



Terrain Map Salmon Lake (093J/13)

Map 2013-10-1

Sacco, D. A., Ward, B. C., Geertsema, M., Maynard, D. E.

Scale 1 : 50,000
0 1 2 4 km

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10
North American Datum 1983



This is a standardized legend for Geoscience BC Map 2013-10 series. Not all surficial geology units or terrain symbols appear on each map. For an explanation of the terrain unit labels, please refer to the Terrain Unit Symbol section below the map.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

HOLOCENE

O - ORGANIC DEPOSITS: Sediments composed largely of saturated organic materials, consisting mainly of the accumulated remains of mosses, sedges, or other hydrophytic vegetation. Polygon may include minor lacustrine sediments. Deposits are assumed to overlie till unless otherwise indicated.

O
p, b

Organic mantle deposits: deposits of variable thickness that commonly occur in shallow till depressions as well as at the edges of most waterways and within glaciolacustrine and bedrock hollows. Surface expressions used are p, w.

O
v, w

F and F⁺ - FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Gravel and/or sand with minor silt transported and deposited by modern streams or rivers; typically stratified, moderately to well sorted, with rounded to well-rounded clasts. Deposits are assumed to overlie till unless otherwise indicated.

F⁺
p

Fluvial floodplain (F⁺): stratified sand and gravel that may contain diamicton beds and have formed at the outlets of confined drainage systems; assumed to be active, with surfaces prone to flooding and avulsion, but may contain some raised inactive areas. Surface expression used is f.

F⁺
f

Inactive fluvial deposits (F): stratified gravel, sand, and minor silt deposited during the Holocene occurring above present-day streams; mostly comprise thick fluvial sediment, post-depositional channeling may have modified some surfaces. Surface expressions used are p, l, u, w.

F
p, l, u, w

C - COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Materials deposited by direct, gravity-induced movement, ranging from slow (creep) to rapid (landslides); usually unsorted to poorly sorted, massive to crudely stratified, and clast-supported, but the composition depends on the type of source material and the depositional process.

C
b, v, w

Colluvial mantle: variable thickness of material that conforms to the underlying topography; occurs commonly on topographic highs and steeper slopes. Monolithic, angular clasts dominate where derived from bedrock, whereas a diamicton derived from unconsolidated sediment reflects the composition of the source material(s). Surface expressions used are b, v, w.

C
h, u

L - LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Sediments deposited by suspension settling, underflow currents or littoral action in Holocene lakes; suspension settled deposits are typically rhythmites of fine sand, silt, and clay; lake margin deposits may be slightly coarser due to wave action. Polygon may include minor organics. Deposits are assumed to overlie till unless otherwise indicated.

L
p, u, j

Thick lacustrine: flat to gently undulating or sloping fine-textured sediment deposited in shallow Holocene or pluvial lakes that have either drained or infilled; thick enough to mask the underlying topography. Surface expressions used are p, u, j.

L
v, b, w

Lacustrine mantle: variable thickness mantle of fine-textured sediment where the underlying topography influences surface expression; material may be thicker in the hollows and thinner to non-existent on the raised surfaces; deposited in very short-lived and shallow Holocene or pluvial lakes. Surface expressions used are v, b, w.

E
m, u, r

E - AEOLIAN DEPOSITS: Well-sorted, silt to fine sand that is transported and deposited by wind; generally occurs as dunes or a thin mantle; active during the post-glacial period. Deposits are assumed to overlie glaciocliff material unless otherwise indicated.

E
m, u, r

Sand dunes: parabolic or poorly formed dune structures; inactive unless recently disturbed by logging or fire. Surface expressions used are m, u, r.

E
b, v, w

Aeolian mantle: occurs as a discontinuous, variable thickness mantle of well-sorted, sand and silt commonly overlying glaciocliff or glaciolacustrine material; in places these thinner deposits may appear to be sand dunes where they are underlain by ice contact or channelled glaciocliff landforms. Surface expressions used are b, v, w.

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