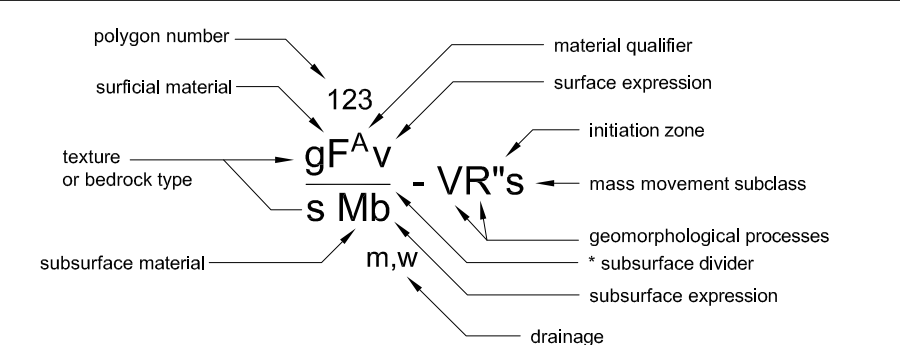


LEGEND

EXAMPLE OF MAP SYMBOLS



* The subsurface divider divides layered units which are identified by groups of letters arranged one above the other where one or more kinds of surficial materials overlie a different material or bedrock.

TERRAIN LEGEND **

<p>SURFICIAL MATERIALS: E Eolian M Morainal (Till) F Fluvial F^g Glacioluvial C Colluvial L Glaciolacustrine O Organic U Undifferentiated Sediments R Bedrock D Weathered Bedrock V Volcanic</p>	<p>TEXTURE: c Clay (< .002 mm) z Silt (.002 - .06 mm) s Sand (.06 - 2 mm) p Pebbles (2 - 64 mm, (sub) rounded) k Cobbles (64 - 256 mm, (sub) rounded) b Boulders (>256 mm, (sub) rounded) r Rubble (64 - 256 mm, (sub) angular) B Blocks (> 256 mm, (sub) angular) x Angular Fragments (> 2 mm) g Rounded Clasts (> .06 mm) d Mixed Rounded and Angular Fragments (> 2 mm)</p>	<p>MODIFYING PROCESSES: -V Gullied or Gullying -A Snow Avalanching -Am Minor Avalanching Active -A* Major Avalanching Active -AB Old Avalanche Track -AM Mixed Major and Minor Tracks, Active -J Anastomosing -M Meandering -E Channelled by Glacial Meltwater -H Kelted -L Seepage Evident -R Rapid Mass Movement -R* Mass Initiation Zone -Rb Rockfall -Rd Debris Flow -Rtm Bedrock Slump -Rt Debris Torrent -Rs Debris Slide -S Slow Mass Movement -F Mass Movement Initiation Zone -Fa Tension Cracks -Fp Lateral Spread of Fractured Bedrock -Fn Falling Slump in Bedrock -Fu Falling Slump in Surficial Material -N Nivation -I Irregular Channel</p>												
<p>COMPLEX MAP UNIT SYMBOLS: aCb/R where: / = Greater than (i.e. 60:40 proportionally) a = Much greater than (i.e. 80:20 proportionally) a = Discontinuous</p>	<p>(SUB) SURFACE EXPRESSIONS: b Blanket (> 1 m thick) v Veneer (< 1 m thick) w Mantle of variable thickness (0-3m) x Thin veneer (2-20cm) c Cone - steeper than 26% slope f Fan - up to 26% slope t Terrace - stepped topography p Plain - 0 to 5% slope r Ridged - elongated slopes steeper than 26% h Hammocky - 26-70% slopes s Steep - steeper than 70% m Rolling - elongated slopes with 5-26% slopes u Undulating - slopes less than 26%</p>	<p>MATERIAL QUALIFIERS Superscript: A Active I Inactive</p>												
<p>BEDROCK TYPES</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>uf Shale</td> <td>um Sandstone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>eb mafic Extrusive</td> <td>el Intermediate Extrusive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ea felsic Extrusive</td> <td>la felsic Intrusive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fs Slate / Phyllite</td> <td>fm Gneiss / Schist</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>gr Granite</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>nm Metasandstone</td> </tr> </table>			uf Shale	um Sandstone	eb mafic Extrusive	el Intermediate Extrusive	ea felsic Extrusive	la felsic Intrusive	fs Slate / Phyllite	fm Gneiss / Schist		gr Granite		nm Metasandstone
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DRAINAGE CLASSES **

r Rapid	m Moderate	p Poor	m-w indicates a gradation in drainage from moderate to well; moderate is dominant.
w Well	l Imperfect	vp Very poor	p,w Indicates mainly poor drainage with discrete well-drained areas (e.g. hummocks).

TERRAIN MAPPING CONVENTIONS

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SYMBOLLED OTHERWISE, THE FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS SHOULD BE ASSUMED:

DEPTH OF MATERIAL:
Plain (p), terrace (t), fan (f) or cane (c) surface expression are blankets (i.e. Consistently greater than 1 meter and generally several meters thick). Blanket (b) is not symbolled with these 4 surface expressions.

Veneers are over bedrock, unless symbolled otherwise. For example Mb indicates a shallow morainal deposit over bedrock.

STATUS OF FLUVIAL TERRAIN UNITS:
Fp, Ff units are assumed to be inactive unless otherwise identified.
Ff units involve a single fan or a series of coalescing fans (formerly called an apron).

Ff, Ff units are assumed to be inactive. Terraces are comprised of nearly flat to gently sloping surfaces bounded by a steep escarpment at, or near, the angle of repose. Note that the escarpments are steep, less stable slopes where cuts are prone to re-activate. Where these less stable terrace edges are inclusions (<15% of the map unit area), they are not considered in the map unit slope stability rating.

Where a unit is comprised of a number of terraces, the unit encompasses them collectively. Larger, individual terrace escarpments are indicated by an on-site symbol as shown: - [Symbol]

Very large escarpments are mapped and rated separately (i.e. FCBs - a steep scarp of a glacioluvial terrace). Where large scarps are comprised of a succession of layered materials (e.g. Glacioluvial over glaciolacustrine over morainal), these are symbolled Us (i.e. Undifferentiated and steep).

COLLUVIAL TERRAINS:
Cc, Cb and Cf are considered active and may consist of single or multiple deposits. The modifying process symbol -R is used only to indicate very recent activity.

ORGANIC TERRAIN UNITS:
Small, poorly drained organic deposits (fens, swamps, bogs) are symbolled Op. Veneers and blankets are not distinguished because of high variability and insufficient field-checking to separate them.

GULLYING:
-V is applied to both individual major gullies or branching gully systems (e.g. Mb-V), frequent means a gully spacing of <250 m.
-E is applied on past-glacial meltwater channels which may have oversteepened existing terrain and may also be symbolled as shown below:
[Symbol] or [Symbol]

DEFAULT TEXTURES:
To control symbol complexity, and recognizing that certain material textures predominate within subregions, the following defaults are assumed. Specific particle sizes are indicated only if the material within a map unit is distinctively different. The defaults are:
Mb, Mb, Mw - non-stratified mixed particles (M) in a silty, sandy matrix
Dr - rubby material and weathered bedrock
Cv - rubby sandy
Cb, Cc, Cf - rubby to blocky; coarsest at surface with increasing infillings of silty sand at depth and distance from source
Ff, Fc - mixes of pebbles and cobbles (+/- boulders) with sandy infillings; coarser sediments predominate towards sediment source
Ft, Ft - pebbly to cobbly with sandy infillings, with a thin capping of sand, silty sand or silt
Fg - pebbly sand to sandy bouldery material
Lc - clay rich silt with bouldery mixed fragment inclusions

BOUNDARY LINES AND ON-SITE SYMBOLS **

— Definite boundary	— Meltwater channel; small	— Strand line
- - - Indefinite boundary	— Meltwater channel; large	— Morainal ridge
· · · Arbitrary boundary	— Scarp or terrace in surficial materials	×××××××× Esker direction unknown
— Area boundary	— Landslide scar	×××××××× Esker direction known
○ Detailed section site	— Landslide headwall scar	— Ice flow directional indicators
● Reconnaissance inspection site	— Tension crack	— Trend unknown
▲ Visual check site	— Blockfield	— Direction known

AGGREGATE POTENTIAL SYMBOLS

<p>Aggregate Potential by Blyth Consulting</p> <p>High [Symbol]</p> <p>Moderate [Symbol]</p> <p>Low [Symbol]</p>	<p>Aggregate Potential by Paul Savinkoff GFT</p> <p>High [Symbol]</p> <p>Moderate [Symbol]</p> <p>Low [Symbol]</p>
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OTHER SYMBOLS

○ Pit	— Quarry Potential
— Mollard's Prospect Area	— Road

Sierra / Yoyo / Desan Aggregate Potential Map

1:40,000 scale maps created from TRIM base
employed for this project:
0941/11, 12, 13, 14 0941/09, 10, 15, 16
0941/02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 10

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Field Checked: September 2002
November 2002
Monorestitution by: Paul Savinkoff GFT
Air Photographs by: The Province of British Columbia, 1:40,000 1997
Monochrome

For: British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines
Any revision or additional geologic information would be welcomed by the authors
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