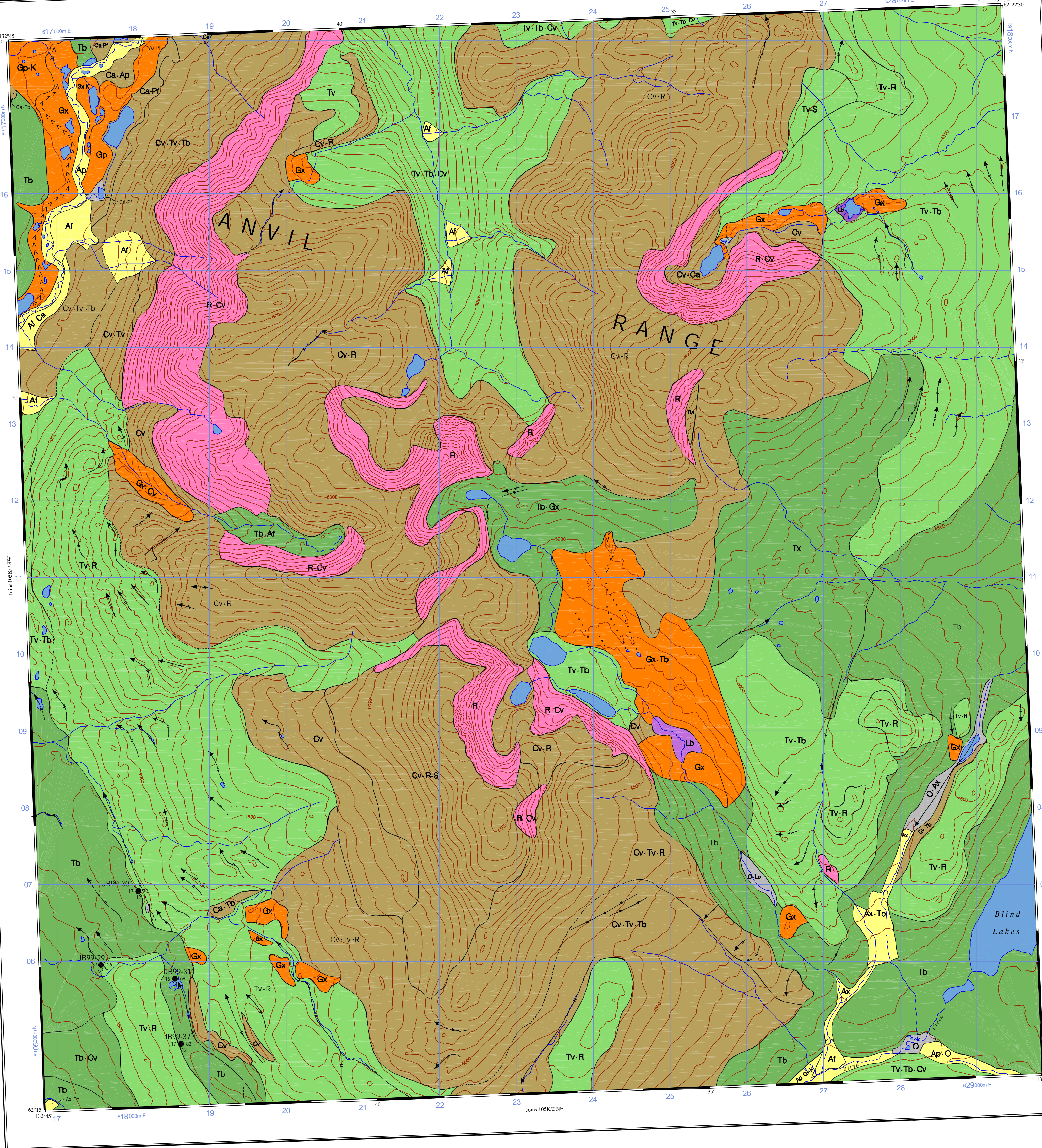


105K/7 SE



## LEGEND

QUATERNARY  
HOLOCENE

**ORGANIC DEPOSITS** : peat and woody material, occurring as a flat to gently sloping plain; overlie lacustrine, till, or poorly drained glaciofluvial and alluvial deposits but rarely form a dominant geologic unit. Most common in Blind Creek valley and as a veneer (<1 m thick) in old-growth forests. Permafrost is commonly present within 1 m of the surface. Localized peat development occurs in more poorly drained organic deposits.

**O** - organics : consisting of woody sedge peat, variable thickness. White River ash accumulations are commonly associated with poorly drained peaty areas.

**ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS** : sand, silt and pebbles with minor cobbles deposited in modern drainages.

**Ap** - alluvial plain : silt, sand and pebbles with minor reworked cobbles and boulders occurring as bars, overbank floodplain or low terrace deposits, 0 - 10 m thick. Floodplain subject to periodic floods. Small valley alluvial plains may not be mapped at this scale.  
**Al** - alluvial fan : coarse sand, pebbles, cobbles and mudflow deposits, up to or >10 m thick. Appear as vegetated, often peat covered, landforms developed during post-glacial sedimentation.  
**Ax** - complexes of Ap and Al undivided. Common when a stream is unconfined and also in narrow valleys where side-entry alluvial fans cannot be differentiated from an alluvial plain.

## PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE (UNDIVIDED)

**COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS** : clast-rich, gravel, shattered bedrock, and lenses of sand and silt derived from bedrock and surficial sediments by physical and chemical weathering processes. Transport of dislodged debris occurs as surface creep or by mass wasting processes. Permafrost and seasonal freeze-thaw processes often initiate and enhance colluviation. Common on hillslopes north of Blind Creek.

**Cv** - colluvium veneer : conforms to bedrock topography, <1 m thick.  
**Ca** - colluvium apron : coalescing colluvial fans at the base of a slope, >1 m thick.

## LATE PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSINAN) - MCCONNELL GLACIATION

**GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS** : well-stratified sand, silt and minor clay deposited in lakes impounded by glacial ice; may have a smooth or knotted surface pattern due to melting of buried glacial ice. Sediments form poorly drained areas with peaty blankets. Thermokarsting is common.

**Lb** - glaciolacustrine blanket : 1 - 30 m thick.

**GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS** : stratified to massive; poorly to well sorted; gravel and sand with minor silt and cobbles; deposited by meltwater originating from glacial ice. Common in the northwest corner of the map and locally in the alpine valleys of the Anvil Range.

**Gp** - glaciofluvial plain : >10 m thick.  
**Gx** - glaciofluvial complex : 1 - 30 m thick, composed of deposits of outwash, glaciolacustrine and minor till deposited in an ice contact environment. Hummocky topography is associated with this depositional setting. Crevasse fillings were mapped in an unnamed valley in the north part of the map area.

**GLACIAL DEPOSITS (Rt)** : unsorted clay, silt, sand, pebbles and cobbles with minor boulders; deposited by or from glacial ice and occurs as subglacial veneer and blanket deposits. Till is common on the flanks of the uplands in the map area and in the alpine valleys.

**Tv** - till veneer : conforms to underlying topography, <1 m thick.

**Tb** - till blanket : gently to moderately sloping plain controlled by bedrock or underlying surficial deposits, >1 m thick.

**Tx** - till complex : till blanket or veneer composed of meltout till and minor ice contact glaciofluvial deposits.

## LOWER CAMBRIAN TO CRETACEOUS

**BEDROCK** : The map area is underlain by metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of North American affinity and intrusives of the Anvil plutonic suite. North American rocks underlie most of the map area and include the Lower Cambrian M. Mye formation, the Cambrian to Lower Ordovician Vangorda formation, and undivided Ordovician to Devonian rocks of Road River Formation and Earn Group affinity. Late- and post-metamorphic and Cretaceous intrusions of the Anvil plutonic suite cut the metamorphic stratigraphy in the middle and along the east side of the map area (Jennings and Jilson, 1986).

**R** - bedrock : common on plateau summits and ridges, and in cirques in the Anvil Range.

## COMBINED MAP UNITS

The surficial geology unit(s) are shown first followed by the terrain modifiers. Combined surficial geology units are used where, for reasons of scale, two or more deposits cannot be delineated individually. The dominant unit (>50 % of polygon coverage) is shown first and the subordinate units (<50 % of polygon coverage) are shown second and third. A dot separates the surficial units and a dash separates the terrain modifier from the surficial geology.

## TERRAIN MODIFIERS

## SUB-ARCTIC, ALPINE AND PERIGLACIAL PROCESSES

**Pr** - permafrost : within 1 m of surface  
**K** - thermokarst  
**S** - solifluction

## SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined, assumed).....  
Glacial meltwater channel.....  
Moraine ridge.....  
Esker.....  
Crevasse filling.....  
Till geochemistry sample (ppm).....  
Sample Number  
Cu Zn Pb

## REFERENCES

JENNINGS, D.S. and JILSON, G.A. 1986. Geology and subsurface deposits of Anvil Range, Yukon. In: Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera, Proceedings of the Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera Symposium, J.A. Moir (ed.), Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 37, p. 319-361.

## RECOMMENDED CITATION

BOND, J.D., 1999. Surficial geology map and till geochemistry of Blind Creek (105K/7 SE), central Yukon (1:25,000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-20.

Digital cartography and drafting by P.S. Lipovsky, Yukon Geological Program.

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Yukon Geological Program.

Copies of this map may be purchased from Geoscience Information and Sales, c/o the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Room 102-300 Main St., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2B5, PH 867-667-3266, FAX 867-667-3267.

Keep this map stored in a dark area to prevent map colours from fading.

This map was released January 2000.

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

Open File 1999-20

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP AND TILL GEOCHEMISTRY  
OF BLIND CREEK (105K/7 SE), CENTRAL YUKON

by

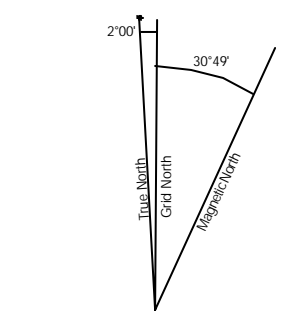
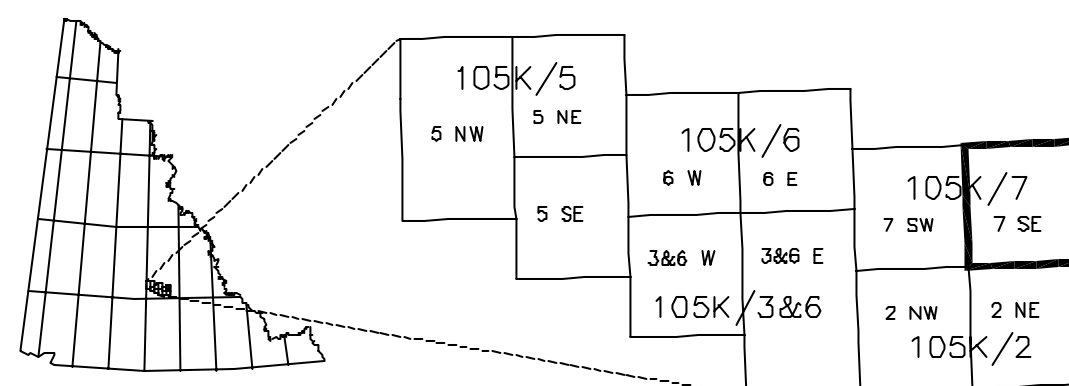
J.D. Bond  
Yukon Geological Program  
Geoscience Office

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP AND TILL GEOCHEMISTRY OF BLIND CREEK  
(105K/7 SE), CENTRAL YUKON

SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET  
Elevations in feet above mean sea level  
North American Datum 1983  
Transverse Mercator Projection

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres



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