slopes

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

strong chemical weathering

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

DPR Drift: flat to gently sloping

PLIOCENE AND LATE MIOCENE

Drift Modified by Landsliding: drift translated along failure plains into irregular steps and sub parallel scarps

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

Basalt: columnar alkaline olivine basalt and flow breccia; erosional remnants of formerly valley filling flows underlying terraces along lower Rosebud Creek; thickness

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: preglacial gravel and sand; highly dissected and deeply 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 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; within the Yukon River valley, terraces above the 500 m contour may be remnant features from the southward-flowing paleo-Yukon River drainage system PALEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC

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

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 Arête: active during pre-Reid Glaciations . Meltwater channel: flow direction, unknown flow direction Large meltwater channel . All time (pre-Reid) glacial limit; defined, inferred .

Landform Streamlined by glacial ice Vertebrate fossil locality

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

Eolian Blanket: fine sand and silt, well sorted; massive; may form crescent-shape and Eb<sup>P</sup> 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

LEGEND

Made Land: placer mines, roads, and airstrip

Organic Blanket: undivided; thickness > 1 m to 5 m

Organic Veneer: blanket bog generally < 1 m thick

collapse is common.

floods; thickness 1 to 5 m

hummocky or undulating

cannot be subdivided at this map scale

commonly discontinuous over bedrock

up to 5 m or more in the thickest part of the apron

segregated bodies of ice and buried ice wedges

MIDDLE TO LATE PLEISTOCENE (UNDIVIDED)

sediments commonly contain placer gold

exceed 10 m in mid-valley locations

cryoturbation; soil thickness < 0.5 m

from flooding by stream incision; thickness 1 m to 10 m

distributed discontinuously throughout low lying areas

HOLOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE (UNDIVIDED)

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

exploitable deposits, a compound map unit is presented, e.g., Cx/At<sup>T</sup> . 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

gravels that could contain placer gold. In order to accentuate these potentially

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and organic silt formed predominantly by the

accumulation of vegetative material in bogs, fens, and swamps situated on valley

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

Ap sand and silt; flat lying; includes lacustrine and organic deposits in abandoned channels and backswamp areas; subject to periodic inundation and reworking by

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

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

Alluvial Fan Sediments: gravel, sand, silt, and diamicton, massive to well stratified;

Alluvial Sediments Complex: sediments forming floodplains, fans, and terraces that

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stony diamicton resulting from the physical and chemical

solifluction, and landsliding; colluvial deposits may contain reworked glaciofluvial and

breakdown of bedrock and subsequent reworking and transportation by creep,

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;

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

flow and solifluction deposits; thickness is < 1 m at the upper and lower slope limit to

Landslide Sediments: silt loam to boulders, poorly sorted to unsorted; massive; clasts

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

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

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

well stratified; capped by sand and silt; sediments are of flood plain origin now isolated

Alluvial Fan Sediments: single fans or aprons of coalesced fans formed of gravel and

Alluvial/Colluvial Complex Sediments: silt, sand and gravel, poorly to moderately

colluvial blankets; sediments may represent several depositional cycles; thickness may

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

the floors and margins of narrow upland valleys and grade laterally up slope into

AfP sand, poorly to moderately sorted, now isolated from water and debris floods due to

ACxP sorted; thin to thick bedded, interstratified with colluvial diamicton; sediments underlie

fluvial incision; sediments disturbed by cryoturbation; thickness up to 10 m

commonly preserved on north-facing slopes; thickness 1 to 20 m; commonly contains

Colluvial/Eolian Apron (muck): primary deposits of eolian fine sand and silt

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

Ca sorted; massive; sediments form a wedge-like slope-toe complex of small steep debris

are subangular to angular and are locally derived; thickness varies greatly

bottoms; permafrost is commonly encountered within 1 m of the surface. Thermokarst

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

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

Glaciolacustrine 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.

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

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

Geology by D.G. Froese (1999 - 2002)

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC that have not gone through the GSC formal publication process. Les dossiers publics sont GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA des produits qui n'ont pas été soumis au 2005 publication de la CGC

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