



Explanation of Map Symbols

A combination of letters is used to designate each map unit. The relative importance of these letters is indicated by the symbol indicating the characteristic that they represent.

qualifying descriptors modifying process

texture surface expression

genetic material

This unit is a gravelly fluvio-glacial fan that has been channelled by glacial meltwater.

Composite and Stratigraphic Units

Composite units are those in which two or more types of terrain are present and are designated by a letter that they cannot be designated by a separate unit. Composite units are designated by a letter that is more extensive than the components. Composite units are designated by a letter that is more extensive than the components. Composite units are designated by a letter that is more extensive than the components.

Texture

LETTER SYMBOL	NAME	PARTICLE SIZE (mm)	ROUNDEDNESS
g	gravel	> 2	rounded and subrounded particles (may include interstitial sand)
f	fine sand	0.062 - 0.002	round or angular particles
s	silt	0.002 - 0.00039	round or angular particles
c	clay	< 0.00039	angular and subangular particles (may include interstitial sand)
r	rubby	> 256	angular and subangular particles
a	blocky	> 256	angular particles

Genetic Materials

LETTER SYMBOL	NAME (PROCESS STATUS)	DESCRIPTION
C	colluvial (A)	products of mass wasting, includes rubby bedrock-derived material and material derived from unconsolidated Quaternary sediments. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
E	olian (1)	materials transported and deposited by wind action. Generally consists of medium to well-sorted and poorly compacted material transported and deposited by streams and rivers. Alluvial materials.
F	fluvial (1)	materials transported and deposited by streams and rivers. Alluvial materials. Generally consists of moderately well-sorted gravels and/or sand and silt.
Fl	fluvial (A)	materials actively transported by streams and rivers. Fluvio-glacial materials.
Fl	fluvio-glacial (1)	fluvial materials that were deposited either in contact with or directly beneath glacial ice. Generally consists of non-sorted, unconsolidated materials. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
L	lacustrine (1)	sediments that have accumulated in lakes. Generally consists of stratified and sorted silt and clay.
L	glaciolacustrine (1)	lacustrine materials that were deposited in contact with, or directly from, melting glacier ice. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
M	moraine (1)	material deposited directly by glacial ice. Generally consists of compact, unconsolidated materials. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
O	organic (A)	material resulting from the accumulation of decay of vegetative matter. Generally consists of peat.
O	organic (B) (A)	peat material consisting of unconsolidated to moderately decomposed vegetation. Includes peat, bog, and fen.
O	organic (F) (A)	peat material consisting of well to moderately decomposed vegetation. Includes peat, bog, and fen.
R	bedrock (1)	outcrops and rock covered by less than 10 cm of unconsolidated materials.
U	undifferentiated (1)	used where more than 3 types of genetic material occur in close proximity and cannot be separated at the scale of mapping. Usually occurs on steep erosion scarp.

NOTES

(1) The absence of a textural term from a unit symbol indicates -
a) in areas of ground access, the material displays the entire range of textures included in the description of the genetic material.
b) in areas of air photo interpretation, the texture of the material lies somewhere within the range of textures included in the description of the genetic material.

(2) Where two textural terms are used together, they are written in order of increasing importance. eg. st is silty clay, sg is sandy gravel.

On-Site Symbols

LETTER SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
G	glacial - used to qualify non-glacial genetic material where there is evidence that glacial ice affected the mode of deposition of material or the mode of operation of a process (see R, L, and F).
B, F	hop, fen - used where possible to supply additional information about units of organic material (see O and A).
A, I	active, inactive - used to qualify genetic materials and modifying processes with regard to their current state of activity. Active: there is evidence that a modifying process is either operating continuously or is of recurrent nature at the present time. There is evidence that the process of formation of a genetic material is operative at the present time. Inactive: there is no evidence to suggest that a modifying process is continuing or recurrent. The process of formation of a genetic material has ceased.

Qualifying Descriptors

LETTER SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
G	glacial - used to qualify non-glacial genetic material where there is evidence that glacial ice affected the mode of deposition of material or the mode of operation of a process (see R, L, and F).
B, F	hop, fen - used where possible to supply additional information about units of organic material (see O and A).
A, I	active, inactive - used to qualify genetic materials and modifying processes with regard to their current state of activity. Active: there is evidence that a modifying process is either operating continuously or is of recurrent nature at the present time. There is evidence that the process of formation of a genetic material is operative at the present time. Inactive: there is no evidence to suggest that a modifying process is continuing or recurrent. The process of formation of a genetic material has ceased.

Qualifying Descriptors

LETTER SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
G	glacial - used to qualify non-glacial genetic material where there is evidence that glacial ice affected the mode of deposition of material or the mode of operation of a process (see R, L, and F).
B, F	hop, fen - used where possible to supply additional information about units of organic material (see O and A).
A, I	active, inactive - used to qualify genetic materials and modifying processes with regard to their current state of activity. Active: there is evidence that a modifying process is either operating continuously or is of recurrent nature at the present time. There is evidence that the process of formation of a genetic material is operative at the present time. Inactive: there is no evidence to suggest that a modifying process is continuing or recurrent. The process of formation of a genetic material has ceased.

Explanation of Map Symbols

A combination of letters is used to designate each map unit. The relative importance of these letters is indicated by the symbol indicating the characteristic that they represent.

qualifying descriptors modifying process

texture surface expression

genetic material

This unit is a gravelly fluvio-glacial fan that has been channelled by glacial meltwater.

Composite and Stratigraphic Units

Composite units are those in which two or more types of terrain are present and are designated by a letter that they cannot be designated by a separate unit. Composite units are designated by a letter that is more extensive than the components. Composite units are designated by a letter that is more extensive than the components. Composite units are designated by a letter that is more extensive than the components.

Texture

LETTER SYMBOL	NAME	PARTICLE SIZE (mm)	ROUNDEDNESS
g	gravel	> 2	rounded and subrounded particles (may include interstitial sand)
f	fine sand	0.062 - 0.002	round or angular particles
s	silt	0.002 - 0.00039	round or angular particles
c	clay	< 0.00039	angular and subangular particles (may include interstitial sand)
r	rubby	> 256	angular and subangular particles
a	blocky	> 256	angular particles

Genetic Materials

LETTER SYMBOL	NAME (PROCESS STATUS)	DESCRIPTION
C	colluvial (A)	products of mass wasting, includes rubby bedrock-derived material and material derived from unconsolidated Quaternary sediments. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
E	olian (1)	materials transported and deposited by wind action. Generally consists of medium to well-sorted and poorly compacted material transported and deposited by streams and rivers. Alluvial materials.
F	fluvial (1)	materials transported and deposited by streams and rivers. Alluvial materials. Generally consists of moderately well-sorted gravels and/or sand and silt.
Fl	fluvial (A)	materials actively transported by streams and rivers. Fluvio-glacial materials.
Fl	fluvio-glacial (1)	fluvial materials that were deposited either in contact with or directly beneath glacial ice. Generally consists of non-sorted, unconsolidated materials. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
L	lacustrine (1)	sediments that have accumulated in lakes. Generally consists of stratified and sorted silt and clay.
L	glaciolacustrine (1)	lacustrine materials that were deposited in contact with, or directly from, melting glacier ice. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
M	moraine (1)	material deposited directly by glacial ice. Generally consists of compact, unconsolidated materials. Includes talus, scree, and debris. Generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size.
O	organic (A)	material resulting from the accumulation of decay of vegetative matter. Generally consists of peat.
O	organic (B) (A)	peat material consisting of unconsolidated to moderately decomposed vegetation. Includes peat, bog, and fen.
O	organic (F) (A)	peat material consisting of well to moderately decomposed vegetation. Includes peat, bog, and fen.
R	bedrock (1)	outcrops and rock covered by less than 10 cm of unconsolidated materials.
U	undifferentiated (1)	used where more than 3 types of genetic material occur in close proximity and cannot be separated at the scale of mapping. Usually occurs on steep erosion scarp.

On-Site Symbols

LETTER SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
G	glacial - used to qualify non-glacial genetic material where there is evidence that glacial ice affected the mode of deposition of material or the mode of operation of a process (see R, L, and F).
B, F	hop, fen - used where possible to supply additional information about units of organic material (see O and A).
A, I	active, inactive - used to qualify genetic materials and modifying processes with regard to their current state of activity. Active: there is evidence that a modifying process is either operating continuously or is of recurrent nature at the present time. There is evidence that the process of formation of a genetic material is operative at the present time. Inactive: there is no evidence to suggest that a modifying process is continuing or recurrent. The process of formation of a genetic material has ceased.

Credits

Maped by - K. Webb, Resource Analysis Branch,
Date of mapping - 1977
Drafted by - Cartographic Section, Resource Analysis Branch
Topographic base map provided by - Survey and Mapping Branch, S. Ministry of Environment