



LEGEND

EXAMPLE OF MAP SYMBOLS

- polygons: 123 (material qualifier), gF^s (surface expression), s Mb (initiation zone), VR^s (mass movement subclass), m, w (geomorphological processes), m, w (subsurface divide), m, w (subsurface expression), drainage

* 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 **

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	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) a Blocks (> 256 mm, (sub) angular) x Angular Fragments (> 2 mm) g Rounded Clasts (> .06 mm) d Mixed Rounded and Angular Fragments (> 2 mm)	MODIFYING PROCESSES: -V Gullied or Gullying -A Snow Avalanching -Am Minor Avalanching Active -AM Major Avalanching Active -AO Old Avalanche Track -AB Mixed Major and Minor Tracks, Active -B Braided -An Anastomosing -M Meandering -E Channelled by Glacial Meltwater -H Kettled -S Seepage Evident -R Rapid Mass Movement -RM Mass Initiation Zone -Rb Rockfall -Rd Debris Flow -Rm Bedrock Slump -Rt Debris Torrent -RS Slow Mass Movement -RSl Debris Slide -M Mass Movement -F Mass Movement Initiation Zone -FC Tension Cracks -FP Lateral Spread of Fractured Bedrock -FI Falling Slump in Bedrock -Fu Falling Slump in Surficial Material -N Nivation -I Irregular Channel
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COMPLEX MAP UNIT SYMBOLS:
 aCb/R where:
 / = Greater than (i.e. 60/40 proportionally)
 b = Much greater than (i.e. 80/20 proportionally)
 a = Discontinuous

(SUB) SURFACE EXPRESSIONS:
 Blanket (> 1 m thick)
 Veneer (< 1 m thick)
 Mantle of variable thickness (0-3m)
 Thin veneer (2-20cm)
 Cone - steeper than 26% slope
 Fan - up to 26% slope
 Terrace - stepped topography
 Plain - 0 to 5% slope
 Ridged - elongated slopes steeper than 26%
 Hammocky - 26-70% slopes
 Steep - steeper than 70%
 m Rolling - elongated slopes with 5-26% slopes
 u Undulating - slopes less than 26%

MATERIAL QUALIFIERS
 Superscript:
 A Active
 I Inactive

BEDROCK TYPES

uf	Shale	um	Sandstone
eb	Intermediate Extrusive	al	Altered Intrusive
ea	Felsic Extrusive	la	Felsic Intrusive
ff	Slate / Phyllite	fm	Gneiss / Schist
		gr	Granite
		nm	Metasandstone

DRAINAGE CLASSES **

r	Rapid	m	Moderate	p	Poor	m-w	Indicates a gradation in drainage from moderate to well; moderate is dominant.
w	Well	i	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 cone (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 Mv indicates a shallow morainal deposit over bedrock.

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

Ft, Ft 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-advance. 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: -

Very large escarpments are mapped and rated separately (ie. FCB - a steep scarp of a glacioluvial terrace). Where large scarps are comprised of a succession of layered materials (eg. Glacioluvial over glaciolacustrine over morainal), these are symbolled U (ie. 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:

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:

Mv, Mb, Mw - non-stratified mixed particles (fill) in a silty, sandy matrix
 Dr - rubby material and weathered bedrock
 Cv - rubby sandy
 Ft, Fc - rubby to blocky; coarsest at surface with increasing infillings of silty sand at depth and distance from source
 Ft, Fc - mixes of pebbles and cobbles (+/- boulders) with sandy infillings; coarser sediments predominate towards sediment source
 Ft, Fp - 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

-----	High	-----	High
-----	Moderate	-----	Moderate
-----	Low	-----	Low

Aggregate Potential by Blyth Consulting

Aggregate Potential by Paul Savinkoff GFT

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:
 094J/11, 12, 13, 14 094J/09, 10, 15, 16
 094P/02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 10

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UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, Contour Interval: 20m

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Any revision or additional geologic information would be welcomed by the authors
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