Descriptive Notes

Physiography and Drainage
The north trending Watson River valley lies in the central part of the map area and is bound by the Mount Lorne upland and the Lewes Creek headwaters to the east and Gray Ridge to the west. The highest summit in the map area is Mount Lorne at 2000 m.

The Watson River meanders eastward into the map area and bends south near Bear Creek. Further south, Lewes Creek flows into Lewes Lake which then drains into the Watson River. Annie Lake drains into the Watson River near the western edge of the map area. A portion of the Wheaton River is visible in the southwestern corner of the map area.

The McConnell Glaciation in the Whitehorse area
During the Late Wisconsinan McConnell Glaciation (~20 000 years ago), the Whitehorse map area (NTS 105D) was glaciated by ice lobes originating in the Coast Mountains and the Cassiar Mountains of southern Yukon. Initial ice accumulations in the map area probably began in the higher regions of the Coast Mountains. It was likely not until localized ice caps had formed that the more distal Cassiar Lobe advanced into the map area from the southeast through Marsh Lake valley. The convergence of the two lobes at glacial maximum occurred over the Coast Mountains west of the city of Whitehorse. At the height of the last glaciation, movement of ice over this area was to the northwest and was unobstructed by topography.

The pattern of deglaciation is highlighted by periods of differential retreat and fluctuating ice fronts. A re-advance of the Cassiar Lobe occurred into this area and in doing so deposited a significant amount of sediment on the landscape. The re-advance covered most of this map area as it flowed westward into the Coast Mountains. As it retreated and thinned the lobe broke into a series of valley glaciers separated by uplands. During this period there were a number of prolonged recessional standstills where the ice margin stayed in one place. The most significant pause in the glacial recession has been termed the Chadburn stage (see map 2 and 3) after the Chadburn Lake area in the Whitehorse city limits. Ice flowing westward from the Marsh Lake/Tagish Lake area wrapped around the Mount Lorne/Caribou Mountain upland splitting the ice front into two valley glaciers. The valley glacier to the north filled the Yukon River valley with its ice front positioned over the Chadburn Lake area. The valley glacier to the south flowed west and north up the Watson River valley and terminated in the Lewes Lake area. A third valley glacier filled the lower portion of the Wheaton River valley and terminated at Annie Lake. Meltwater draining off these various ice fronts ponded in the Watson River valley and drained westward into the Rose Lake area.

Landforms
Lewes Lake
A large area of ablation moraine was deposited in the Lewes Lake area during the Chadburn recessional stage (Figure 1). The depression in which Lewes Lake lies owes its existence to the poorly drained swath of rolling gravel deposits left behind by the former glacier. The access road into Lewes Lake off the South Klondike Highway exposes the gravel deposits in road cuts. At Lewes Lake the rolling morainal topography is clearly visible. Also exposed around the margin of the lake are shell marl deposits that formed on the bottom of Lewes Lake in the post-glacial period. The water level in Lewes Lake was dropped for railroad engineering purposes in the early 1900's, exposing portions of the lake bed.

Mount Lorne
Three well developed cirques are visible from the South Klondike Highway on the west side of Mount Lorne (see cirque symbol on map; Figure 2). Small alpine glaciers (1-2 km in length) formed in these cirques during the late stages of the last glaciation. Their moraines are well defined (see moraine symbols).

Bear Creek
A thick package of kame delta sediments is exposed in Bear Creek about 3 km east of the South Klondike Highway. This large delta formed marginal to the glacier that once filled the Watson River valley and blocked the Bear Creek drainage. Meltwater was also entering the drainage at the headwaters from Marsh Lake ice pushing westward up against the Mount Lorne upland (Figure 3). Deep meltwater channels are still visible at the drainage divide.

Watson River flats
Broad glacial lake bed surfaces characterize the Watson River valley north and west of Lewes Lake. These silt-rich deposits were laid down in a glacial lake that once covered this portion of the valley. In places the glacial lake sediments have been reworked by the strong southerly winds into small dunes (see "E" in the map legend). All the eolian features in this map area are currently inactive.

Cowley Lake
See map 3

Annie Lake
Large terraces and undulating gravelly deposits can be found in the vicinity of Annie Lake. During the Chadburn stage pause in ice recession, northward flowing ice filled the lower Wheaton River valley and terminated at Annie Lake. Water draining off the ice front flowed northward into Glacial Lake Watson. The north end of Annie Lake still has a river channel morphology that is remnant of this glacial meltwater drainage (Figure 4).

Figure 1. An aerial view to the south over Lewes Lake. Lewes Lake is contained within a large area of ablation moraine that was deposited at the terminus of a glacier that once filled the Watson River valley. An esker is visible in the middle of the lake. This ablation moraine was deposited at the same time as the Chadburn Lake moraine near Whitehorse (Chadburn Stage). Till associated with ablation processes often consist of coarse textured gravelly sediment.

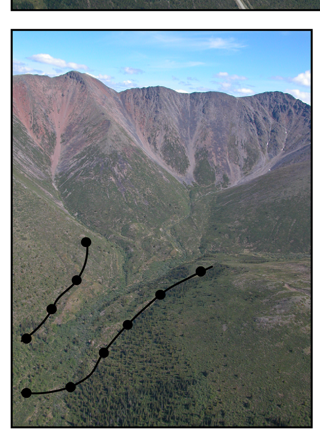


Figure 2. An aerial view of Mount Lorne's southwest-facing cirques. The view is to the northeast. The moraine symbol line shows the limit of a local alpine glacier that advanced out of the cirque during the latter phases of the last glaciation.

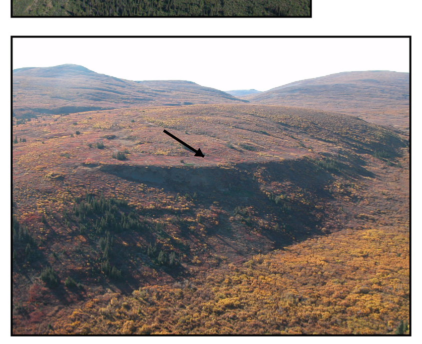
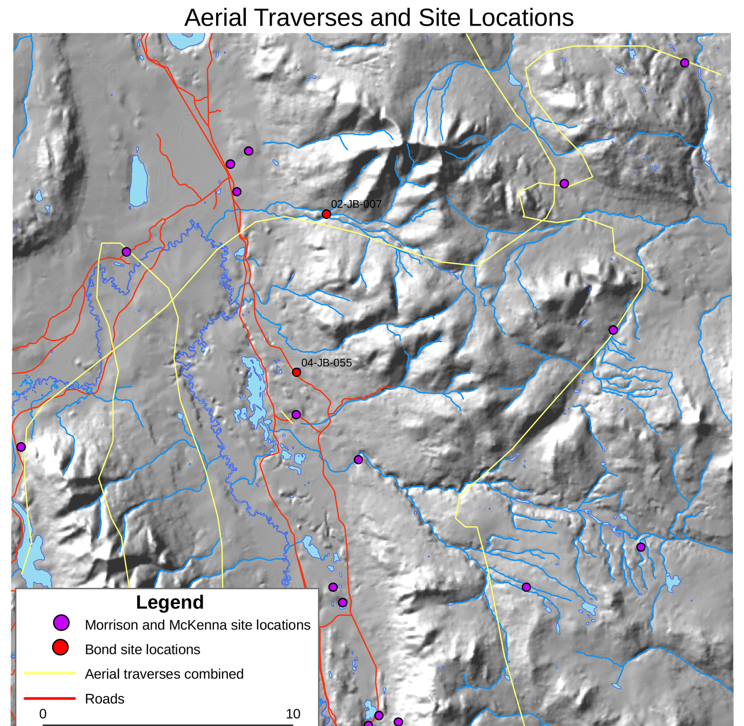
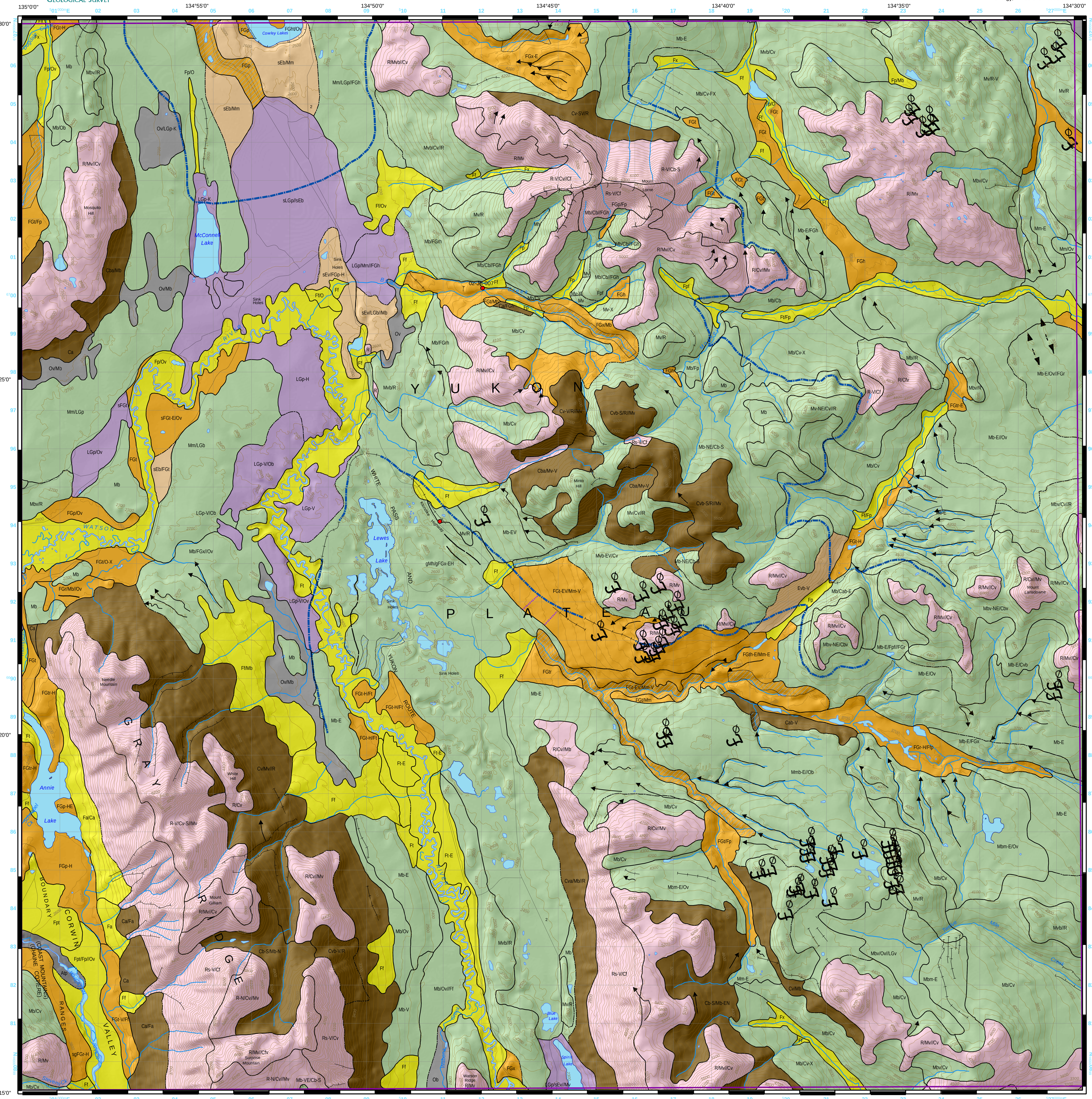


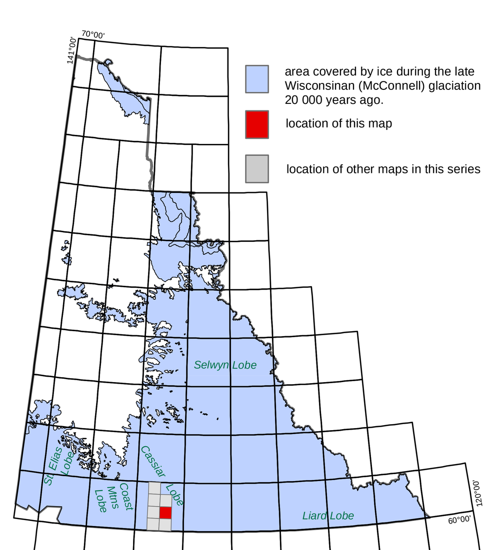
Figure 3. An aerial view to the south over the upland surface that extends south of Mount Lorne. The dip to the surface of a kame terrace (see arrow) indicates that meltwater draining across this upland flowed from east to west.

Figure 4. An aerial view to the southeast looking over Annie Lake. The channel-like morphology of the north end of the lake is a remnant portion of a northward flowing river that emptied into Glacial Lake Watson. The river was fed by drainage out of the Wheaton River valley which was diverted north due to a glacier positioned in the valley to the south. Today, the Annie Lake Road traverses across this former river channel.

Aerial Traverses and Site Locations







SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
ROBINSON
NTS 105D/07
YUKON

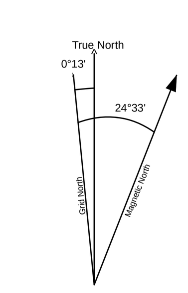
SCALE 1:50 000

1 0 1 2 3 4
kilomètres kilometres

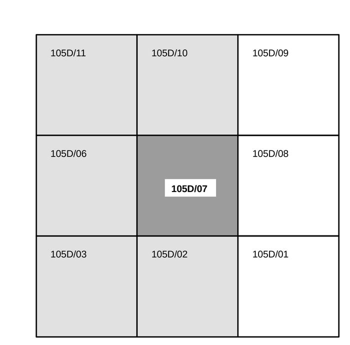
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevation in feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Universal Transverse Mercator

1:50 000-scale base data
produced by
CENTRE FOR TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION,
NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA

ONE THOUSAND METRE
Universal Transverse Mercator Grid
Zone 8



Use diagram only to obtain numerical values
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 2005
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 11.5'



Legend

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

Fluvial Deposits: Sediment transported and deposited by streams and rivers; synonymous with alluvial. General Description: deposits consist of gravel and/or sand and/or silt (and rarely clay). Gravel is typically rounded and contains interstitial sand. Fluvial sediment is commonly moderately to well-sorted and displays stratification, although massive, nonsorted fluvial deposits do occur. Fluvial deposits in the large valley bottoms typically have a sandy texture because of the abundance of reworked glaciolacustrine sediment. Includes floodplains, fluvial terraces and fans, and deltas.

The landform photograph shows the upper Wheaton River floodplain and fluvial sediment. The active components of the floodplain have minimal vegetative cover, whereas older, less active sections of the floodplain are well vegetated.

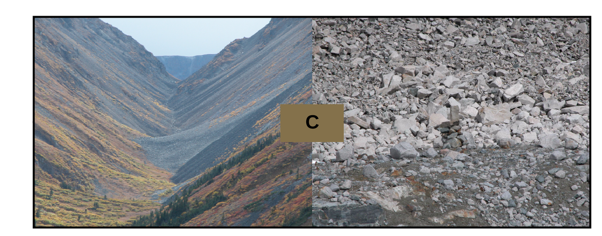
Organic Deposits: Materials resulting from vegetative growth, decay and accumlation in and around closed basins or on gentle slopes, where the rate of accumulation exceeds that of decay. Two types of organic material are recognized. The first are commonly saturated with water and consist mainly of the accumulated remains of mosses, sedges or other hydrophytic vegetation. The second are rarely saturated with water and consist typically of leaf litter, twigs, branches and mosses (folisols).

The landform photograph shows an inactive channel of the Yukon River near the mouth of Cowley Creek. Organic deposits have accumulated in the poorly drained abandoned river channel.

PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE (UNDIVIDED)

Eolian Deposits: Sediment transported and deposited by wind action. General Description: consists of medium to fine sand and coarse silt that is well-sorted, noncompacted and may contain internal structures such as crossbedding or ripple laminae, or may be massive. Individual grains may be rounded and exhibit frosting. Eolian landforms may be active (Carcross dunes) or vegetated and inactive (Whitehorse dune field).

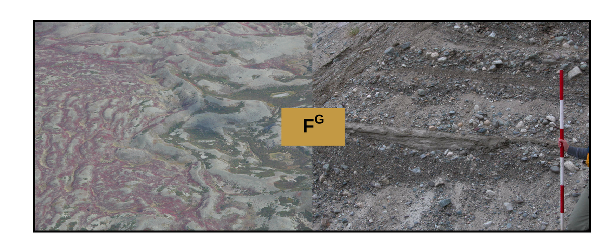
The landform photograph shows active dunes along the shoreline of Bennett Lake near the town of Carcross. Most eolian deposits in the map area are inactive. The Whitehorse dune field was last active between 9000 and 10 000 years ago.



Colluvial Deposits: Sediments that have reached their present position as a result of direct, gravity induced movement involving no agent of transportation such as water or ice, although the moving material may have contained water and/or ice. General Description: consists of massive to moderately well stratified, nonsorted to poorly sorted sediments with a range of particle sizes from clay to boulders and blocks. The character of any particular colluvial deposit depends upon the nature of the material from which it was derived and the specific process whereby it was deposited.

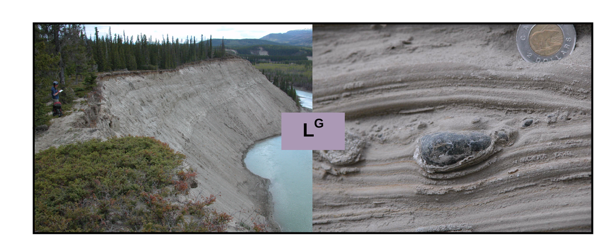
The landform photograph shows active colluviation into a meltwater channel east of Lake Laberge. The colluvial deposit depicted in the textural photograph originated from lateral moraine sediment of the Little Ice Age advance in the Wheaton River valley.

LATE PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSINAN) McCONNELL GLACIATION



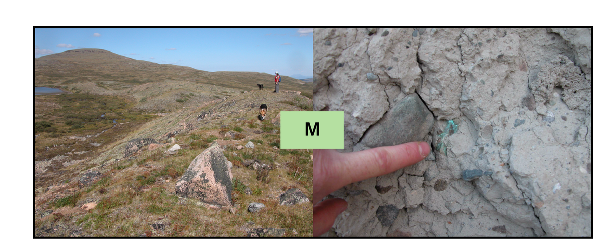
Glaciofluvial Deposits: Fluvial materials that exhibit clear evidence of having been deposited by glacial meltwater streams either directly in front of, or in contact with, glacier ice. General Description: glaciofluvial sediment typically ranges from nonsorted and nonbedded gravel made up of a wide range of particle sizes, such as that resulting from very rapid aggradation at an ice front, to moderately to well-sorted, stratified gravel; flow tills may occur in some deposits. Slump structures and/or equivalent topographic expression, such as hummocky, kettled or irregular terrain may be present. These features are indicative of collapse of the material due to melting of supporting ice. Includes pitted outwash plains, kames and eskers.

The landform photograph shows an esker located southwest of Whitehorse near Fish Lake. Eskers are sinuous glaciofluvial ridges deposited by streams that were once flowing under a former glacier.



Glaciolacustrine Deposits: Lacustrine sediment deposited in or along the margins of glacially fed lakes; includes sediments that were released by the melting of floating ice. General Description: glaciolacustrine sediments include: 1) lake bed sediments consisting of stratified fine sand, silt and/or clay; they commonly contain ice-rafted stones and lenses of till and/or glaciofluvial material; slump structures and/or their topographic expression, such as hummocky, kettled or irregular terrain, may be present and are remnant of collapse of the material due to melting of supporting ice, and 2) moderately sorted to well sorted, stratified sand and coarser beach sediments transported and deposited by wave action along the margins of glacial lakes.

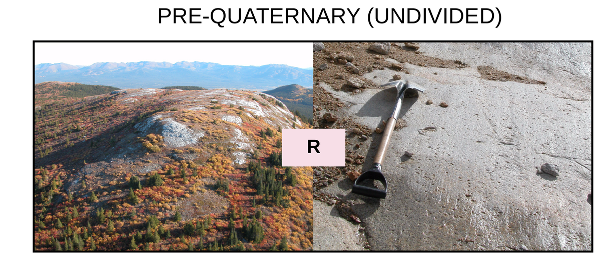
The landform photograph depicts glaciolacustrine sediment along the Takhini River valley. The pebble in photograph 2 was ice-rafted out into the former lake and subsequently dropped onto the lake bed when the ice-raft melted.



Glacial Deposits (Till): Sediment deposited directly by glacier ice without modification by any other agent of transportation. General Description: till can be transported beneath, beside, on, within and in front of a glacier. The mineraological, textural, structural and topographic characteristics of till deposits are highly variable and depend upon both the source of material incorporated by the glacier and the mode of deposition. In general, till consists of well compacted to noncompacted material that is nonstratified and contains a heterogeneous mixture of particle sizes, commonly in a matrix of sand, silt and clay.

The landform photograph shows a lateral moraine that is composed of coarse, blocky till in the Wolf Creek drainage. The textural photograph displays an exposure of compact lodgement till on the copper haul road in the city of Whitehorse. A malachite-rich pebble is visible near the centre of the photograph.

PRE-QUATERNARY (UNDIVIDED)



Bedrock: Bedrock outcrops and rock covered by a thin mantle of unconsolidated or organic materials. Rocks in the Whitehorse area are part of a Mesozoic sedimentary basin known as the Whitehorse Trough (Wheeler, 1961; Lowey, 2005). These rocks largely consist of volcanic, volcaniclastic, clastic and carbonate rocks of the Lewes River Group (Upper Triassic); volcaniclastic, clastic and coal of the Laberge Group (Lower-Middle Jurassic); and clastics and coal of the Tantalus Formation (Upper-Lower Cretaceous; Wheeler, 1961; Lowey, 2005). Large areas of the sedimentary sequence were subsequently intruded by granitic rocks during the Cretaceous. Tertiary basalt flows occur within the city of Whitehorse, north of Alligator Lake and in the Wheaton River valley. Photograph on the far left shows a glacially sculpted outcrop of Lewes River Group limestone. The photograph on the adjacent left shows striated granite recently deglaciated near the headwaters of the Wheaton River.

Terrain Classification

1st terrain classification / 2nd terrain classification // 3rd terrain classification
50-100% of map unit / 30-45% of map unit // 10-25% of map unit

sMbv-EV

- geomorphological process(es) (channeled, gullied)
- surface expression(s) (blanket, veneer)
- surficial material (till)
- texture (sandy)

SURFACE EXPRESSION

Surface expression refers to the form (assemblage of slopes) and pattern of forms expressed by a surficial material at the land surface. This three-dimensional shape of the material is equivalent to "landform" used in a non–genetic sense (e.g., ridges, plain). Surface expression symbols also describe the manner in which unconsolidated surficial materials relate to the underlying substrate (e.g., veneer). Surface expression is indicated by up to three lower case letters, placed immediately following the surficial material designator, listed in order of decreasing extent.

Label	Name	Description
a	apron	Material that has been transported down a slope and deposited in accumulations at the base of the slope.
b	blanket	A layer of unconsolidated material thick enough to mask minor irregularities of the surface of the underlying material, but still conforms to the general underlying topography. A blanket is greater than 1 m thick and possesses no constructional forms typical of the material's genesis; outcrops of the underlying unit are rare.
d	delta	Flat to gently sloping surface deposited at the mouth of a river in a body of water. Channel scars on the delta surface are commonly visible.
f	fan(s)	A fan is a relatively smooth sector of a cone with a slope gradient from apex to toe up to and including 15° (26%), and a longtitudinal profile that is either straight, or slightly concave or convex. Commonly applies to fluvial fans.
h	hummocky	Steep-sided hillock(s) and hollow(s) with multidirectional slopes dominantly between 15 and 35° (26 to 70%) if composed of unconsolidated materials; bedrock slopes may be steeper. Local relief is greater than 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) with slopes dominantly between 3 and 15° (5 to 26%) with local relief greater than 1 m. In plan, an assemblage of parallel or sub-parallel linear forms with subdued relief. Commonly applied to bedrock ridges and fluted or streamlined till plains.
p	plain	A level or very gently sloping, unidirectional (planar) surface with gradients 0 to 3° (0 to 5%); local surface irregularities generally have a relief of less than 1 m. Applied to (glacio)fluvial floodplains, organic deposits, lacustrine deposits and till plains.
r	ridge(s)	Elongate hillock(s) with slopes dominantly between 15 and 35° (26 to 70%) if composed of unconsolidated materials; bedrock slopes may be steeper. Local relief is greater than 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.
s	steep slope	A unidirectional (planar) surface with gradients greater than 35° (70%), and a smooth longitudinal profile that is either straight, or slightly concave or convex; local surface irregularities generally have a relief of less than 1 m; bedrock slopes may be more irregular. Commonly applied to terrace scarps, gully side walls and bedrock cliffs.
t	terrace(s)	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 (tread) 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. It is between about 10 cm and 1m in thickness, and possesses no constructional form typical of the material genesis. Commonly applied to eolian loess and colluvial veneers.
x	complex	A combination of several surface expressions.

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. 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 (-).

Group	Process	Label	Description
Erosional Processes	deflation	D	The removal of sand and silt sized particles from unconsolidated materials by wind.
	thermokarst	K	Characterized by subsidence and caving due to melting or ground ice in permafrost areas.
	gully erosion	V	Running water, mass movement and/or snow avalanching, resulting in the formation of parallel and subparallel long, narrow ravines.
	washing	W	Wave action or, locally, running water (e.g., meltwater), resulting in lag deposits formed by the removal of fines from a mixture of coarse and fine particles.
	bevelled	B	Cut or planed by running water but not underlain by fluvial deposits.
Mass Movement Processes	snow avalanches	A	Rapid downslope movement of snow and ice, as well as incorporated rock, surficial material and vegetation debris, by flowing or sliding.
	failing	F	Downslope movement of masses of cohesive or non-cohesive surficial material and/or bedrock by creeping, flowing or sliding.
Periglacial Processes	cryoturbation	C	Movement of surficial materials by heaving and/or churning due to frost action (repeated freezing and thawing).
	nivation	N	Erosion of bedrock or surficial materials beneath and along the margin of snow patches by freeze/thaw processes (frost shattering and heave), meltwater action and snow creep.
	solifluction	S	Slow gravitational downslope movement of saturated non-frozen overburden across a frozen or otherwise impermeable substrate.
	permafrost processes	X	Processes controlled by the presence of permafrost, and permafrost aggradation or degradation. Applied to areas with ice-wedge polygons, thermokarst features, palsas and pingos.
Deglacial Processes	channeled by meltwater	E	Erosion and channel formation by meltwater alongside, beneath, or in front of a glacier.
	kettled	H	Depressions in surficial materials resulting from the melting of buried glacier ice.

TEXTURE

Describes the dominant size of particles in mineral sediments and the fiber content of organic materials. Texure is indicated by up to three lower case letters.

Label	Name	Description
a	blocky	Angular particles greater than 256 mm in size.
r	rubbly	Angular particles with a size range of 2-256 mm, but may include interstial sand.
g	gravelly	Two or more size ranges of rounded particles greater than 2 mm, but may include interstial sand.
f	fine	A mixture of silt and clay; may also contain a minor fraction of fine sand.
b	bouldery	Rounded particles greater than 256 mm in size.
k	cobbly	Rounded particles having a diameter of 64-256 mm.
p	pebbly	Rounded particles having a diameter of 2-64 mm.
s	sandy	Particles of which the fine fraction contains more than 70% by weight of fine sand or coarse particles. Particles great than 2 mm occupy less than 35% by volume.
z	silty	Particles of which the fine earth fraction contains less than 15% of fine sand or coarse particles and has less than 35% clay. Particles greater than 2 mm occupy less than 35% by volume.
c	clayey	Particles where the fine earth fraction contains 35% or more clay (less than 0.002 mm) by weight and particles greater than 2 mm occupy less than 35% by volume.
f	fibric	The least decomposed of all organic materials; there is alarge amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable as to botanical origin. Fibers retain their character upon rubbing.
m	mesic	Organic material in an intermediate stage of decomposition; there is an intermediate amount of fiber that can be identifiable as to botanical origin.
h	humic	Highly decomposed organic material; there is a small amount of fiber that can be identified as to botanical origin. Fibers that are present can be easily destroyed by rubbing.
w	woody	Organic material containing more than 50% of woody fibers.

SYMBOLS

- glacially aligned landform; includes: drumlins, crag and tails, roches moutonees, flutings, grooves and striae. These landforms indicate past ice flow direction.
- esker; known direction
- esker; unknown direction
- moraine ridge
- glacial meltwater channel - minor
- glacial meltwater channel - major
- glacial lake strand lines
- cirque
- escarpment
- escarpment - failing
- landslide
- recessional glacial limit
- Bond site locations
- roads

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES

- defined
- approximate
- assumed

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Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Yukon Geological Survey.

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Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Geoscience Map 2005-5
Surficial Geology of Robinson (NTS 105D/07), Yukon (1:50 000 scale)

by
J.D. Bond, S.R. Morison and K. McKenna