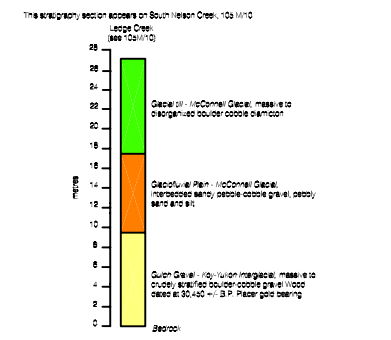


DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

PHYSIOGRAPHY
The Keno Hill area is bounded by the Mayo River to the north and the Mayo Lake to the south. The area is characterized by a rugged topography with numerous peaks and valleys. The highest peak is Keno Hill, which reaches an elevation of 2202 meters. The Mayo River flows through the area, and the Mayo Lake is a prominent feature to the south. The geology is complex, with various geological units and structures. The map shows the distribution of these units and their relationships. The topographic contours are shown at 100-foot intervals. The map is a detailed geological map of the Keno Hill area in the Yukon Territory, Canada. It shows various geological units, topographic contours, and the Mayo Lake. The map includes a grid with coordinates and a scale of 1:50,000.



KENO HILL YUKON TERRITORY SCALE 1:50 000

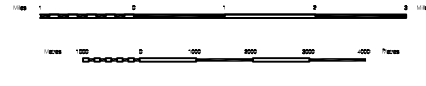


Table with 3 columns: 105 D4, 105 D9, 105 D8; 105 W4, 105 W1, 105 W2; 105 W3, 105 W5, 105 W6. It lists geological units and their corresponding map labels.

QUATERNARY HOLOCENE

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Human-made alluvium (terrace, fill) forms a continuous line. The terrace is a remnant of a former floodplain. The alluvium is composed of sand, silt, and clay. It is deposited by the Mayo River. The terrace is a remnant of a former floodplain. The alluvium is composed of sand, silt, and clay. It is deposited by the Mayo River.

PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE (UNDIVIDED)
COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Sand and gravel with minor silts and clays. Deposited by the Mayo River. The colluvium is composed of sand, silt, and clay. It is deposited by the Mayo River.

LATE PLEISTOCENE (MISCONNELL) - McCONNELL GLACIATION
ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Alluvium deposited by the Mayo River. The alluvium is composed of sand, silt, and clay. It is deposited by the Mayo River.

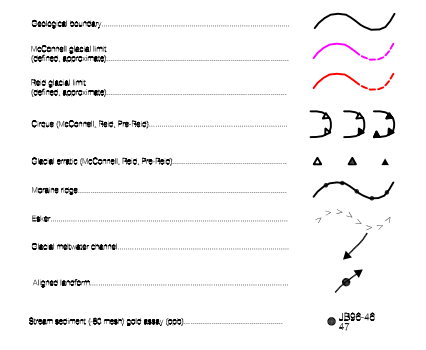
MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE - PRE-McCONNELL GLACIATION (UNDIVIDED)
ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Alluvium deposited by the Mayo River. The alluvium is composed of sand, silt, and clay. It is deposited by the Mayo River.

MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE-REID GLACIATION
COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Sand and gravel with minor silts and clays. Deposited by the Mayo River. The colluvium is composed of sand, silt, and clay. It is deposited by the Mayo River.

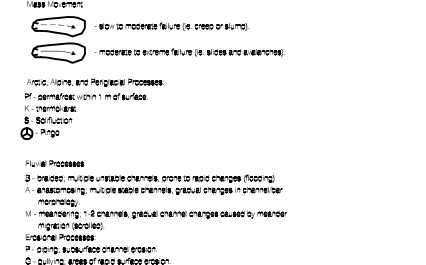
PRE-PLIO-PLEISTOCENE
Alluvium deposited by the Mayo River. The alluvium is composed of sand, silt, and clay. It is deposited by the Mayo River.

COMBINED MAP UNITS AND AGE DESIGNATORS
The age of geological units is designated by the following abbreviations: e.g. D11 - McConnell Glaciation, e.g. P11 - Pre-McConnell Glaciation, e.g. R11 - Reid Glaciation.

SYMBOLS



TERRAIN HAZARDS



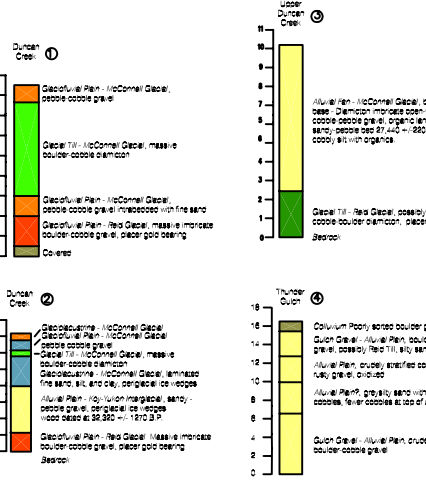
REFERENCES

- BIRD, G.W., 1961. Age of the Mayo River. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 106.
BIRD, G.W., 1967. The Geology and Pleistocene Deposits of the Keno Hill Area, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 106.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

BIRD, G.W., 1966. Surface Geology of Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 106.
This map is a revised edition of the map published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1966.

STRATIGRAPHY SECTIONS



Geoscience Map 1998-4 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF KENO HILL CENTRAL YUKON (105 M/14)

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