

Military refer to Références pour us:

Surficial Geology of Frances Lake (105H), Yukon Territory and District of Mackenzie

- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- ICE AND SNOW**
- TILL:** nonsorted debris, commonly bouldery, 0.5-20 m thick, forming discontinuous veneers, fluted, hummocky, or channelled blankets, and lateral and end moraine ridges distinguished from older till by its general lack of vegetation inclusions deposits of several advances, oldest of which postdates White River tephra (ca. 1200 years old).
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** block accumulations and landslide debris, 1-50 m thick.
- Talus (scree):** Accumulations of blocks, commonly exceeding 3 m in diameter, as much as 50 m thick, forming aprons and fans below cliffs; commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levees; C_1 actively accumulating.
- Rock glacier debris:** accumulations of talus deformed by flow of interstitial ice to form rock (talus) glaciers, generally 10-50 m thick, with pronounced transverse and longitudinal ridges and furrows and steep sides and fronts; includes deposits of several ages, at least one older than White River tephra (ca. 1200 years old).
- Landslide debris:** slumped and slid till incorporating organic detritus, 1-10 m thick, fractured and contorted, with hummocky or rolling surface and steep fronts.
- FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** gravel, sand, and organic detritus, 2-20 m thick, forming meander-scoured plains (Ap), terraces (At), and fans (Af); Ap: seasonally inundated floodplains and wide, braided channels; At: fans subject to frequently altering stream courses; fans commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levees.
- EOLIAN DEPOSITS:** sand, 1-5 m thick, forming sharp crested dunes, now stable; probably formed immediately after deglaciation and prior to establishment of a vegetation cover.
- PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** fine sand, silt, and clay, 10-30 m thick, forming terraces steeply dissected by postglacial erosion, deposited in glacially dammed lakes.
- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** gravel and sand, 2-30 m thick, deposited on, beneath, and in front of the marginal zone of a glacier.
- Proglacial outwash:** gravel and sand, with clasts commonly 10-30 cm across, forming plains (Gp) with abandoned braided channel patterns, terraces (Gt), deltas (Gd), fans (Gf) and veneers (Gv); commonly kettled (k) indicating proximity to ice margin.
- Ice contact stratified drift:** gravel and sand, with clasts commonly 10-100 cm across, commonly faulted, forming lateral kame terraces and delta terraces (SD) with ice contact escarpments and kettle holes (k), hummocky moulain kame fields, or ice block disintegration terrain (SDh), and eskers or crevasse fillings (SDc).
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- TILL:** nonsorted debris, 0.5-20 m thick, ranging widely in grain size and petrological composition but including deposits derived almost entirely from each of blues, shales, red shale, serpentine, marble, limestone, granite, and schist.
- Till veneers:** 0.5-2 m thick surface mimics underlying rock surface, fluted in places, commonly channelled by meltwater.
- Till blankets:** 2-20 m thick; much of surface lined with slugs and drumlins, or channelled by meltwaters; distinctly hummocky (Tbh) where composed mostly or entirely of shale.
- ROCK**
- ROCKS:** rock of various lithologies and ages forming abrupt valley walls and ridges and high plateau remnants of restricted extent; high plateaus and other low to moderate slopes commonly mantled by talus; hummocky patches of till and glacial erratics occur throughout.

- Geological boundary (defined, gradational)
- Cirque cirques and arêtes; alpine escarpment formed by glacial oversteepening of bedrock
- Drumlinoid ridge, fluting
- Drumlin
- Crag and tail (till tail)
- Roche moutonnée or rock drumlin
- End moraine, end and lateral moraines
- Lateral moraine, ornamented on glacier side
- Medial moraine
- Ice contact face in ice contact stratified drift
- Esker
- Crevasse filling
- Kame
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (wide, narrow)
- Sideline (lateral) meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
- Escarpment in unconsolidated sediment
- Landslide scar (large, small)
- Avalanche track, avalanche slope
- Organic deposit

Geology by A.S. Dyke, 1981

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF CANADA
OTTAWA

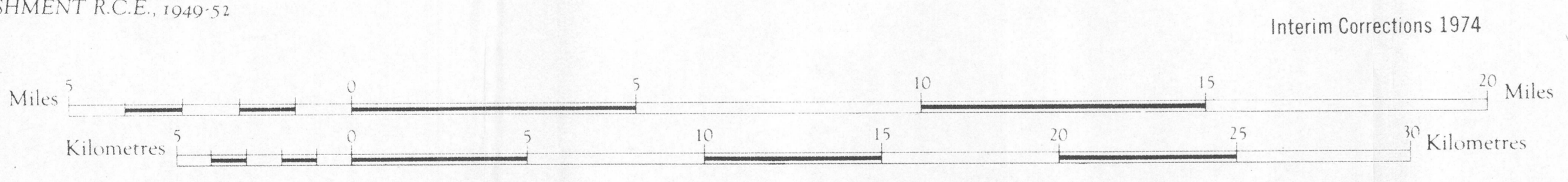
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THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE, 1951.

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REFERENCE

Road - Hard Surface - All Weather	More than 2 Lanes	Partially Completed
- Hard Surface - All Weather	1 Lane - Route 2	Less than 2 Lanes
- Loose Surface - All Weather	More than 2 Lanes	2 Lanes
- Loose Surface - Less than 2 Lanes	All Weather	Dry Weather
Railways - Multiple Track		
- Single Track		
Boundaries - International		
- Province or State		
- County or District		
- Pastureland, Indian, Military Park, etc.		



ROADS - ROUTES

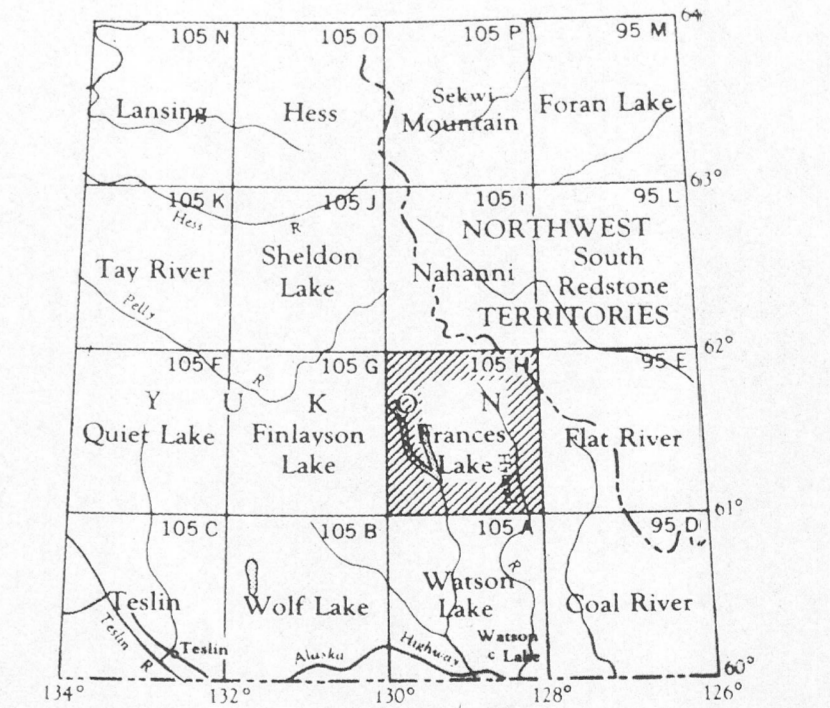
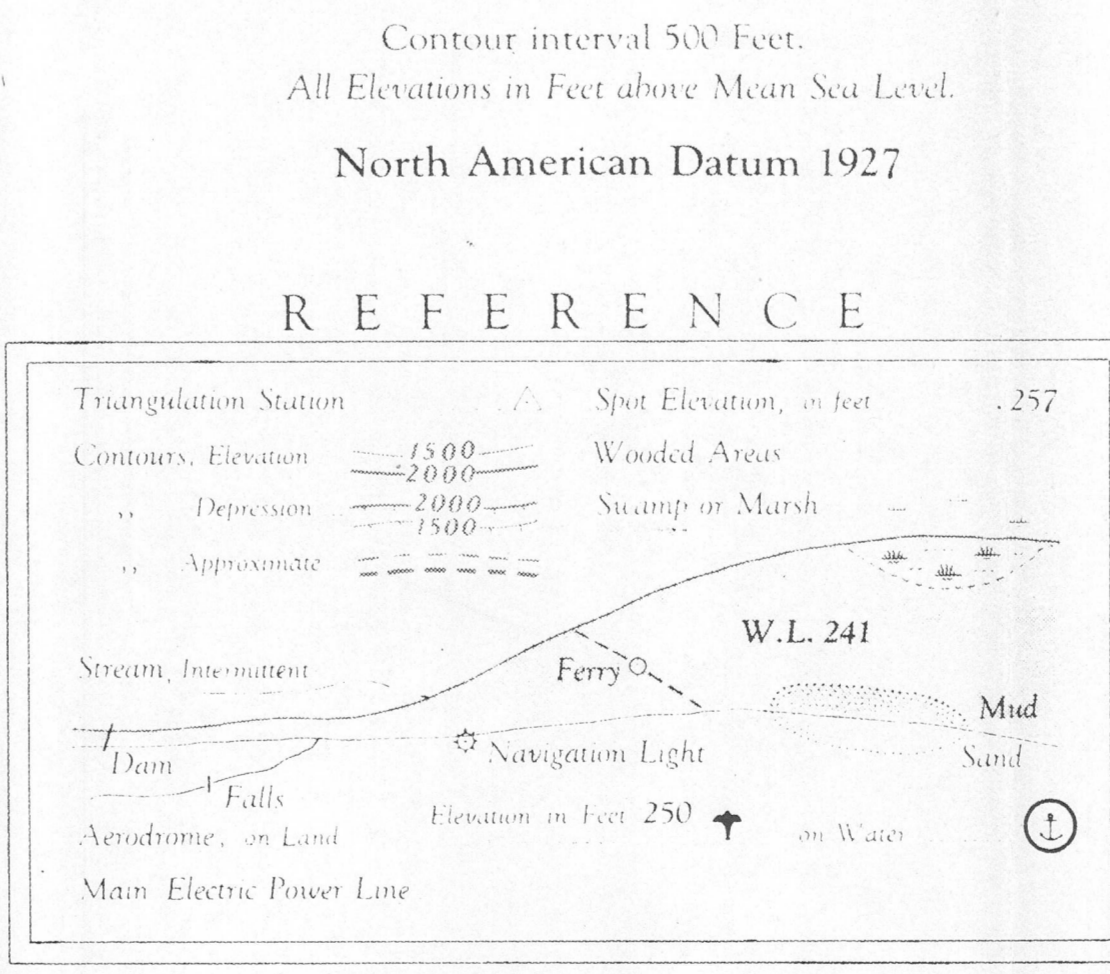
hard surface - pave

loose surface - de gravier

cart track - de terre

trail - sentier

Deletions - Suppressions



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FRANCES
YUKON TERR.—NORTH