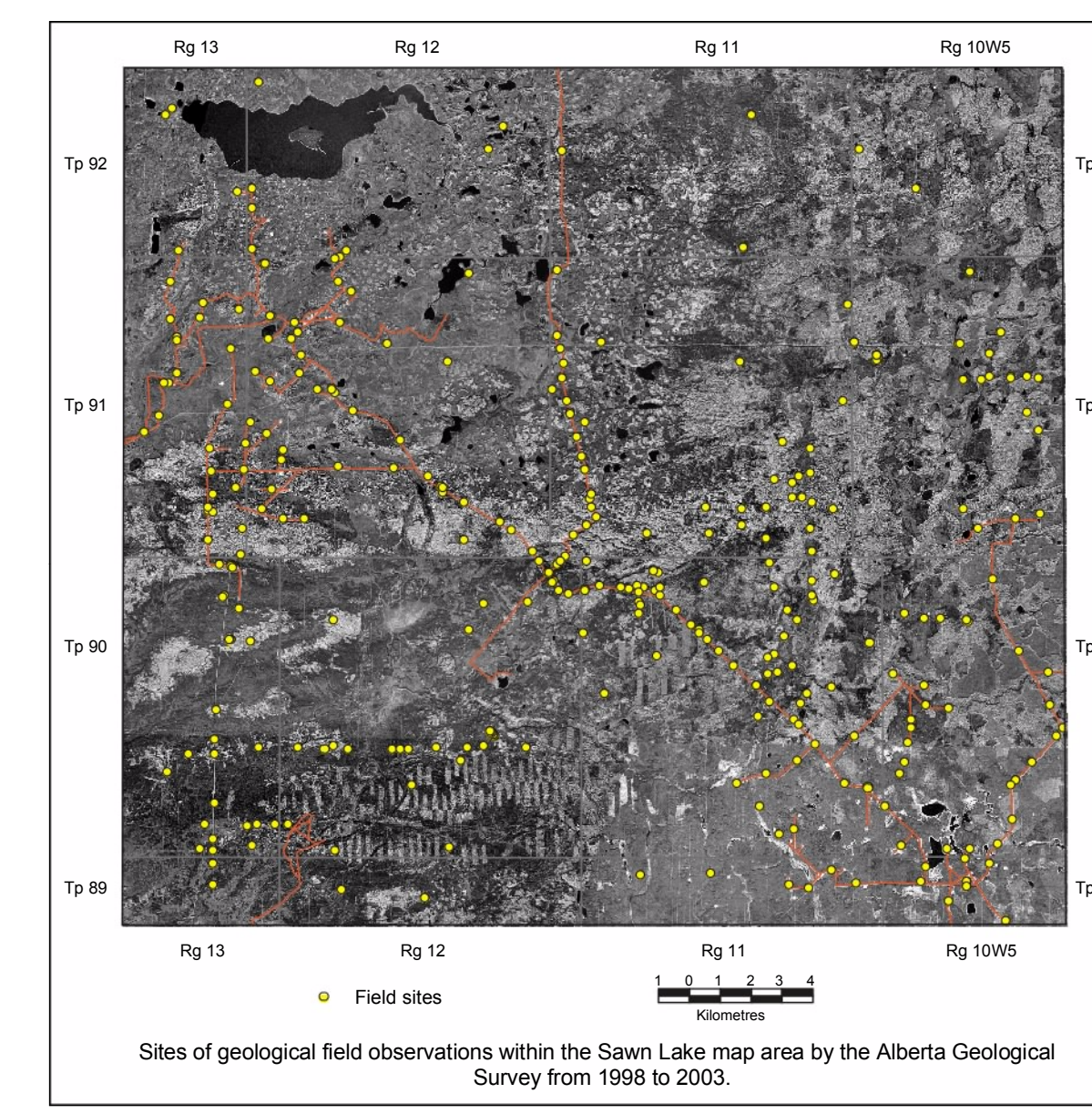


UNIT	UNIT NAME	DESCRIPTION AND GENESIS
QUATERNARY		
HOLOGENE		
O	ORGANIC DEPOSITS:	Undifferentiated peat (woody to fibrous muck) occurring in undifferentiated wetlands; commonly underlain by fine-grained, poorly drained glaciolacustrine deposits; includes marshes, swamps, bogs and fens.
OB	Bog peat:	Occurs in a peatland with a fluctuating water table and commonly a raised surface; peatland surface is dominated by sphagnum mosses, shrubs and short, stunted trees.
OF	Fen peat:	Occurs in a peatland with water table at surface and slow internal drainage; peatland surface is dominated by sedges, with grasses and reeds near local pools, sparsely treed.
C	COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:	Materials that have reached their present position as a result of direct, gravity-induced movement; commonly occur as slope and slump deposits confined to valley slopes and floors; include pre-existing bedrock, till, glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial and eolian sediments, generally poorly sorted.
F	FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:	Sediments transported and deposited by streams and rivers; synonymous with alluvial. Include well-sorted stratified sand, gravel, silt, clay and organic sediments occurring in channel and overbank deposits (e.g., postglacial floodplains, terraces, fans and deltas).
L	LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:	Sediments deposited in and adjacent to recent lakes; offshore sand, silt and clay; littoral (nearshore) beaches and bars of sand, silt and minor gravel; minor organic deposits.
E	EOLIAN DEPOSITS:	Wind-deposited sediments; well-sorted, medium to fine-grained sand and minor silt (loess), generally massive to locally crossbedded or ripple laminated; include both active and vegetated deposits.
PLEISTOCENE		
LG	GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:	Primarily fine-grained, distal sediments deposited in or along the margins of glacial lakes, including sediments released by the melting of floating ice. Include laminated (rhythmically bedded) to massive fine-grained sand, silt and clay, and may contain ice-rafted stones.
LGc	Glaciolacustrine ice contact deposits:	Rhythmites of laminated silt and fine sand deposited in ice-walled supraglacial lakes.
FG	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:	Sediments deposited by glacial meltwater streams as subaerial or subaqueous outwash. Include sand and gravel, often stratified, minor silt, and may show evidence of ice melting (slumped structures). Features include meltwater channels, kettle holes, terraces and minor ice-contact sediments.
FGi	Ice-contact sediments:	Sediments deposited by glacial meltwater streams in direct contact with glacial ice, either in front of (kame terraces) or within (eskers, crevasse ridges) glacial ice. Include massive to stratified, poorly to moderately sorted, coarse sediments (predominantly pebble gravel and coarse sand, locally till) and may show evidence of ice melting (slumped structures).
M	MORANE:	Non-sorted diamicton (till) deposited directly by glacial ice, consisting of a mixture of clay, silt, sand and minor pebbles, cobbles and boulders. Locally, this unit may contain blocks of bedrock, pre-existing stratified sediment, till and lenses of glaciolacustrine and/or glaciofluvial sediments.
MS	Stagnant ice moraine:	Material resulting from the collapse and lateral movement of englacial and supra-glacial sediment in response to melting (ablation) of stagnant ice at the ice margin; sediment is mainly diamicton, but locally includes stratified sediments of glaciolacustrine or glaciofluvial origin. Characterized by low to high-relief hummocky topography.
PRE-QUATERNARY		
RT	UNCONSOLIDATED FLUVIAL GRAVELS:	Predominantly well-sorted quartzite and chert gravel and cobbles; Cordilleran source, Paleogene (Tertiary) to Quaternary.
R	BEDROCK:	Undifferentiated; may include clastic sedimentary rock, shale, kimberlite and/or coal.

SYMBOL LEGEND	
Esker, direction of paleoflow unknown	--->---
Esker, direction of paleoflow indicated	--->--->---
Meltwater channel (minor)	--->---
Meltwater channel (major)	--->---
Eolian forms; dune ridges	--->---
Crevasse filling	--->---
Ice contact slope	--->---
Beacon or strandline	--->---
Minor moraine ridge; De Geer, Roegen, ribbed, washboard (minor)	--->---
Crag and tail	--->---
Striation (direction known)	--->---
Kettle	--->---
Bedrock outcrop	--->---
Gravel and/or sand pit	--->---
BASEMAP LEGEND	
Gravel	--->---
Unimproved	--->---
Truck-trail	--->---
UTM, Zone 11 Grid	--->---
Contour, intervals 10 metres	--->---

UNIT NOTATION			
Example: sandy GLACIOLACUSTRINE plain			
	Textural modifier	Genetic unit	Geomorphic modifier
	s	GL	p
Textural Modifier			
Textural characteristics may be applied to the terrain classification as a prefix based on field observations or by inference from distinctive genesis and/or morphology. When two modifiers are given, the second letter is the dominant texture, with the first letter indicating the secondary texture; i.e., sc for sandy clay.			
g = gravel			
s = sand			
sl = silt			
c = clay			
GEOMORPHIC MODIFIERS			
c	crevasse fill	ice-contact ridges, ice-squeeze deposits and linear forms deposited by meltwater in stagnant ice	
d	doughnut rings and ridges	circular hummocks with a central depression, plateau mounds and train-like pattern ridges, low to moderate relief	
e	eroded	planar surface eroded by glacial meltwater, often capped by a boulder lag deposit and/or thin deposit of sand and gravel	
h	hummock	assemblage of approximately equidimensional hills and hollows; moderate to high relief (commonly greater than 2 m)	
p	plain	deposit greater than 2 m thick; commonly masks geomorphic pattern of underlying deposits; flat to gently rolling topography (commonly less than 2 m relief)	
r	ridged	one or more parallel or subparallel, convex, linear morphological elements with a length-to-width ratio greater than 2; low to high relief	
s	slumped	landslide blocks, slope failure debris	
t	terrace	terrace bench cut by either meltwater or wave action; antiplation terrace, kame terrace	
u	undulating	low-relief rolling terrain; swell and swale topography	
v	veneer	thin mantle of unconsolidated material too thin to mask the minor irregularities of the surface of the underlying material; it ranges in thickness from 10 cm to 1 metre and may be discontinuous	
y	dissected	channelled or dissected by glacial meltwater flow; dissected terrain by Holocene fluvial activity	
Stratigraphic Sequence			
Where materials of different origin or textures are known to be superimposed or can be confidently inferred, the sequence is indicated in conventional order using vertical separators, such as:			
'sLGv Mp'			
Thin sandy glaciolacustrine sediment deposited on morainal plain			
Morphologic Overprint			
Where a sequence of geomorphic processes has produced a multi-aspect or compound terrain fabric, the geomorphic modifier suffixes are appended in the inferred order of super position. 'Mpy' means that a plain of till has been moulded into ridge forms and finally dissected by modern streams. 'CQtr' means that a glaciofluvial plain has been discontinuously covered by ice-contact hummocks and ridges.			
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Map 314
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Geology by: M.S. Trommelen, R.C. Paulen and J.A. Weiss

