



Explanation of Map Symbols

This map depicts those geological processes that are actively modifying the terrain map units shown on Map 1. When a relatively large portion of the map unit is modified, the unit is shaded in as indicated below. When a relatively small portion of a map unit is modified, on-site symbols are used as indicated below.

PROCESS	MAP SYMBOL	SHADING SYMBOL	ON-SITE SYMBOL
Avalanching	-A	[Stippled pattern]	[Arrow pointing down slope]
Channelling	-E	[Cross-hatched pattern]	[Wavy line]
Failing	-F	[Vertical line pattern]	[Arrow pointing down slope]
Gullying	-V	[Horizontal line pattern]	[Wavy line]
Periglacial	-C	[Stippled pattern]	[Wavy line]
	-N	[Stippled pattern]	
	-S	[Stippled pattern]	

The most significant process alone is indicated by shading for those terrain units subject to two or more active modifying processes. Additional process modifiers are indicated by map symbols. Unshaded areas are not subject to active modifying processes.

Process Descriptions

- AVALANCHING:** Slopes modified by frequent snow avalanches. Avalanches are defined as rapid, downslope movements of snow, ice and other incorporated debris, commonly associated with areas of high local relief and moderate to heavy snowfall.
- CHANNELLING:** Surfaces crossed by a series of active river channels. Channels are broad, shallow, and generally not incised. This process includes channels of braided streams, meander scars, and scroll patterns. Streams with a single channel are usually not included here.
- FAILING:** Slopes where slow downslope movement of masses of unconsolidated material or bedrock is occurring. Slopes may be crossed by tension fractures, slump scars, or show other evidence of slow failure.
- GULLYING:** Surface crossed by deep, steep-sided ravines that are parallel or subparallel and result from fluvial erosion. The resultant gullies may occur in either consolidated (bedrock) or unconsolidated materials.
- PERIGLACIAL:** Surfaces modified by cold-climate processes such as cryoturbation, nivation and solifluction. These processes typically occur in alpine and tundra environments. Cryoturbation refers to the process whereby materials are modified by frost heaving and churning and includes geological features such as patterned ground. Nivation refers to the process whereby surfaces are modified by frost action, erosion and mass wasting beneath and around a snowbank, so as to produce transverse, longitudinal and circular hollows. Solifluction refers to the process whereby surfaces are modified by the slow downslope movement of saturated overburden behaving as a viscous mass over a surface of frozen ground.

Notes

Other sensitive features which are not considered an active modifying process according to the Terrain Classification System (Resource Analysis Branch, 1976) are not considered on this map. Sensitive features such as flooding hazard and potential erosion hazard (see map 5), and poor drainage (see map 4) are shown on other maps. Materials which are the product of mass-wastage are mapped as colluvium on map 1; many of these units are subject to active soil creep, especially on steep slopes.

Credits

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