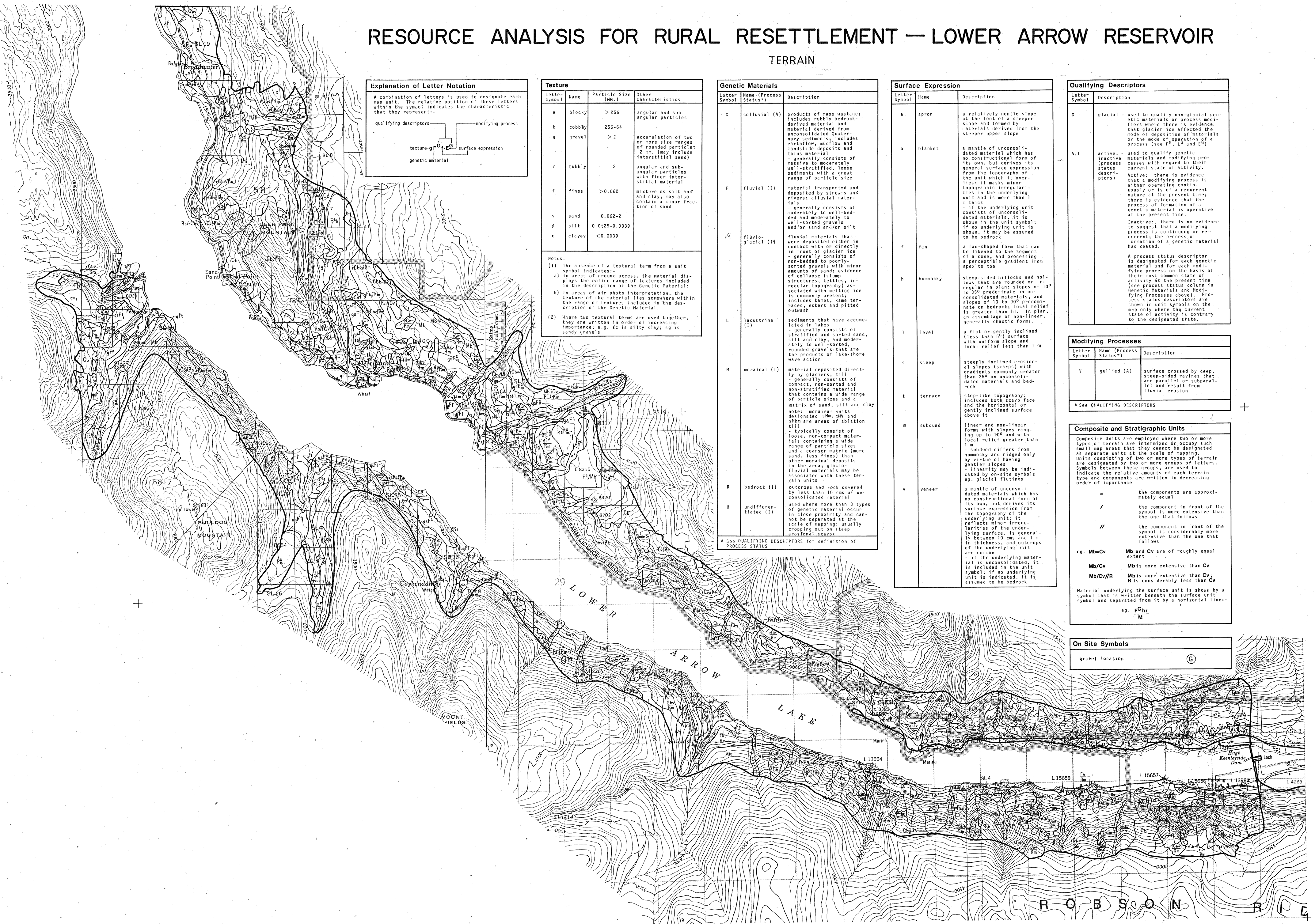


RESOURCE ANALYSIS FOR RURAL RESETTLEMENT — LOWER ARROW RESERVOIR

TERRAIN



Explanation of Letter Notation	
A combination of letters is used to designate each map unit. The relative position of these letters within the symbol indicates the characteristic that they represent:	
qualifying descriptors	modifying process
texture	surface expression
genetic material	

Texture			
Letter Symbol	Name	Particle Size (MM.)	Other Characteristics
a	blocky	> 256	angular and sub-angular particles
k	cobbly	256-64	
g	gravel	> 2	accumulation of two or more size ranges of rounded particles; 2 mm. (may include interstitial sand)
r	rubbly	2	angular and sub-angular particles with finer interstitial material
f	finer	> 0.062	mixture of silt and clay; may also contain a minor fraction of sand
s	sand	0.062-2	
sl	silt	0.025-0.0039	
c	clayey	< 0.0039	

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: e.g. fs is silty clay; sg is sandy gravel.

Genetic Materials		
Letter Symbol	Name (Process Status*)	Description
C	colluvial (A)	products of mass wastage; includes rubbly bedrock-derived material and material derived from unconsolidated Quaternary sediments; includes earthflow, mudflow and landslide deposits and talus material - generally consists of massive to moderately well-sorted, loose sediments with a great range of particle size
F	fluvial (I)	material transported and deposited by streams and rivers; alluvial materials - generally consists of moderately to well-sorted and moderately to well-sorted gravels and/or sand and/or silt
FG	fluvio-glacial (I)	fluvial materials that were deposited either in contact with or directly in front of glacier ice - generally consists of non-bedded to poorly-sorted gravels with minor amounts of sand; evidence of collapse (slump structures, kettles, irregular topography) associated with melting ice is commonly present; includes kames, kame terraces, eskers and pitted outwash
L	lacustrine (I)	sediments that have accumulated in lakes - generally consists of stratified and sorted sand, silt and clay, and moderately to well-sorted, rounded gravels that are the products of lake-shore wave action
M	morainal (I)	material deposited directly by glaciers; till - generally consists of compact, non-sorted and non-stratified material that contains a wide range of particle sizes and a matrix of sand, silt and clay note: morainal units designated SM, CM and DM are areas of ablation till - typically consist of loose, non-compact materials containing a wide range of particle sizes and a coarser matrix (more sand, less fines) than other morainal deposits in the area; glacio-fluvial materials may be associated with these terrain units
R	bedrock (I)	outcrops and rock covered by less than 10 cm of unconsolidated material used where more than 3 types of genetic material occur in close proximity and cannot be separated at the scale of mapping; usually cropping out on steep erosional scarps
U	undifferentiated (I)	

* See QUALIFYING DESCRIPTORS for definition of PROCESS STATUS

Surface Expression		
Letter Symbol	Name	Description
a	apron	a relatively gentle slope at the foot of a steeper slope and formed by materials derived from the steeper upper slope
b	blanket	a mantle of unconsolidated material which has no constructional form of its own, but derives its general surface expression from the topography of the unit which it overlies; it masks minor topographic irregularities in the underlying unit and is more than 1 m thick
f	fan	a fan-shaped form that can be likened to the segment of a cone, and processing a perceptible gradient from apex to toe
h	hummocky	steep-sided hillocks and hollows that are rounded or irregular in plan; slopes of 10° to 35° predominate on unconsolidated materials, and slopes of 10 to 50° predominate on bedrock; local relief is greater than 1m. In plan, an assemblage of non-linear, generally chaotic forms.
l	level	a flat or gently inclined (less than 2°) surface with uniform slope and local relief less than 1 m
s	steep	steeply inclined erosion-al slopes (scarps) with gradients commonly greater than 35° on unconsolidated materials and bedrock
t	terrace	step-like topography; includes both scarp face and the horizontal or gently inclined surface above it
m	subdued	linear and non-linear forms with slopes ranging up to 10° and with local relief greater than 1 m - subdued differs from hummocky and ridged only by virtue of having gentler slopes - linearity may be indicated by on-site symbols eg. glacial flutings
v	veneer	a mantle of unconsolidated materials which has no constructional form of its own, but derives its surface expression from the topography of the underlying unit; it reflects minor irregularities of the underlying surface, is generally between 10 cms and 1 m in thickness, and outcrops of the underlying unit are common - if the underlying material is unconsolidated, it is included in the unit symbol; if no underlying unit is indicated, it is assumed to be bedrock

Qualifying Descriptors	
Letter Symbol	Description
G	glacial - used to qualify non-glacial genetic materials or process modifiers where there is evidence that glacier ice affected the mode of deposition of materials or the mode of operation of a process (see G, L ^h and E ^h)
A, I	active - used to qualify genetic materials and modifying processes with regard to their current state of activity. Inactive: there is evidence that a modifying process is either operating continuously or is of a 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 continuous or recurrent; the process of formation of a genetic material has ceased.
	A process status descriptor is designated for each genetic material and for each modifying process on the basis of their most common state of activity at the present time (see process status column in Genetic Materials and Modifying Processes above). Process status descriptors are shown in unit symbols on the map only where the current state of activity is contrary to the designated state.

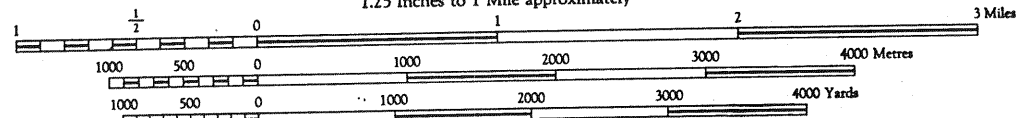
Modifying Processes		
Letter Symbol	Name (Process Status*)	Description
V	gullied (A)	surface crossed by deep, steep-sided ravines that are parallel or subparallel and result from fluvial erosion

* See QUALIFYING DESCRIPTORS

Composite and Stratigraphic Units	
Composite Units are employed where two or more types of terrain are intermixed or occupy such small map areas that they cannot be designated as separate units at the scale of mapping. Units consisting of two or more types of terrain are designated by two or more groups of letters. Symbols between these groups, are used to indicate the relative amounts of each terrain type and components are written in decreasing order of importance	
=	the components are approximately equal
/	the component in front of the symbol is more extensive than the one that follows
//	the component in front of the symbol is considerably more extensive than the one that follows
eg. Mb=Cv	Mb and Cv are of roughly equal extent
Mb/Cv	Mb is more extensive than Cv
Mb/Cv/R	Mb is more extensive than Cv; R is considerably less than Cv
Material underlying the surface unit is shown by a symbol that is written beneath the surface unit symbol and separated from it by a horizontal line: eg. F ^G hr	

On Site Symbols	
gravel location	G

Scale 1:50,000
1.25 Inches to 1 Mile approximately



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