NATURAL LAND RECLAMATION

FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION PROPERTIES AND PLACER MINES IN YUKON

BULLETIN 5

by
C. Mougeot
Mougeot GeoAnalysis

for
Exploration & Geological Services Division
Mineral Resources Directorate

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Canada

12-5

APPENDIX ONE

PLATES

Plate 2-1 Adit dated at 1912, Lone Star Property.

Plate 2-4 Overview of Lone Star trenches. Large stripped area is LSFIELD.

Plate 2-3 Undisturbed 88TR20. Open subalpine black spruce forest with shrub birch and blueberry, NNE aspect

Plate 2-2 Site 93LS24D, undisturbed vegetation, Black spruce/moss/shrub sub alpine forest on colluvial or residual bedrock

Plate 2-7 Portion of 88TR20 originating at the crest of the hill. Sites 88TR1a, 88TR1b and 88TR1c. This trench is very sparsely revegetated. Steep bedrock wall are not vegetated.

Plate 2-8 Trench 88TR20, sites 88TR2a, 88TR2b and 88TR2c. Vegetation patches visible on the wall are slumping from the surface. Pioneer vegetation is concentrated at the toe of the colluviated material.

Plate 2-5 Trench LS3. Very sparse revegetation is concentrated at the bottom of the slumped wall material. Gullying is developing at the floor of this steep trench parallel to the hill side.

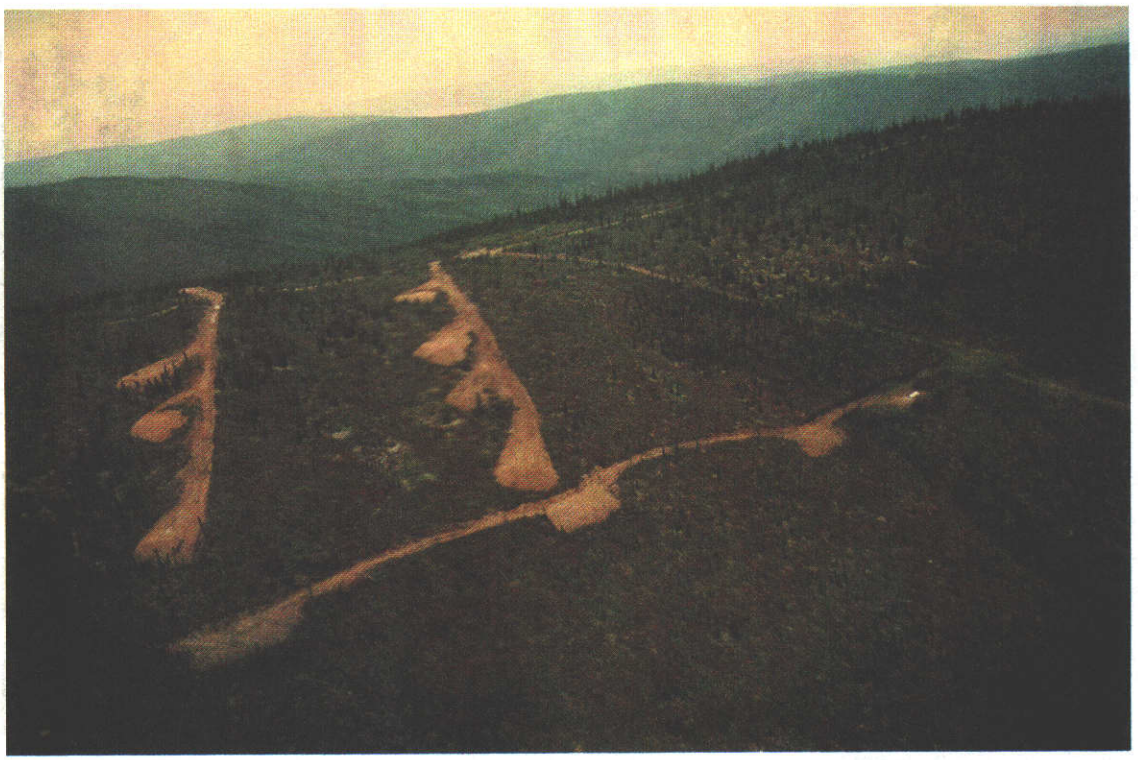

Plate 2-6 Overview of trench 88TR20.

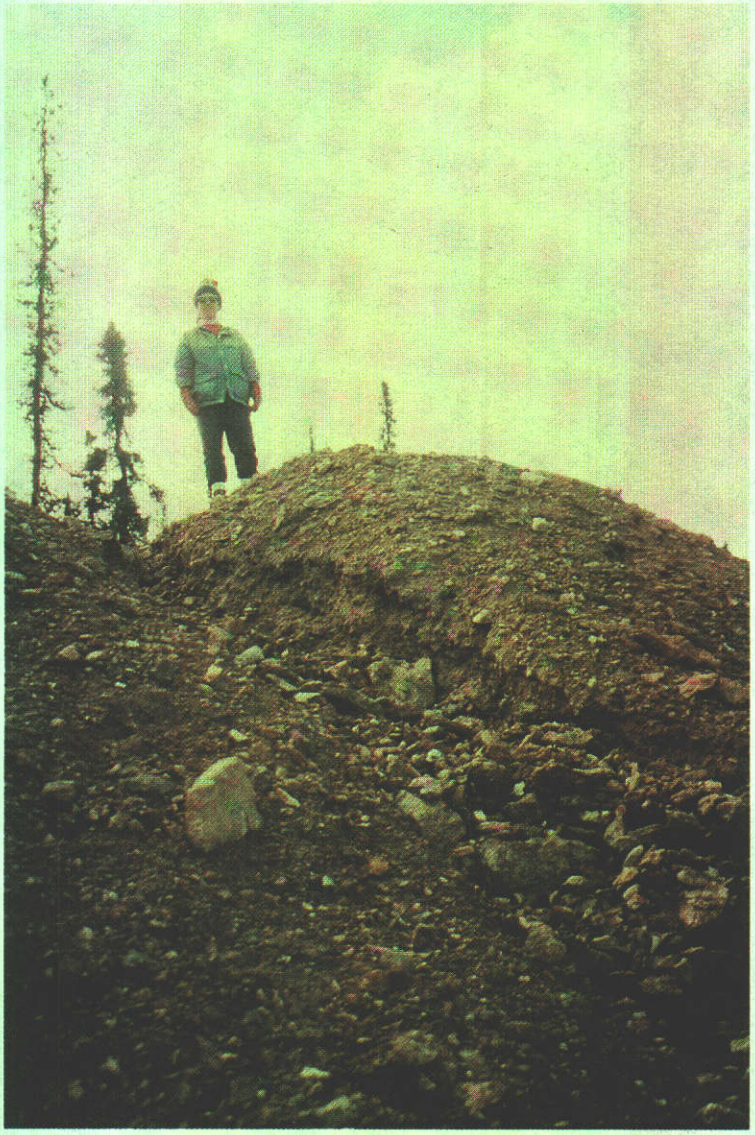

Plate 2-9 Drill pad at the lower end of trench 88TR20. Gullies are developing in the soft material.

Plate 2-10 Trenches parallel to the contour lines, Lone Star Property.

Plate 2-12 Site 11TRd, thick regrowth and stable slopes on the inactive walls of the trench.

Plate 2-13 Slumping on unstable wall portion are still occurring. Such surfaces are bare of vegetation (site 11TR1e).

Plate 2-11 Dense shrub growth on the floor of TR61.

Plate 2-14 Drill pad 90R11, Lone Star Property.

Plate 2-15 Drill pad 93LS24, Lone Star Property.

Plate 2-17 Very dense vegetation beside bunkhouse. Surface has probably been undisturbed since 1912.

Plate 2-16 Overburden pile at site LSFIELD6.

Plate 3-1 Nucleus Property.

Plate 3-3 Trench N1A, dated at 1989.

Plate 3-2 Undisturbed vegetation, site N4B.

Plate 3-4 Slumping vegetation, trench N1B, 1989.

Plate 3-5 Trench N1B, with thick ash layer close to the surface. Slope is partially revegetated.

Plate 3-6 Trench N3. Fine-grained material accumulates at the floor and lower end of the trench.

Plate 3-7 Trench N4A. Vegetation is dominated by grass and forb species and is concentrated on the lower colluviated portion of the wall and floor of the trench.

Plate 3-8 Trench N6.

Plate 3-9 Drill site N5A, 1989.

Plate 3-10 Natural forest, Revenue property, site R3B. Open black forest with shrubs and lichens.

Plate 3-11 Trench R2B, very sparse to no revegetation on this recent trench (1993?).

Plate 3-12 Trench R1A, 1988.

Plate 3-13 Site R2Aa . Melting permafrost contributes to the abundant moisture at this site. Slumping (tipping trees) is still active.

Plate 3-14 Site R2Ab, densely revegetated trench. This successful revegetation is partially due to the degrading permafrost which provides ample moisture and remobilized vegetation clumps.

Plate 3-15 Drill pad R6. Compact surface is sparsely revegetated.

Plate 3-16 Drill pad R6. Dense growth of grasses and fireweed on the loose surface of drill pad rim.

Plate 4-1 Undisturbed vegetation above trench RRM10, similar to vegetation found at sites RR4 and RR5.

Plate 4-3 Trench RR3, 1988. Trench is unvegetated except for a very sparse forb layer and slumping patches of the original surface. Trench material is very coarse.

Plate 4-2 Trench RR2, 1988, trench is basically unvegetated.

Plate 4-4 Drill pad SR8802, Site RR9. Site is very sparsely revegetated.

Plate 4-5 Site RR7 consists of cat tracks. Ripped surface has remnants of original vegetation and incoming pioneer plants.

Plate 4-6 Undisturbed site, Idaho Hill, IH1B.

Plate 4-7 Trench HI1A.

Plate 4-8 Trench HI2A.

Plate 5-1 7 Pup placer property, site 7P1, 1912 tailing piles.

Plate 5-2 7 Pup property, 1991 settling pond surface is densely revegetated by shrubs, grasses, forbs and mosses.

Plate 5-3 Overview of Oro Grande Operation. Cuts (on the right) and overburden/tailing piles (left) are younger upcreek.

Plate 5-4 1989 cut. Oro Grande.

Plate 5-6 1990 cut, Oro Grande operation. Slope is actively slumping and failing as permafrost is melting.

Plate 5-5 1990 cut, Oro Grande

Plate 5-7 1992 cut, Oro Grande operation. Most of the vegetation consists of slumped fragment of original forest floor.

Plate 5-8 1990 Tailing and overburden pile, densely vegetated. Oro Grande operation

Plate 5-9 1992 Tailing pile, Oro Grande operation. Gullying and surface erosion very active.

Plate 5-10 1993 tailing pile, Oro Grande operation. Separation fractures at the surface of the pile. Revegetation by forb is quite dense.

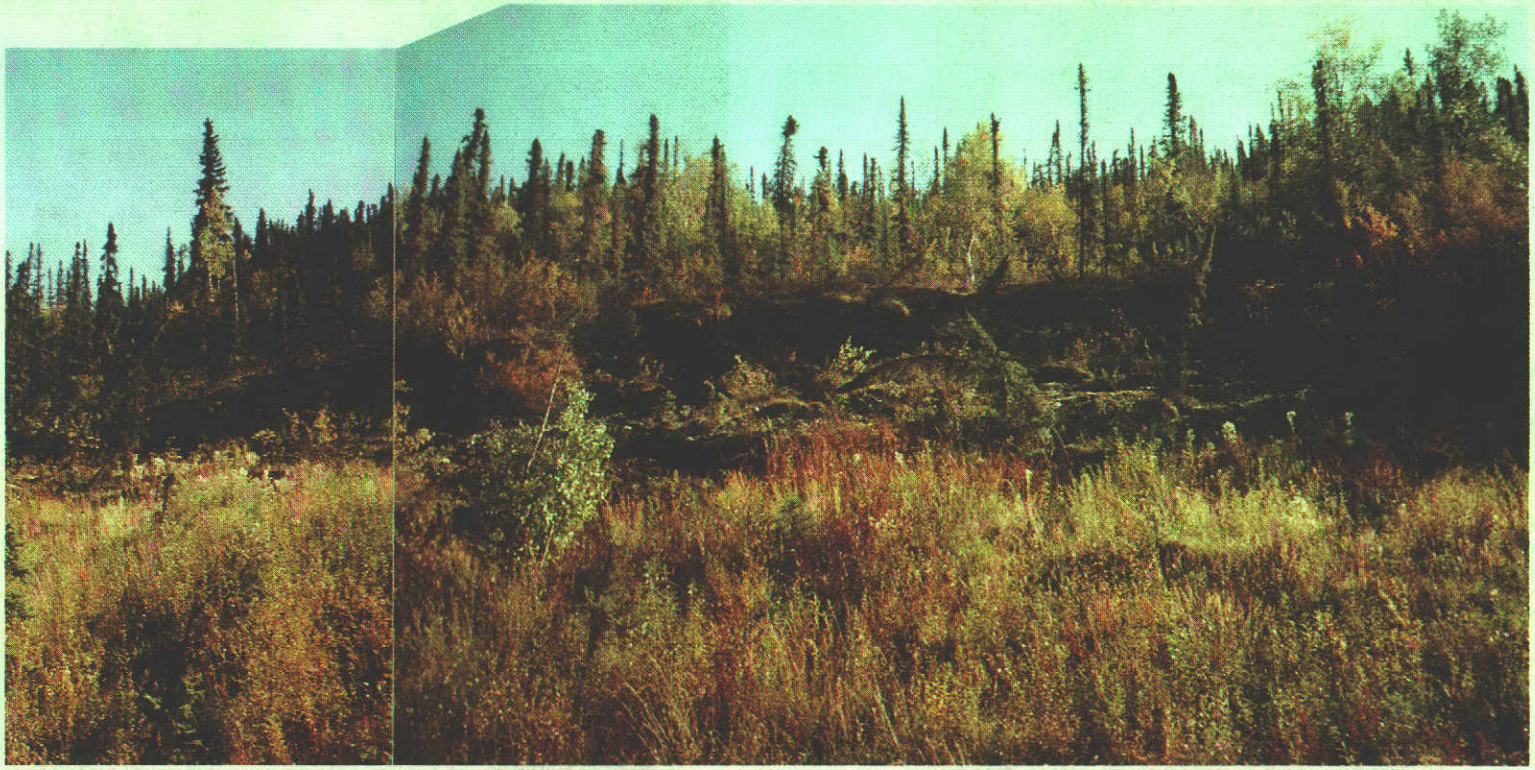

Plate 5-11 NG1, 1978 cut, Nugget Gulch. The slumping material appears terraced or benched and the slope profile is much lower than the original near vertical cut.

Plate 5-12 NG2, 1988 cut, Nugget Gulch.

Plate 5-13 NG3 and NG4. Well sorted tailings composed mainly of gravel and sand show low rate of revegetation. Gullying is visible on the slope in background.

Plate 5-16 Surface vegetation and soil of site ED1

Plate 5-17 RC1, moderately well revegetated settling pond, Revenue Creek

Plate 5-14 NG5, 1988 tailing pile and overburden, Nugget Gulch. Revegetation is fairly dense on the loose surface in the background and less so on the more compacted surface in the foreground

Plate 5-15 Settling pond on Eldorado Creek. Surface is densely revegetated. Sidewall is undercut by stream