





h - hummock: steep sided hillock(s) and hollow(s) with multidirectional slopes dominantly between 15-35° (26-70%) if composed of unconsolidated materials, whereas bedrock slopes may be steeper; local relief >1 m; in plan, an assemblage of non-linear, generally chaotic forms that are rounded or irregular in cross-profile; commonly applied to knob-and-kettle glaciofluvial terrain.
m - rolling: elongate hillock(s); slopes dominantly between 3-15° (5-26%); local relief >1 m; in plan, an assemblage of parallel or sub-parallel linear forms with subdued relief.
p - plain: a level or very gently sloping, unidirectional (planar) surface with slopes 0-3° (0-5%); relief of local surface irregularities generally <1 m; applied to (glacio)fluvial floodplains, organic deposits, lacustrine deposits, and till plains.
r - ridge: elongate hillock(s) with slopes dominantly 15-35° (26-70%) if composed of unconsolidated materials; bedrock slopes may be steeper; local relief is >1 m; in plan, an assemblage of parallel or sub-parallel linear forms; commonly applied to drumlinized till plains, eskers, morainal ridges, crevasse fillings, and ridged bedrock.
t - terrace: a single or assemblage of step-like forms where each step-like form consists of a scarp face and a horizontal or gently inclined surface above it; applied to fluvial and lacustrine terraces and stepped bedrock topography.
v - veneer: a layer of unconsolidated materials too thin to mask the minor irregularities of the surface of the underlying material; 10 cm - 1 m in thickness; commonly applied to eolian/loess veneers and colluvial veneers.
w - mantle of variable thickness: a layer or discontinuous layer of surficial material of variable thickness (0-3 m) that fills or partly fills depressions in an irregular substrate.
x - thin veneer: a very thin layer of unconsolidated material; 2-20 cm thick.
GEOMORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES
Geomorphological processes are natural mechanisms of weathering, erosion and deposition that result in the modification of the surficial materials and landforms at the earth's surface. Unless a qualifier (A (active) or I (inactive)) is used, all processes are assumed to be active, except for deglacial processes. Process is indicated by up to three upper case letters, listed in order of decreasing importance, placed after the surface expression symbol, and separated from the surface expression by a dash (-).
Subclasses can be used to provide more specific information about a general geomorophological process, and are represented by lower case letter(s) placed after the related process designator. Up to three subclasses can be attached to each process. Process subclasses used on this map are defined with the related process below.
EROSIONAL PROCESSES
V - gully erosion: running water, mass movement, and/or snow avalanching, resulting in the formation of parallel and sub-parallel long, narrow ravines
FLUVIAL PROCESSES
B – braiding channel: active channel zone is characterized by many diverging and converging channels separated by unvegetated bars. Many channels are dry at moderate and low flows, but during major floods, the entire channel zone may be occupied by flowing water
MASS MOVEMENT PROCESSES
F – slow mass movement: slow downslope movement of masses of cohesive or non-cohesive surficial material and/or bedrock by creeping, flowing or sliding. Subclasses: (g) rock creep – slow movement of angular debris under periglacial conditions (<i>e.g.</i> , rock glaciers)
PERIGLACIAL PROCESSES
X - permafrost: processes controlled by the presence of permafrost, and permafrost aggradation or degradation Z – general periglacial processes: solifluction, cryoturbation and nivation occurring together within a single terrain unit Subclasses: (s) solifluction - slow gravitational downslope movement of saturated non-frozen overburden across a frozen or otherwise impermeable substrate
DEGLACIAL PROCESSES
E - channeled by meltwater: erosion and channel formation by meltwater alongside, beneath, or in front of a glacier or ice sheet H - kettled: depressions in surficial materials resulting from the melting of buried glacier ice T - ice contact: sediments deposited in contact with glacier ice
HYDROLOGIC PROCESSES
U – inundation: terrain seasonally under standing water which results from high water table

water courses		
roads	•	site location (with station nur
elevation contours (feet a.s.l.)		,
moraine ridge	×	gravel pit
meltwater channel (direction indicated)	*	kettle
escarpment		Geological Boundaries
esker (unknown direction)	\sim	defined boundary
strandline	<u> </u>	approximate boundary
fault or linement (approximate)	ئى يە=مر	assumed boundary
fault or linement (assumed)	********	assumed boundary
	\sim	limit of geological mapping
	roads elevation contours (feet a.s.l.) moraine ridge meltwater channel (direction indicated) escarpment esker (unknown direction) strandline fault or linement (approximate)	roads elevation contours (feet a.s.l.) moraine ridge meltwater channel (direction indicated) escarpment esker (unknown direction) strandline fault or linement (approximate)

Digital cartography and drafting by Kristen Kennedy with the Yukon Geological Survey using ArcMap. Mapping based on digital air photo interpretation using 1:40 000-scale photos. Field checking was performed in summer 2012. Linework for map is based on aerial photography from 1985 through 1989 and may not match basedata (contours, streams) derived from 1:50 000-scale topographic maps. Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Yukon Geological Survey. Paper copies of this map may be purchased from Geoscience Information and Sales, c/o Yukon Geological Survey, Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon

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(parts of NTS 115G/2, 6 and 7) Yukon (1:20 000-scale) Kristen E. Kennedv

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