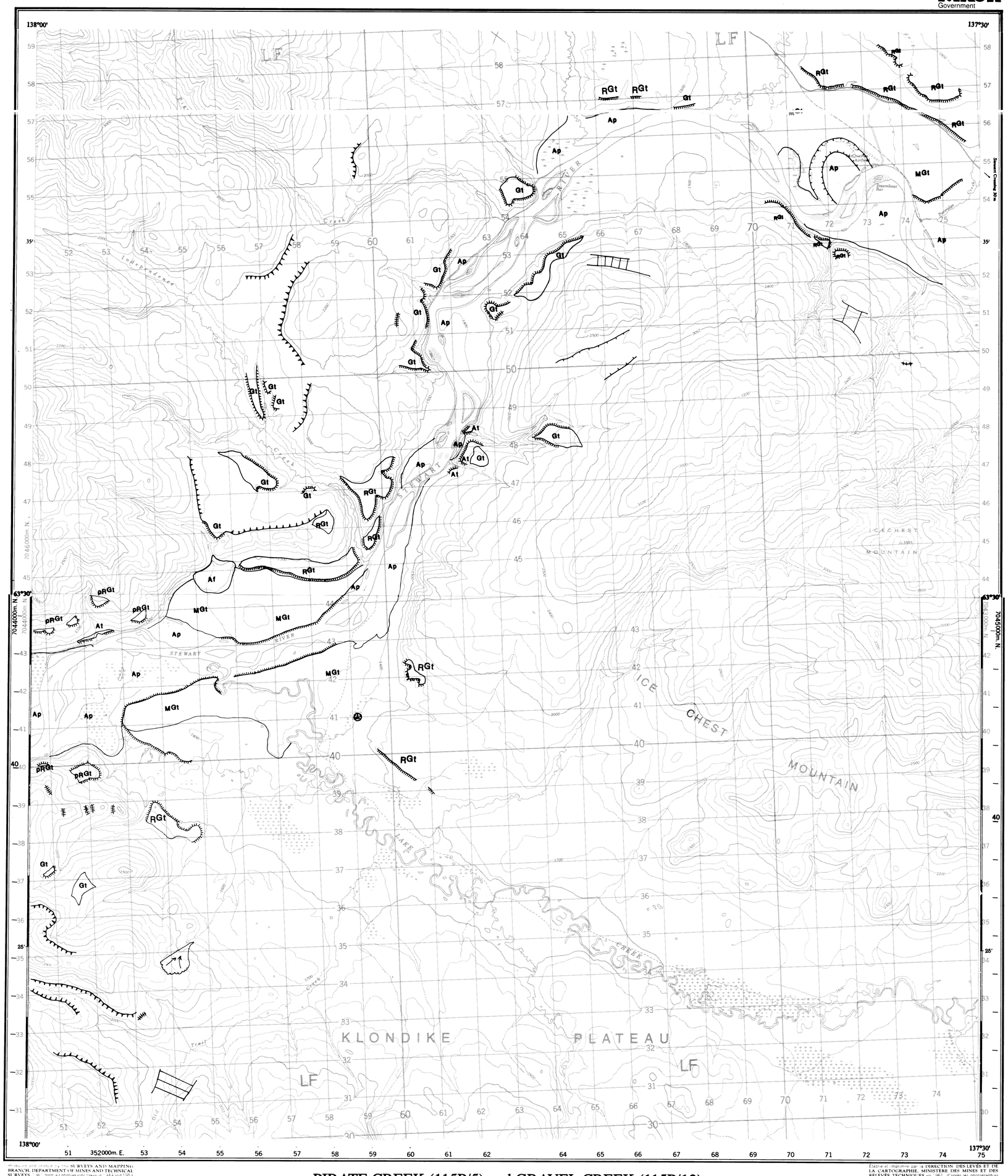
Canada

canada/yukon economic development agreement

Yukon Government



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

Ap	Alluvial plain; flat to undulating, commonly meander scrolled, typically organic silty sand accumulations on top of sand and gravel.
At	Alluvial terrace, flat to undulating, minor channelling, gravel and sand on top of elevated bedrock terraces. May include glaciofluvial and nonglacial deposits.
Af	Alluvial fan; sloping aggregate of sorted and unsorted sediment from tributary streams. Composed of mixture of alluvial and colluvial deposits merging with other deposits.
Gt	Glaciofluvial terrace; flat to undulating, braided channel patterns, composed of mixture of loess overlying sand and gravel. Ventifacts and sand wedges locally present.
MGt	Glaciofluvial terrace related to McConnell glaciation. Weak soil development correlated to Stewart soils. Sand wedges lacking in surface deposits. Overlain by loess.
RGt	Glaciofluvial terrace related to Reid glaciation. Soils developed in sand and gravel are brown with weak chemical weathering and are correlated to Diversion Creek paleosols. Ventifacts present locally.
pRGt	Glaciofluvial terrace related to pre-Reid glaciations. Soils developed are red with strong chemical weathering and clay skins correlated to Wounded Moose paleosol. Sand wedges and ventifacts common.

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact
- Glacial limit
- Terrace scarp
- Meltwater channel (small)
- Meltwater channel (large)
- Abandoned channel
- Pingo (open-system)

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

This preliminary map is based on 1993 mapping and airphoto interpretation. Lower Stewart River valley was mapped by inspection of soil pits, sporadic natural exposures, and a few mining cuts.

This area of the Klondike Plateau is largely unglaciated. However, outwash from multiple Pleistocene glaciations occurred in Stewart River valley, and are referred to as McConnell, Reid, and pre-Reid (Bostock 1966; Hughes et al. 1969). Stewart River valley shows several terrace remnants, some can be related to these glaciations.

The Stewart River valley is dominated by valley bottom alluvium and elevated terraces. Alluvial plain refers to the modern floodplain and low-lying valley flats. Alluvial terraces refer to those which are commonly lying on elevated bedrock terraces along the valley sides. Glaciofluvial terraces occur at various elevations in the valley and are more prominent in the upper reaches. These terraces consist of gravel overlying an elevated bedrock surface, kame terraces along the valley margins, and valley fill. A thin capping of aeolian silt and sand overlies the gravel deposits.

Soil development on high level terraces was used to assign designations as McConnell, Reid, and pre-Reid terraces using the criteria of soil colour, clay skins, thickness, and periglacial features (Morison and Smith 1987). Some terraces are uncorrelated and may be as old as Tertiary.

Placer gold occurs within the alluvial terraces, alluvial plain deposits and in glaciofluvial terrace sediments. It is typically fine-grained, flat, bright, and inclusion free. Other heavy minerals include magnetite, red garnet, and hematite.

REFERENCES

BOSTOCK, H.S., 1966. Notes on glaciation of central Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 65-36, 18 p.

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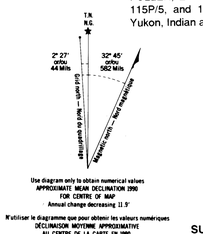


Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Exploration and Geological Services Division
Yukon Region

Open File 1993-7(G)

SURFICIAL GEOLOGICAL MAP OF STEWART RIVER VALLEY
PARTS OF 115O/8, 115P/5, AND 115P/12
1:50,000 SCALE

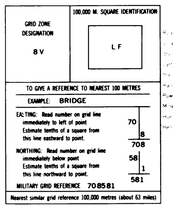
by

Edward A. Fuller
Canada/Yukon Mineral Development Agreement
Geoscience Office

SHEET 1 OF 2

Copies of this map and the accompanying report (in Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1993), may be obtained at Canada Map Office, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1 (403-667-3204; FAX: 403-668-2176).

115O/9	115P/12	115P/11
115O/8	115P/5	115P/6
115O/1	115P/4	115P/3



ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 8

PRODUCED BY THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS, 1961, from airphotographs taken in 1949 and 1951.
Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.

PIRATE CREEK (115P/5) and GRAVEL CREEK (115P/12)

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres
Yards 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES: 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Réseau géodésique nord-américain unifié (1927)
Projection transverse de Mercator

MAGNETIC DECLINATION 32°35' EAST
AT CENTRE OF MAP 1961
Annual change (decreasing) 3.5

DÉCLINAISON MAGNÉTIQUE AU CENTRE
DE LA FEUILLE EN 1961 : 32°35 EST
Variation annuelle (décroissante) 3.5

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NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM
SYSTÈME DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE NATIONAL

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
30 20 10 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Metres
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

Canada

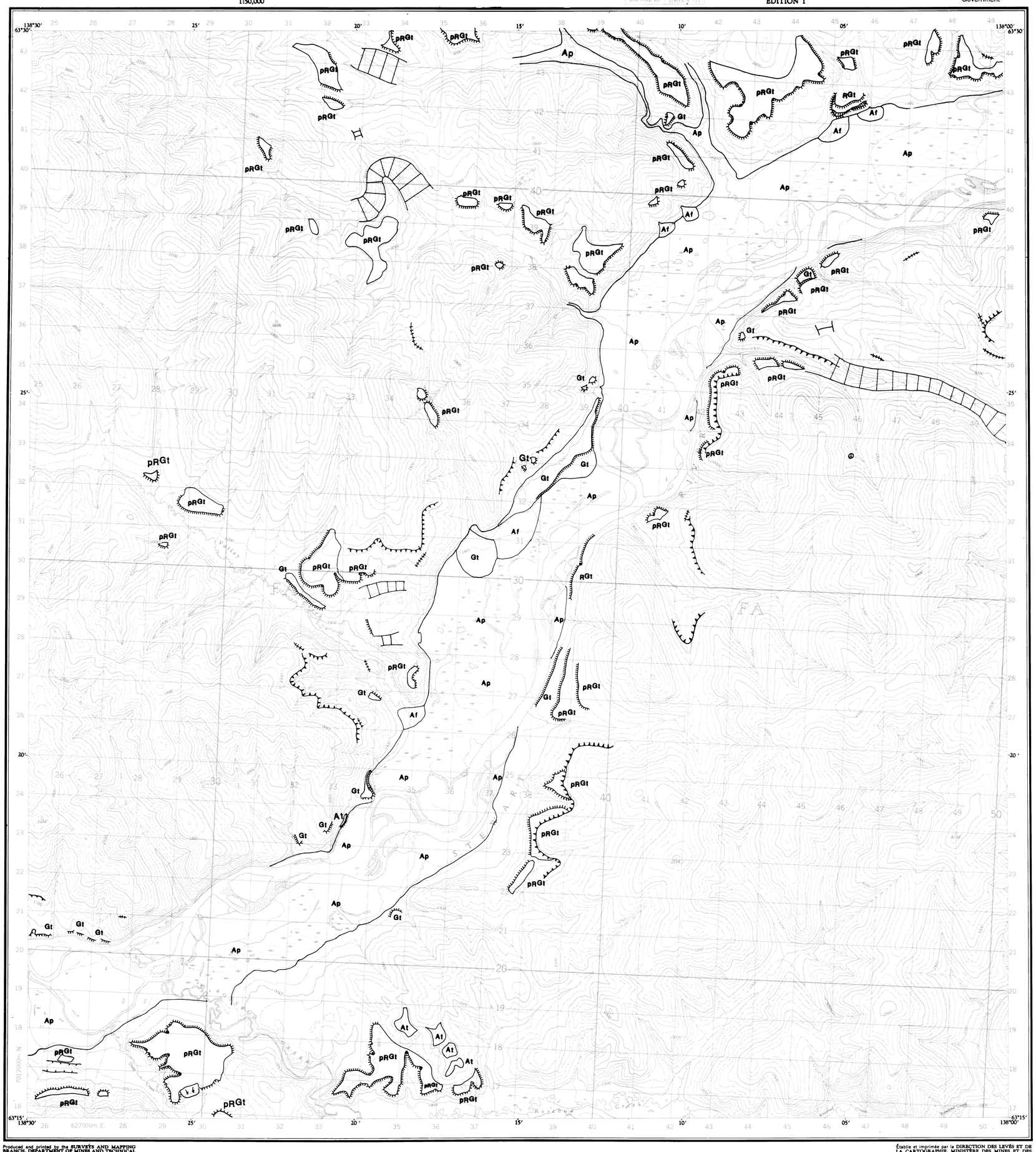
canada/yukon economic development agreement

Refer to this map as: 115 O/8 EDITION 1 ASE SERIES A 722

Yukon Government

1:50,000

EDITION 1



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Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Exploration and Geological Services Division
Yukon Region

Open File 1994-7(G)

SURFICIAL GEOLOGICAL MAP OF STEWART RIVER VALLEY PARTS OF 115O/8, 115P/5, AND 115P/12
1:50,000 SCALE

by

Edward A. Fuller
Canada/Yukon Mineral Development Agreement
Geoscience Office

SHEET 2 OF 2

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115O/10	115O/9	115P/12
115O/7	115O/8	115P/5
115O/2	115O/1	115P/4

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION 7V

100,000 M SQUARE IDENTIFICATION F A

TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES

EXAMPLE STREAM JUNCTION

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point 36; Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point 3; 363

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point 31; Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point 5; 315

MILITARY GRID REFERENCE: 363315

Nearest surficial grid reference 100,000 metres (about 63 miles)

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 7

Roads	Routes
all weather	toute saison
dry weather	période sèche
cart track	de terre
trail or portage	sentier ou portage
Railway, normal gauge, single track	Chemin de fer, voie unique (écartement normal)
Power transmission line	Ligne de transport d'énergie
Mine or Open cut	Mine ou fosse à ciel ouvert
Horizontal control point, with elevation	Point géodésique avec cote ..... 454 △
Bench mark, with elevation	Repère de nivellement avec cote ..... BM. 157→

ROSEBUD CREEK
YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES: 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Réseau géodésique nord-américain unifié (1927)
Projection transverse de Mercator

MAGNETIC DECLINATION 32°05' EAST AT CENTRE OF MAP 1961
Annual change (decreasing) 3.5'

DÉCLINAISON MAGNÉTIQUE AU CENTRE DE LA FEUILLE EN 1961: 32°05' EST
Variation annuelle (décroissante) 3.5'

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CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

30 20 10 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Metres

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

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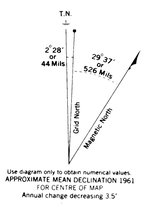
Building	Bâtiment	Barn	Grange
School	École	Post Office	Bureau de poste
Church	Église	Cemetery	Cimetière
Lighthouse	Phare		
River with bridge	Rivière avec pont		
Stream, intermittent or dry	Cours d'eau intermittent, ou à sec		
Lake intermittent, indefinite	Lac intermittent, rive imprécise		
Marsh or Swamp	Marais ou marécage		
Depression contours	Courbes de cuvette		



Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1961
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 3.5'

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM
SYSTÈME DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE NATIONAL

115 O/8
EDITION 1