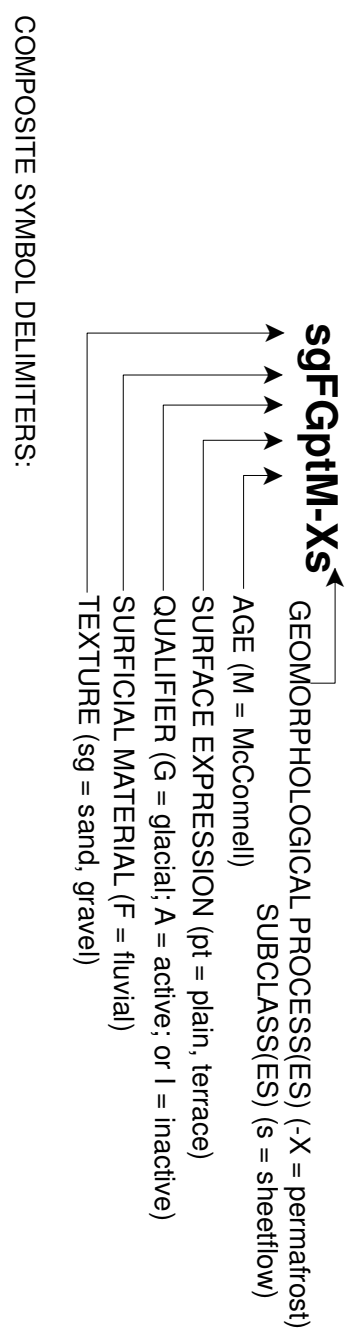


TERMIN CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The surficial geology map was classified using the Termin Classification System for British Columbia (Howes and Kock, 1997), with some modifications to meet the needs set by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS). The YGS uses a 3-level system to describe geomorphic processes and landforms. The YGS system is based on geomorphic processes and landforms, and is described in the YGS manual (Howes and Kock, 1997). The YGS system is based on geomorphic processes and landforms, and is described in the YGS manual (Howes and Kock, 1997). The YGS system is based on geomorphic processes and landforms, and is described in the YGS manual (Howes and Kock, 1997).



Composite Symbol Delimiters: sGfQm Xs (AGE (M, A, M, W, L, H, N, S, P, R, D, O, E, F, G, C, P, L, U, M, N, R, E, M, L, I, G, G) SURFACE EXPRESSION (or - plain, terrace) TEXTURE (or - sand, gravel))

SURFICIAL MATERIALS
Surficial materials are unconsolidated, unconsolidated, or partially consolidated materials that are deposited by geomorphic processes. They are classified according to their composition, texture, and mode of deposition. The classification system is based on the degree of consolidation and the nature of the parent material. The classification system is based on the degree of consolidation and the nature of the parent material.

- O** Organic: Organic deposits are accumulations of vegetative matter thicker than 1 m. They are commonly found in floodplains, areas of low surface permeability such as bogs, swamps, and peatlands where there is poor drainage. Organic deposits are commonly found in floodplains, areas of low surface permeability such as bogs, swamps, and peatlands where there is poor drainage.
- E** Eolian: Eolian deposits are deposits of wind-blown material. They are commonly found in arid and semi-arid regions. Eolian deposits are deposits of wind-blown material. They are commonly found in arid and semi-arid regions.
- F** Fluvial: Fluvial deposits are deposits of water-lain material. They are commonly found in river valleys and floodplains. Fluvial deposits are deposits of water-lain material. They are commonly found in river valleys and floodplains.
- G** Glacial: Glacial deposits are deposits of glacial material. They are commonly found in areas that were once covered by glaciers. Glacial deposits are deposits of glacial material. They are commonly found in areas that were once covered by glaciers.
- C** Colluvial: Colluvial deposits are deposits of material that has accumulated at the base of a slope. Colluvial deposits are deposits of material that has accumulated at the base of a slope.
- P** Pleistocene: Pleistocene deposits are deposits of material that was deposited during the Pleistocene epoch. Pleistocene deposits are deposits of material that was deposited during the Pleistocene epoch.
- L** Late Wisconsinan: Late Wisconsinan deposits are deposits of material that was deposited during the Late Wisconsinan stage. Late Wisconsinan deposits are deposits of material that was deposited during the Late Wisconsinan stage.
- U** Unconsolidated: Unconsolidated deposits are deposits of material that is not consolidated. Unconsolidated deposits are deposits of material that is not consolidated.
- M** Medium: Medium deposits are deposits of material that is of medium consolidation. Medium deposits are deposits of material that is of medium consolidation.
- L** Low: Low deposits are deposits of material that is of low consolidation. Low deposits are deposits of material that is of low consolidation.
- R** Recent: Recent deposits are deposits of material that is of recent origin. Recent deposits are deposits of material that is of recent origin.
- D** Deposited: Deposited deposits are deposits of material that has been deposited. Deposited deposits are deposits of material that has been deposited.

TECTONIC PROCESSES
Tectonic processes are processes that result from the movement of the Earth's crust. They include folding, faulting, and uplift. Tectonic processes are processes that result from the movement of the Earth's crust. They include folding, faulting, and uplift.

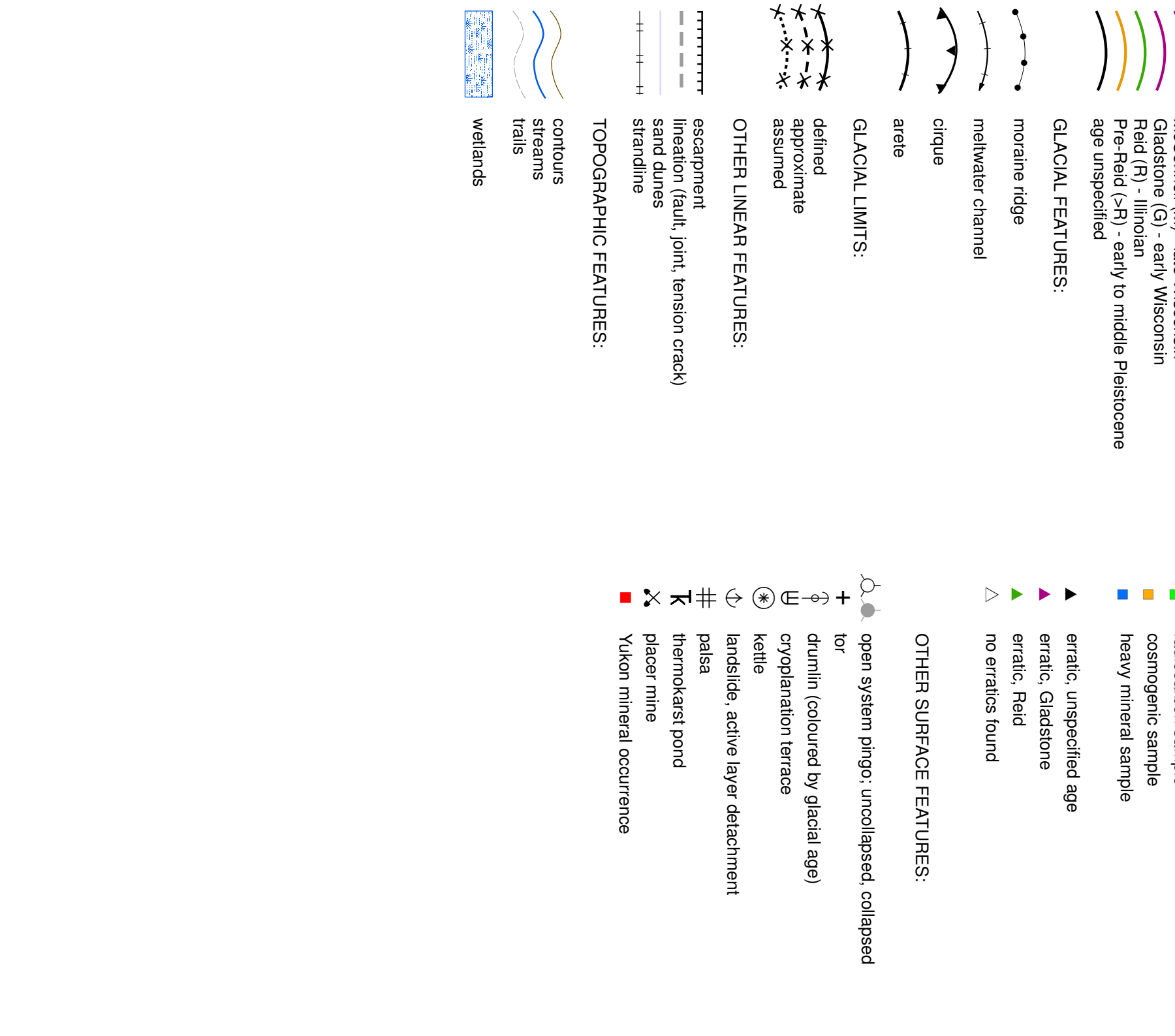
FLUVIAL PROCESSES
Fluvial processes are processes that result from the action of flowing water. They include erosion, sedimentation, and channel formation. Fluvial processes are processes that result from the action of flowing water. They include erosion, sedimentation, and channel formation.

PERIGLACIAL PROCESSES
Periglacial processes are processes that result from the action of permafrost. They include solifluction, frost heave, and thermokarst. Periglacial processes are processes that result from the action of permafrost. They include solifluction, frost heave, and thermokarst.

MASS MOVEMENT PROCESSES
Mass movement processes are processes that result from the movement of material down a slope. They include landslides, debris flows, and mudflows. Mass movement processes are processes that result from the movement of material down a slope. They include landslides, debris flows, and mudflows.

DEGLACIAL PROCESSES
Deglacial processes are processes that result from the melting of glaciers. They include outwash, erratics, and moraine deposits. Deglacial processes are processes that result from the melting of glaciers. They include outwash, erratics, and moraine deposits.

RECOMMENDED CITATION
Lipovsky, P.S. and Bond, J.D., 2013. Surficial geology of Wellesley Lake (1:50 000 scale), Yukon. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7333.



FEATURE
Feature refers to the size, shape and sorting of particles in clastic deposits, and degree of consolidation of sand, silt and clay. Features are described in terms of their grain size, sorting, and degree of consolidation. Features are described in terms of their grain size, sorting, and degree of consolidation.

SURFACE EXPRESSION
Surface expression refers to the form (contour, shape) and extent of linear features. It is defined as the landform or relief that is created by the action of geomorphic processes. Surface expression refers to the form (contour, shape) and extent of linear features. It is defined as the landform or relief that is created by the action of geomorphic processes.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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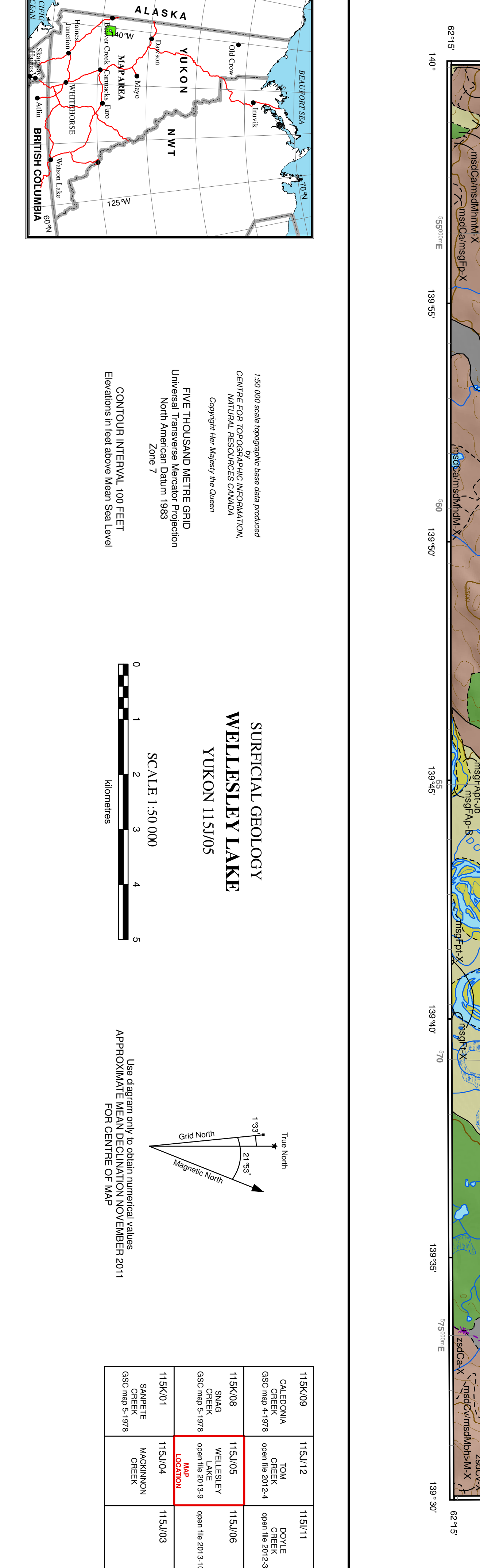
CONTRIBUTORS
The author would like to thank the following people for their assistance in the preparation of this map: [List of names]. The author would like to thank the following people for their assistance in the preparation of this map: [List of names].

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE
The map area spans the limit of glacialation and is a vast range of surficial material types. The Doyuk River, in the east of Wellesley Lake, is a large lake in the center of the basin. The Hammyyay river extends westward from the Doyuk River. The stream of Wellesley Lake is 625 m wide at its maximum. The map area is a vast range of surficial material types. The Doyuk River, in the east of Wellesley Lake, is a large lake in the center of the basin. The Hammyyay river extends westward from the Doyuk River. The stream of Wellesley Lake is 625 m wide at its maximum.

GLACIAL HISTORY
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DATA SOURCES
The map was prepared using data from the Yukon Geological Survey. The data sources include: [List of sources]. The map was prepared using data from the Yukon Geological Survey. The data sources include: [List of sources].

SELECTED REFERENCES
Howes, D.E. and Kock, E., 1997. Termin classification system for British Columbia. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 7333. Howes, D.E. and Kock, E., 1997. Termin classification system for British Columbia. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 7333.



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
WELLESLEY LAKE
YUKON 1:50 000

SCALE 1:50 000
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

U.S. Geological Survey
Geological Survey of Canada
Yukon Geological Survey
11500B
11500C
11500D
11500E
11500F
11500G
11500H
11500I
11500J
11500K
11500L
11500M
11500N
11500O
11500P
11500Q
11500R
11500S
11500T
11500U
11500V
11500W
11500X
11500Y
11500Z