

Three major levels of terraces occupy the valley of Victoria Creek as far upstream as Back Creek, and along the valley of Nansen Creek as far north as Weber Creek. These generally range in elevation from 3100 to 3500 feet.

A second set of terraces occurs along major tributaries such as the northernmost and the next-to-northernmost left-limit tributaries of Victoria Creek, Victoria Creek tributary Dome Creek, and Nansen Creek tributaries Cabin, Weber, Dolly and Discovery creeks.

These terraces dominate the southern (north-facing) slopes of these tributary valleys, and have a fan-like morphology. They generally range in elevation from 3700 to 4000 feet.

Pre-Reid deposits

Kame terraces of pre-Reid glaciofluvial gravel occur along the southern (north-facing) valley wall of the East Fork of Nansen Creek, at an elevation of approximately 4200 feet. In addition, an ice-marginal channel of glaciofluvial gravel cuts bedrock at the 4270 foot elevation on Discovery Creek.

Scattered occurrences of pre-Reid till are mixed with colluvium on the south-facing slope of Discovery Creek, in occasional pockets on the north-facing slope of Discovery Creek (where it is sometimes overlain by thin glaciofluvial gravels), and on the upper reaches of Back Creek.

Facies Distribution

Facies 1

Facies 1, organic material, is present throughout the field area, mainly concentrated on valley slopes and valley bottoms. Except in areas of exposed bedrock or scattered active aeolian deposits, organic material occupies the present topographic surface. Thick deposits often occur with permafrost on the southern (north-facing) sides of valleys.

Facies 2

Facies 2, tephra, occurs on most valley slopes and in valley bottoms, where it is often thickened through reworking by fluvial and aeolian processes. Tephra occurs mainly within a few centimetres of the present topographic surface, mainly overlain by organic material.

Facies 3

Facies 3, diamicton, occurs scattered on valley slopes (where it is overlain by and mixed with colluvium) and deep within major valleys, where it is overlain by several metres of younger sediment.

Facies 4

Facies 4, massive and stratified silt and clay, occurs adjacent to present stream courses, on low fluvial terraces and in ponds and abandoned channels.

Facies 5

Facies 5, massive sand, occurs throughout the field area, however it is most often associated with proximal to medial alluvial fans which occur as terraces along major valleys and their tributaries.

Facies 6

Facies 6, stratified sand, occurs throughout the field area, but is most often associated with fluvial terraces and the distal portions of alluvial fans.

Facies 7

Facies 7, disorganized muddy gravel, occurs on valley slopes throughout the field area, where it is associated with the proximal regions of alluvial fans.

Facies 8

Facies 8, massive and stratified sandy gravel, occurs throughout the field area, however it is mainly associated with medial to distal portions of periglacial alluvial fans.

Facies 9

Facies 9, disorganized gravel, is associated with glaciofluvial terraces, medial periglacial alluvial fans and fluvial stream (gulch) gravels adjacent to present stream courses.

Facies 10

Facies 10, massive to crudely stratified gravel, occurs throughout the field area, in fluvial stream sediments, on fluvial terraces, as well as the medial to distal portions of alluvial fans, glaciofluvial terraces and channels, and periglacial alluvial fans and valley fills.