



QUATERNARY GEOLOGY OF THE NORTH KLONDIKE AND UPPER BLACKSTONE RIVER SYSTEMS, SOUTHERN OGILVIE RANGES, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA.

PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT

1	Glacial Facies (Active Ice) - Undifferentiated, Till, Indurated gravel and minor sand.
1A	Glacial (Fractal) (Ice) Moraine Deposits of maximal extent of glaciation.
1B	Lateral Moraine Deposits.
1C	Ground or Dead Moraine Deposits.
1D	Drumlinoid Moraine Deposits.
1E	Proglacial Outwash Deposits.
2	Glacial Facies (Sagging Ice) - Undifferentiated, Gravel, sand, silt and minor till.
2A	Proximal Outwash Deposits - Pitted.
2B	Lateral Outwash Channels and Associated Deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and minor till.
2C	Overflow Channels and Associated Deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and minor till.
2D	Deposits not associated with obvious channels.
2E	Glacial Deposits, forested areas and marginal terraces at the maximal extent of glaciation.
2F	Hummocky - Ablation Moraine Deposits.
2G	Recessional Moraine and Kame Complex Deposits.
3	Fluvio-glacial and Glacio-lacustrine Facies (Dead Ice) - Undifferentiated.
3A	Lakes and Embayment Complexes - Gravel, sand, silt and minor till.
3B	Crevasse Deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and minor till.
3C	Retreat Terrace Deposits - Gravel, sand, silt and minor till.
3D	Lacustrine Deposits - glacial lake origin, silt, minor sand and clay.
3E	Distal Outwash Fan Deposits - not pitted, Gravel, sand and minor till.
3F	Overflow and Subglacial Channels and Associated Deposits.
4	Fluvial and sub-aerial Facies - Early Post-glacial.
4A	Terrace Deposits - not bedded, Gravel, sand and minor silt.
4B	Fan and Ridge Deposits - usually with frontal escarpment, Gravel, sand and silt.
5	Eolian Facies - Glacial and Post-glacial.
5A	Loess Sheets, thick blankets 5m, or thin cover on top of Units 1-8 as indicated by profile. Usually the deposit has been reworked by weathering processes. However, flow lines are not over conspicuous on aerial photos. Thicknesses are given in a few locations, eg. 5m.
6	Periglacial Facies - Glacial and Post-glacial.
6A	Label Suffusion Deposits - Undifferentiated, thick deposits, usually, thin veneer of 1-5m, or less of Unit 1-8 as indicated by profile. (Other) terraces (Other) labels (Other) labels (Other) labels.
6B	Patterned Ground Deposits, some stripes, and circles on valley walls and elevated benches, or bedded terraces overlain on its ridge surfaces, very irregular, on level sites that blanket any of Units 1-8.
6C	Rock Glaciers - (All Active) (Old) (Dormant). Angular blocks and interstitial ice. Sandbars, lobes, and troughs indicated by geologic boundaries, refer to Verne & Hughes, 1966, Bull. Geol. Surv. Canada, No. 154.
6D	Peat Bog Deposits - associated with permafrost/palsa type also indicated.
6E	Pingos, ice and silt.
6F	Fatcamere, Nonsorted angular blocks. Only those encountered in field surveys are indicated.
7	Fluvio-glacial and Sub-glacial Facies (Undifferentiated) - Mainly Late Post-glacial.
7A	Fan and Bajada Deposits - usually without frontal escarpment, Gravel, sand and silt.
7B	Fan-head Trench Deposits, Gravel.
7C	Alluvial and Toler Cone Deposits, Angular blocks, gravel, sand, and silt.
7D	Flood Plain, Mender Belt and Braided Stream Deposits, Gravel, sand and minor silt.
7E	Tail and Proglacial Deposits, Blocks, gravel and minor silt. As a distinct entity in a later episode, silt.
7F	Paternal Deposits - not associated with active permafrost, silt, sand and minor silt.
7G	Landslide, Slump and Fragmental Flow Deposits - in bedrock or surficial deposits, term indicate case of non-erosion, Early Late Post-glacial.
7H	Low Terrace Deposits, Gravel, sand and minor silt.
8	Mixed Facies
8A	Heath and shrubwash, mass wasting debris, thin veneers of non-labeled suffusion deposits. Occurs as thin, thick blankets; or as a veneer superimposed on or interdigitally textured with any of Units 1-9.
9	Unclassified Deposits
9A	Usually marked by Units 6A, 7E or 8.
9B	Debris Covered Glaciers and Glaciers - Late Post-glacial, ice, and interstitial blocks and grit.
9C	Bedrock - >35° outcrop exposure; or interspersed with Unit 9.

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

- Glaciation and Glacial Stage Indicators - See Unit 1 to 9.
- Periglacial Facies - See Unit 6A to 6F.
- Geographic names in quotation marks are unofficial and some instances are not in use by the author. Where possible, local names, sometimes conflicting, have been employed.
- Contour lines on the north side of the map show 500 meters in accuracy those on the south are 15 meters accurate.
- Base map has been compiled from the Late C. B. Baker Co., Tomlinson R., and North Klondike R., 1:50,000 Preliminary Series, and 1:250,000 Canada Topographic Series, and other sources.
- Geological field work was carried out by K. E. Ricker, aided by Dr. G. Hughes, M. Pano, and W. Sheppard; and supported by the Geological Survey of Canada during the tenure of the generous support of the British Columbia Graduate Student Fellowship during 1967.

NOTES

- In some instances, sand, silt, and gravel facies from thin lines serve as geologic boundaries.
- The majority of deposits are marked by a suffusion-coloured horizon. Where this is less than 30 cm, thick layer is patchy in distribution the Unit 9 veneer symbol has not been employed on the map.
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