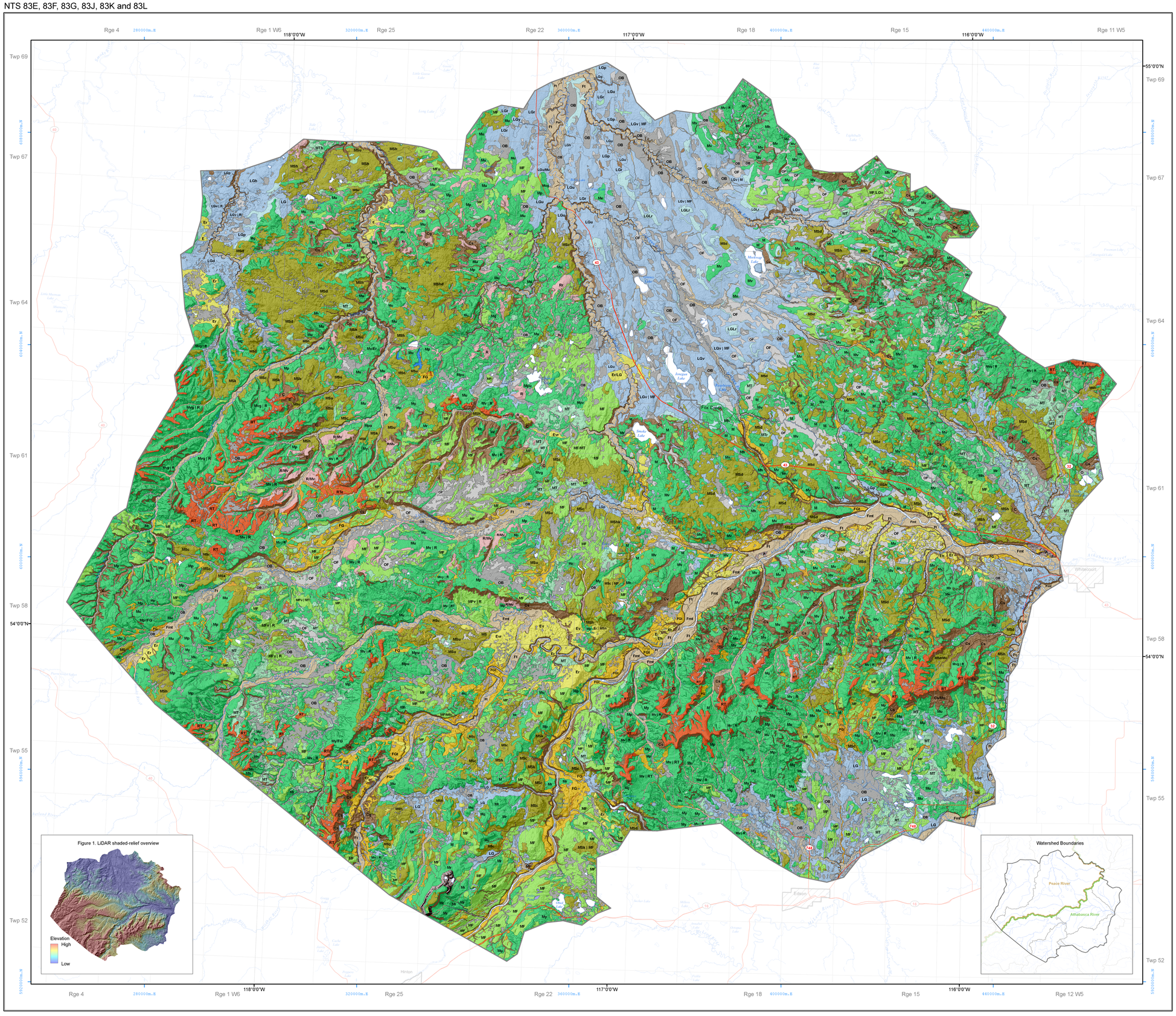
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
NTS 83E, 83F, 83G, 83J, 83K and 83L



This is a common map legend for the surficial geology of Alberta. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

UNIT	UNIT NAME	DESCRIPTION AND GENESIS
QUATERNARY		
HOLOCENE		
A		**ANTHROPOGENIC MATERIALS:** Artificially made ground or geological materials that have been disturbed by human activity, such that their physical properties (e.g., structure, cohesion, compaction) have been drastically altered.
O		**ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** Undifferentiated peat (woody to fibrous muck) occurring in 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, heath shrubs and short, stunted trees.
OF		**Fen peat:** Occurs in peatland which receives water from slowly flowing streams and groundwater, with the water table lying at the land surface; peatland surface is dominated by sedges, with grasses and reeds near local pools.
C		**COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** Materials that have reached their present position as a result of direct, gravity-induced movement; commonly occurs as slope and slump deposits confined to valley slopes and floors; includes 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 alluvium. Includes 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 and modern lakes; includes offshore sand, silt and clay, minor organic deposits; may also include minor littoral (nearshore) beaches and bars composed of sand, silt, and minor gravel.
E		**EOLIAN DEPOSITS:** Wind deposited sediments; comprise well-sorted, medium- to fine-grained sand and minor silt; generally massive to locally cross-bedded or ripple-laminated; includes both active and vegetated dunes and sand sheets.
PLEISTOCENE		
LG		**GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** Primarily fine-grained sediments deposited in or along the margins of glacial lakes, including sediments released by the melting of floating ice. Includes laminated (rhythmically bedded) to massive fine sand, silt, and clay, and may contain ice-rafted debris.
LGL		**Littoral and nearshore sediments:** Massive to stratified, well-sorted silty sand, pebbly sand and minor gravel; occurs in beaches, bars, spits and deltaic foresets deposited during regression and lowering of glacial lakes.
LGH		**Ice-contact sediments:** Sediments deposited in ice-walled lake plains along the margins of stagnant glacier ice. Characterized by low- to high-relief hummocky topography, including flat-topped hills. Typically comprise glaciolacustrine sediment, including laminated to massive fine sand, silt, and clay in the central part of these features, and littoral sediments around their margins. Locally contain diamict resulting from the collapse, melt-out or slumping of supraglacial debris from the surrounding ice walls.
FG		**GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** Sediments deposited by glacial meltwater streams as subaerial or subaqueous outwash. Includes 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 meltwater streams flowing either in direct contact with the ice margin (kame terraces) or within and/or under glacial ice (eskers, crevasse ridges). Includes massive to stratified, poor to moderately sorted, coarse-grained sediments (predominately pebble gravel and coarse-grained sand, locally till) and may show evidence of ice melting (slumped structures).
M		**MORAINE:** Diamicton (till) deposited directly by glacial ice and 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 and till, or lenses of glaciolacustrine and/or glaciofluvial sediment.
MS		**Stagnant ice moraine:** Material resulting from the collapse and slumping of englacial and supraglacial sediment in response to the melting of buried 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.
MT		**Ice-thrust moraine:** Terrain formed from the glaciotectonic displacement of materials as blocks or rafts in a more or less intact state. Materials may include syngenetic till, as well as masses of pre-existing sediments and/or bedrock. Characterized by high to moderate relief and features include hill-hole pairs and glaciotectonic moraines.
MF		**Fluted moraine:** Glacially streamlined terrain; varies from alternating furrows and ridges to nearly equidimensional smoothed hills; all landforms parallel the local ice flow direction; includes flutes, drumlins, and drumlinoids.
FP		**PREGLACIAL FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** Sediments transported and deposited by streams and rivers prior to glaciation. This includes sand and gravel deposited in paleovalleys (i.e., preglacial floodplains, terraces, fans, and deltas).
PRE-QUATERNARY		
RT		**UNCONSOLIDATED FLUVIAL GRAVELS:** Predominantly well-sorted, quartzite and chert gravel and cobbles; Cordilleran source, Paleogene to Neogene.
R		**BEDROCK**

UNIT NOTATION
Example: GLACIOLACUSTRINE plain

LG (Genetic unit) p (Geomorphic modifier)

GENETIC & GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MODIFIERS

c	**crevasse fill**	ice-contact ridges formed by the slumping of sediment into crevasses on the ice surface or the squeezing of till into fractures at the ice base
d	**doughnut rings and ridges**	circular hummocks with a central depression, plateau mounds and brain-like pattern ridges, low to moderate relief
e	**eroded**	planar surface eroded by glacial meltwater, often capped by a boulder lag and/or thin deposit of sand and gravel
f	**fan**	gently sloping fan-shaped mass of detrital debris
g	**gullied**	slopes dissected by modern ravines created by intermittent runoff
h	**hummock**	assemblage of approximately equidimensional hills and hollows; moderate to high relief (commonly greater than 2 m)
k	**collapse**	depression, includes kettle holes, pitted morphology, thermokarst depressions, karst sinkholes
m	**meander**	sinuous curves, loops and oxbows produced as meltwater and modern streams shift their channels over time
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
s2	**flow**	movement of material down slope inferred to have occurred by internal deformation, similar to the flow of a viscous fluid; includes debris, earth and mud flows
t	**terrace**	a bench of either erosional or depositional origin that flanks the sides of floodplains, valleys and lakes; includes fluvial and glaciofluvial terraces, shoreline terraces, and antiplanation terraces
u	**undulating**	low-relief rolling terrain; swell and swale topography
v	**veneer**	thin mantle of unconsolidated sediment that is 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 and/or Holocene fluvial activity
z	**delta**	lake delta; ice-contact delta

Complex

Where two or more classes of terrain are interspersed in a mosaic or repeating pattern on a scale too small to warrant meaningful differentiation, the proportion of each component in the combination is given in a two or three-position designation set off by slashes denoting arbitrary percentage limits. Examples are:

- **'Mp/LGv'** indicates the area is underlain by approximately 60% morainal plain and up to 40% glaciolacustrine veneer
- **'LGp//M'** indicates more than 60% of the area is underlain by a glaciolacustrine plain, with less than 15% moraine

Stratigraphic Sequence

Where materials of different origins 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'** indicates sandy glaciolacustrine veneer deposited on morainal plain

Transitional Association

Locally, two or more terrain units are juxtaposed by reason of related origin, temporal sequence or ambiguous geomorphological distinction. In the last case, both components may or may not be present. Such situations are identified by a compound designation marked by a hyphen. Examples are:

- **'LG-LGL'** indicates glaciolacustrine indistinguishable from littoral and nearshore glaciolacustrine sediment

Morphological Overprint

Where a sequence of geomorphological processes has produced a multi-aspect or compound terrain fabric, the geomorphological modifier suffixes are appended in the inferred order of superposition. 'Mpv' indicates a morainal plain has been moulded into ridges and finally dissected by streams. 'FGphr' indicates a glaciofluvial plain that includes discontinuous hummocks and ridges.

Methodology

This map, as defined by watershed boundaries, is intended to accompany AGS Report 93 (Atkinson and Hartman, 2017) and is based on a compilation of previous 1:100 000 scale surficial mapping in NTS 83K (Atkinson and Pawley, 2013; Pawley and Atkinson, 2013; Utting 2012, 2013), and new field mapping conducted in the region in 2015. Following consultation with previous maps in the region (Roed, 1970; Liverman, 1989; Fenton et al., 2013), observations made during field mapping were combined with the interpretation of a Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) bare-earth digital elevation model (DEM; Figure 1) and image classification of peatlands from Landsat 8 multispectral data. The LiDAR DEM was used to delineate morphogenetic polygons based on mappable sediment-landform associations through shaded-relief images created from three illumination directions. The shaded relief shown as an underlay on the main map was produced by fusing shaded-relief (315° illumination azimuth, 45° declination) and slope-gradient images. The scale of map presentation (1:250 000) makes individual landforms difficult to portray. Therefore, landforms are not shown on the main map, but are available in accompanying digital files, which includes the fully attributed surficial geology polygons.

Acknowledgements

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Recommended Reference Format

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Map 582

Surficial Geology of West-Central Alberta

Geology by: N. Atkinson, D.J. Utting and S.M. Pawley

Scale 1:250 000

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 kilometres
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 miles

Projection: 10 DegreeTransverse Mercator (10TM)
Datum: North American Datum, 1983 (NAD 83)

Alberta Energy Regulator
AGS ALBERTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY