

SUNSHINE COAST FOREST DISTRICT, AGGREGATE PROJECT

TERRAIN LEGEND

NOTE

This legend includes notes specific to this mapping in the Materials and Processes sections below. Some standard symbols that were not used have been omitted from this legend.

(1) TERRAIN POLYGON SYMBOLS

Simple Terrain Units: e.g., texture ----> gFt - J <---- process
surficial material ____/ ____ surface expression

Note: Two or three letters may be used to describe any characteristic other than surficial material, or letters may be omitted if information is lacking.

Composite Units: Two groups of letters are used to indicate that two kinds of terrain are present within a map unit.

e.g., Mv · Rs indicates that "Mv" and "Rs" are of roughly equal extent

Mv/Rs indicates that "Mv" is more extensive than "Rs" (about 2/1 or 3/2)

Mv//Rs indicates that "Mv" is much more extensive than "Rs" (about 3/1 or 4/1)

Stratigraphic Units: Groups of letters are arranged one above the other where one or more kinds of surficial material overlie a different material or bedrock:

e.g., $\frac{Mv}{Rr}$ indicates that "Mv" overlies "Rr".

$\frac{/Mv}{Rr}$ indicates that "Rr" is partly covered by "Mv"

(2) MATERIALS (including subtypes)

A	Anthropogenic materials	Artificial materials, and materials modified by human actions such that their original physical appearance and properties have been drastically altered.
C	Colluvium	Products of gravitational slope movements; materials derived from local bedrock and major deposits derived from drift; includes talus and landslide deposits. May include up to 25% R (see R definition below).
D	Weathered bedrock	Bedrock modified <i>in situ</i> by mechanical and chemical weathering.
F	Fluvial materials	Sands and gravels transported and deposited by streams and rivers; floodplains, terraces and alluvial fans.
F ^A	"Active" fluvial materials	Active deposition zone on modern floodplains and fans; active channel zone.
F ^G	Glaciofluvial materials	Sands and gravels transported and deposited by meltwater streams; includes kames, eskers and outwash plains.
I	Ice	Permanent snow and ice; glaciers.
M	Till	Material deposited by glaciers without modification by flowing water. Typically consists of a mixture of pebbles, cobbles and boulders in a matrix of sand, silt and clay. May include up to 25% R and C.
O	Organic materials	Material resulting from the accumulation of decaying vegetative matter; includes peat and organic soils.
R	Bedrock	Outcrops, and bedrock within a few centimetres of the surface. May include up to 25% C and minor M.
U	Undifferentiated materials	Different surficial materials in such close proximity that they cannot be separated at the scale of the mapping.
V	Volcanic materials	Unconsolidated pyroclastic sediments.
W	Marine sediments	Sediments deposited by settling and gravity flows in brackish or marine waters, and beach sands and gravels.
WG	Glaciomarine sediments	Sediments laid down in marine waters in close proximity to glacier ice, and beach sands and gravels.

(3) TEXTURE

Common Clastic Terms

d	mixed fragments	mixed angular and rounded fragments
g	gravel	any or both of pebbles and cobbles; may include boulders
r	rubble	angular particles, 2 - 256 mm
x	angular fragments	mix of both rubble and blocks
m	mud	mix of both clay and silt
y	shells	shell or shell fragments

(4) SURFACE EXPRESSION

a	moderate slope(s)	predominantly planar slopes; 15-26 ^o (27-49%).
b	blanket	material >1-2m thick with topography derived from underlying bedrock (which may not be mapped) or surficial material.
c	cone	a fan-shaped surface that is a sector of a cone; slopes 15 ^o (27%) and steeper.
f	fan	a fan-shaped surface that is a sector of a cone; slopes 3-15 ^o (5-27%).
h	hummocky	steep-sided hillocks and hollows; many slopes >15 ^o (27%).
j	gentle slope(s)	predominantly planar slopes; 3-15 ^o (5-27%).
k	moderately steep slope	predominantly planar slopes; 26-35 ^o (49-70%).
m	rolling topography	linear rises and depressions; <15 ^o (27%).
p	plain	0-3 ^o (0-5%).
r	ridges	linear rises and depressions with many slopes >15 ^o (27%).
s	steep slope(s)	slopes steeper than 35 ^o (70%).
t	terrace(s)	stepped topography and benchlands.
u	undulating topography	hillocks and hollows; slopes predominantly <15 ^o (27%).
v	veneer	material <1-2m thick with topography derived from underlying bedrock (may not be mapped) or surficial material; may include outcrops of underlying material.
w	mantle of variable thickness	material of variable thickness infilling depressions in an irregular substrate (rock or surficial material).
x	thin veneer	a thin veneer, where material is predominantly 10-25 centimeters thick.

(5) GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND MASS MOVEMENT SUB-CLASSES

A	Avalanches	Slopes modified by frequent snow avalanches.
F	Failing	Slope experiencing slow mass movement, such as sliding or slumping.
I	Irregularly sinuous channel	Channel displays irregular turns and bends.
J	Anastomosing channel	Channels diverge and converge around semi-permanent islands.
N	Nivation	Surface modified by hollows developed around semi-permanent snowbanks.
R	Rapid mass movement	Slope affected by processes such as debris flows, debris slides, and rockfall.
V	Gullying	Slope affected by gully erosion.
Z	Periglacial processes	Solifluction, nivation and cryoturbation occurring together in a single terrain polygon.

SUB-CLASSES

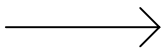
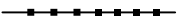
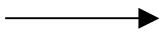
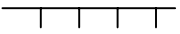
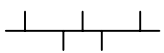



-Af	Avalanches: major tracks	In zones of coniferous forest: broad avalanche track(s) occupied by predominantly shrubby, deciduous vegetation.
-Am	Avalanches: minor tracks	Similar to above, but generally narrower than the height of adjacent trees.
-Aw	Avalanches: mixed	Includes both major and minor avalanche tracks.
-Ao	Avalanches: old tracks	Clearly visible on air photos, but less well defined than active tracks because they are partly or completely occupied by young conifers.

-F"	Slow mass movement (initiation zone)	-Rr, -Fr	Rockslide: slow, rapid
-R"	Rapid mass movement (initiation zone)	-Rs, -Fs	Debris slide: slow, rapid
-Rb	Rockfall	-Rt	Debris torrent
-Rd	Debris flow	-R1	Road-related failures

(6) BOUNDARY LINES

Boundary lines:	definite boundary —————	indefinite boundary - - - - -	assumed or arbitrary boundary
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(7) ON-SITE SYMBOLS

Debris flows (major tracks only)		Moraines	
Snow avalanches (isolated tracks: shown only where -A not in terrain symbol)		Terrace scarps	
Sackung		Potential gravel source	
Landslide headscarps: small large		Tension cracks	
		Field check site	