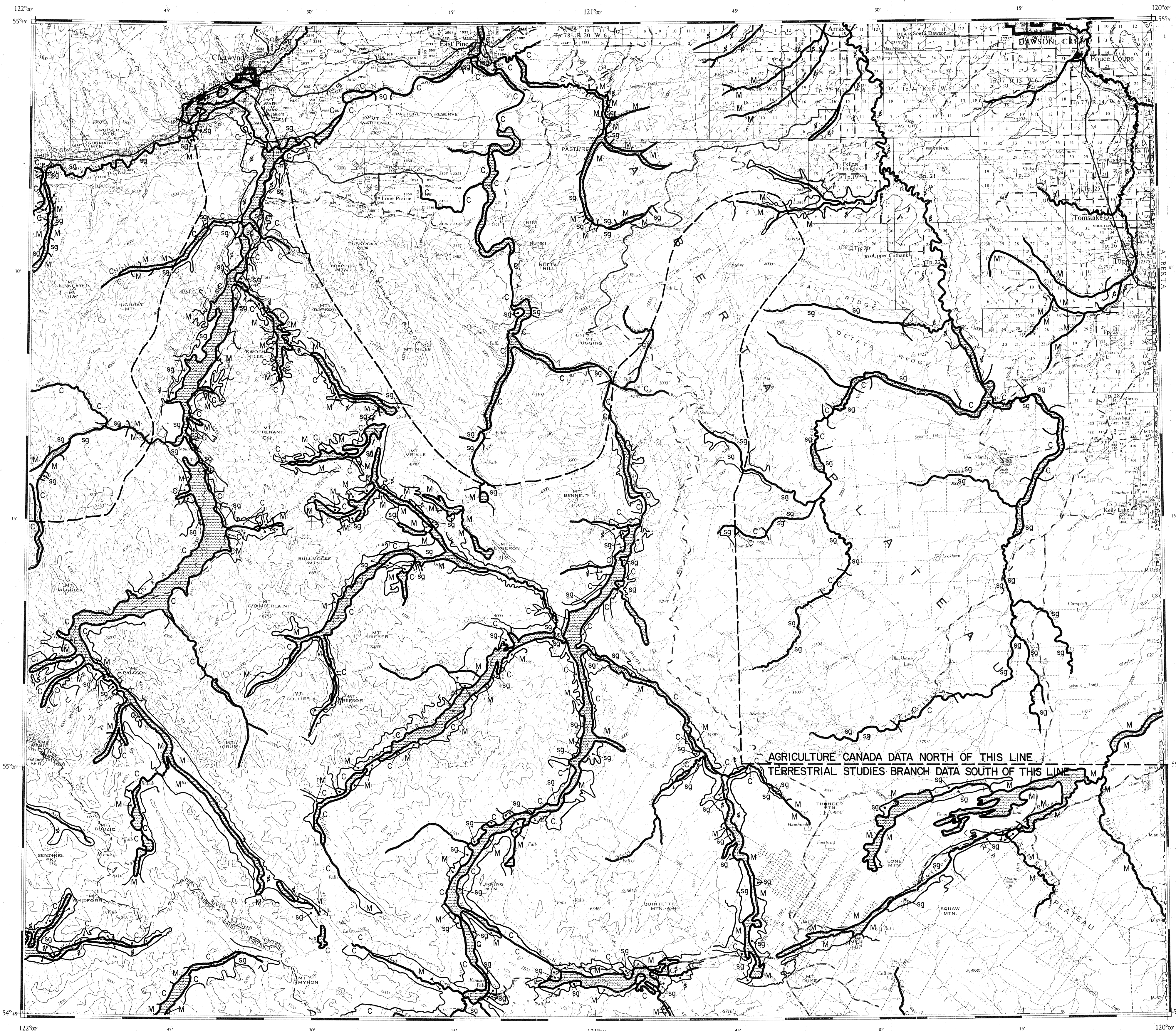
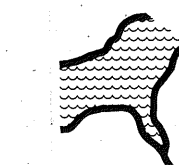


NORTHEAST COAL STUDY CORE AREA RESOURCE PLANNING FRAMEWORK



WATER RESOURCES III Stream-related Terrain Hazards

FLOODPLAINS



FLOODPLAINS - soils indicate that flooding occurs
- Regosolic soil development predominant

SOIL MATERIALS ADJACENT TO STREAMS

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| s | LACUSTRINE SILTS AND CLAYS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fine-textured - active gullying frequent - potential sources of siltation, especially where disturbed on moderate to steep slopes |
| c | COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medium-to-coarse-textured - products of mass wastage - susceptible to erosion, especially on steep slopes |
| sg | FLUVIAL AND GLACIO-FLUVIAL SANDS AND GRAVELS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coarse-textured - occur above present-day floodplains - terrace escarpments adjacent to river channels are susceptible to erosion - in the Alberta Plateau, deposits tend to be finer-textured and more erodible |
| m | MORAINAL (TILL) DEPOSITS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generally medium-textured in the Rocky Mountain Foothills and the Rocky Mountains - generally fine-textured in the Alberta Plateau - occur on moderate slopes - stable, unless undercut by stream channels |

NOTES

1. The map presents a general (non-specific) indication of the predominant genetic materials adjacent to the major streams of the Study Area.
2. Comments refer to general erosion characteristics of genetic materials, but do not identify locations where active erosion is contributing to stream sedimentation. Site-specific studies must always be undertaken to determine detailed local terrain conditions.
3. Lacustrine deposits should always be avoided where possible for developments adjacent to stream channels.
4. More detailed terrain and soils information is mapped at a scale of 1:50 000, and is available from the Assessment and Planning Division Library, Ministry of Environment.
5. The terrain mapping shows the distribution of materials, and identifies those geomorphological processes which are actively affecting the landscape (such as snow avalanching, gullying and slope failure).
6. The reports: Biophysical Soil Resources and Land Evaluation of the Northeast Coal Study Area 1976-1977, Volumes One and Two, December, 1977, should also be consulted for descriptions of soil types and potential erosion hazard.

SOURCES

1. Regional soils data north of the dashed line date from the 1960's, and were mapped by Agriculture Canada.
2. Regional soils data south of the dashed line were mapped in 1976 by the (then) Resource Analysis Branch for the Northeast Coal Study.
3. Final map compiled by Terrestrial Studies Branch, Feb., 1980.

Map 32

