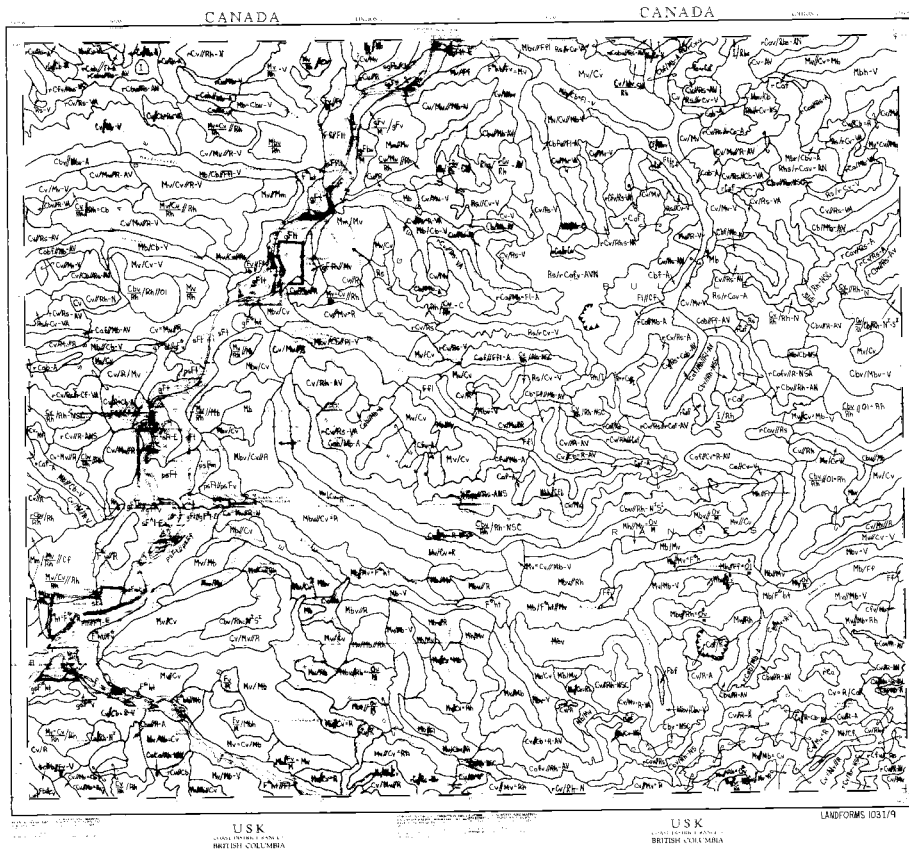
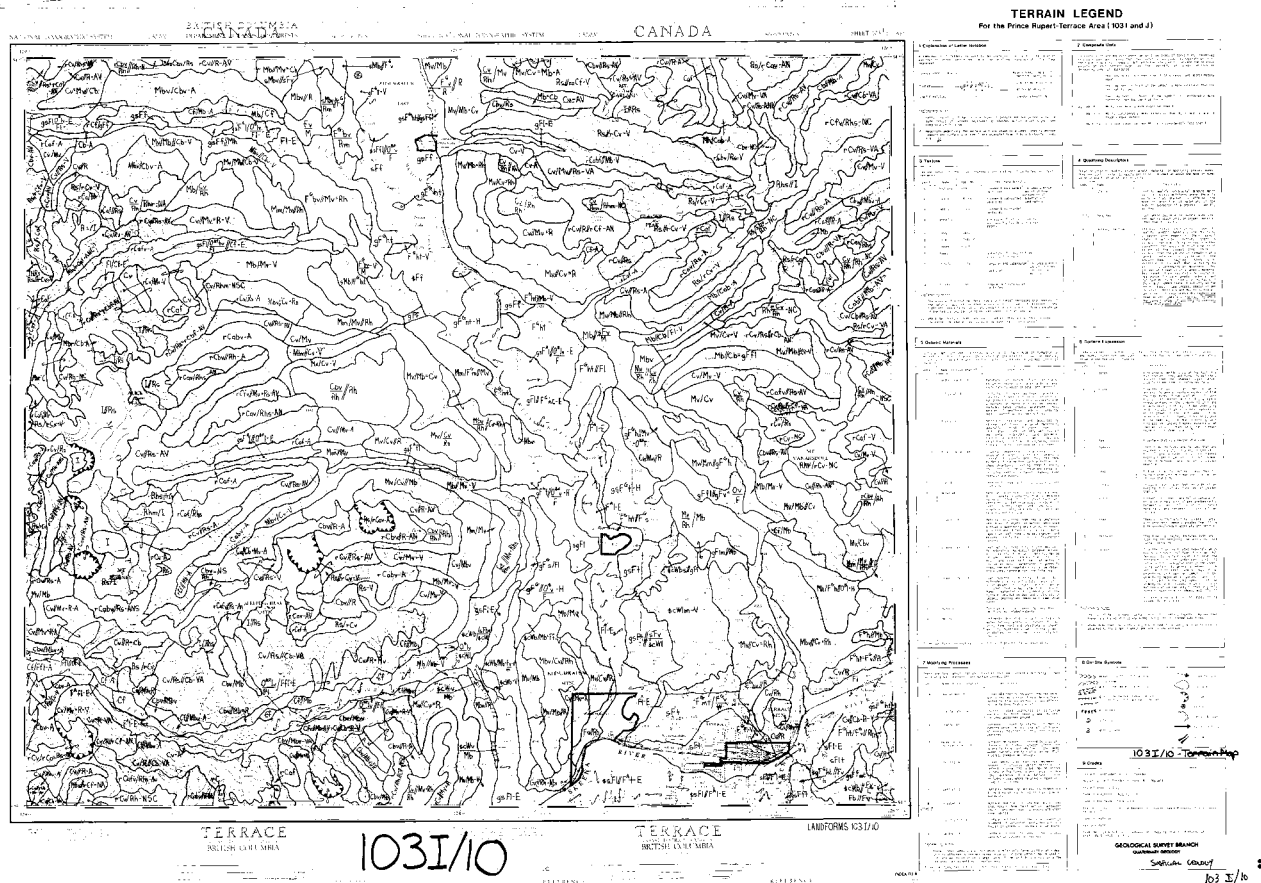


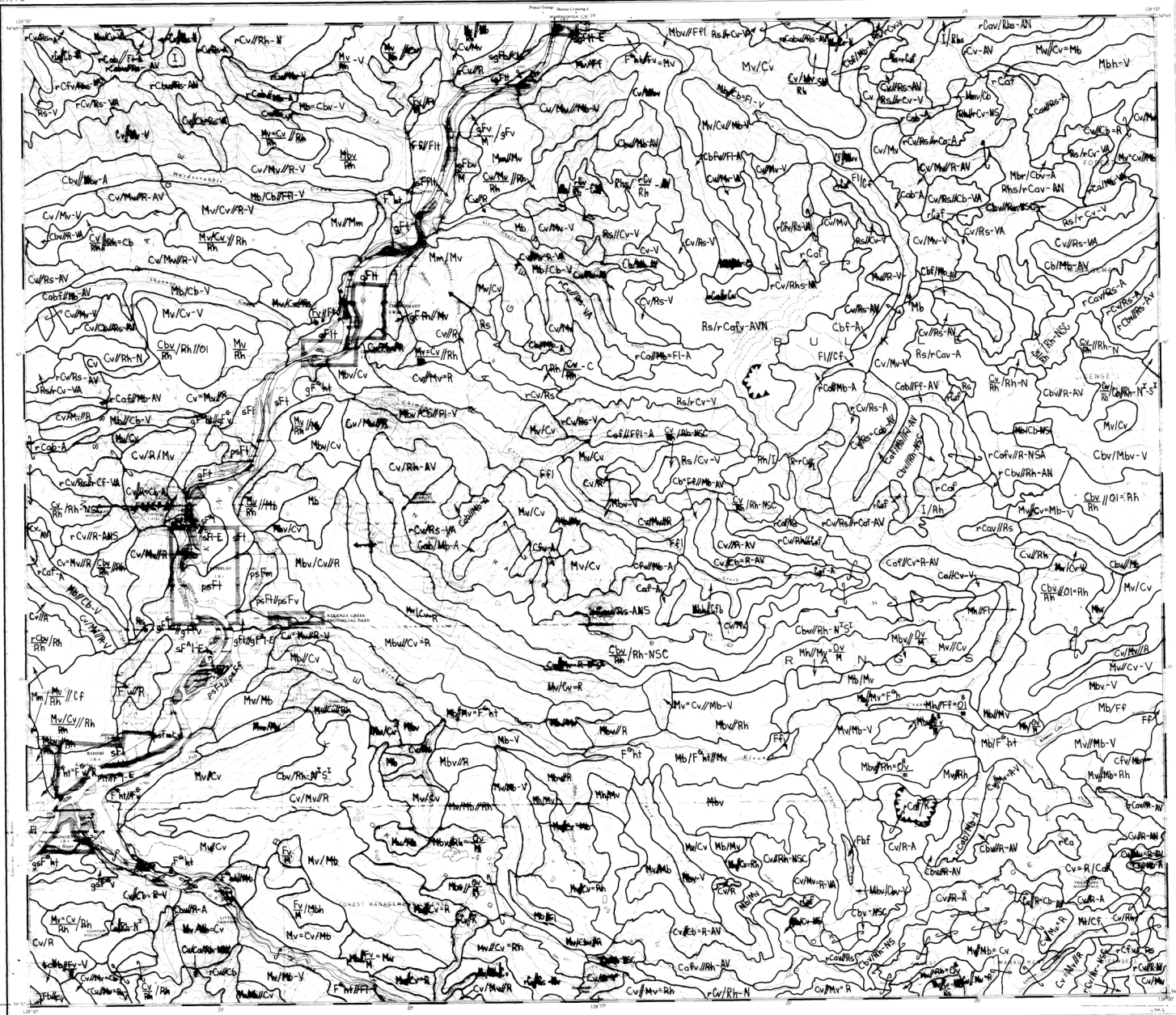


TERRAIN LEGEND

For the Peace Region - Terrain Area (1981 and 2)

1. Elevation The map uses a contour interval of 100 feet. Contours are shown as solid lines for elevations of 1000 feet and above, and as dashed lines for elevations below 1000 feet. The highest elevation shown is 10,000 feet.	2. Slopes Slopes are indicated by the spacing of the contour lines. Closely spaced lines indicate steep slopes, while widely spaced lines indicate gentle slopes. The map also shows areas of very steep slopes, indicated by hachured contour lines.
3. Landforms The map shows a variety of landforms, including mountains, hills, valleys, and plateaus. These are indicated by the shape and orientation of the contour lines. The map also shows areas of very steep slopes, indicated by hachured contour lines.	4. Drainage The map shows the drainage pattern of the region, with rivers and streams flowing from the mountains and hills into the valleys and plateaus. The map also shows areas of very steep slopes, indicated by hachured contour lines.
5. Vegetation The map shows the distribution of vegetation in the region, with different types of vegetation indicated by different symbols. The map also shows areas of very steep slopes, indicated by hachured contour lines.	6. Other Features The map shows other features, including roads, railways, and buildings. These are indicated by different symbols. The map also shows areas of very steep slopes, indicated by hachured contour lines.





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BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL
SURVEYS, 1960, from an photograph taken in 1948 and
1950.

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office,
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USK
COAST DISTRICT RANGE 5

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COAST DISTRICT RANGE 5
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LANDFORMS 103 I/9

TERRAIN LEGEND

For the Prince Rupert-Terrace Area (103 I and J)

1. Explanation of Letter Notation

A combination of letters is used to designate each map unit. The relative position of letters within the symbol indicates the characteristic that the represent.

Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating the components of the expression "GFF/FA-E". The expression is written in a large, bold font. Lines connect labels on the left to specific parts of the expression:

- "SURFACE EXPRESSION" points to the first "F".
- "TEXTURE" points to the "G".
- "GENETIC MATERIAL" points to the second "F".
- "PROPORTIONAL SYMBOL (SEE COMPOSITE UNIT 15, BELOW)" points to the "/" symbol.
- "QUALIFYING DISCRIPTOR" points to the "A".
- "MODIFYING PROCESS" points to the "E".
- "SURFACE EXPRESSION" points to the final "F".

Explanatory Notes

1. Units consisting of two or more types of terrain are designated by two or more groups of letters separated by slashes and/or equal signs (see Composite Units below).
2. Materials underlying the surface unit are shown by a symbol that is written beneath the surface unit symbol and separated from it by a horizontal line.

3. Texts

Texture refers to the size, roundness and sorting of particles in clast
sediments.

Symbol	Name	Size (mm.)	Other characteristics
s	silica	>250	rounded & subrounded particles
s	cobbly	64-250	rounded & subrounded particles
s	pebbly	2-64	rounded & subrounded particles
s	gravelly		a mixture of pebbles, cobbles and possibly boulders in a sand matrix
s	sandy	.06-2	
s	silt/clay	.0004-.06	
s	clayey	<.004	
f	flines		a mixture of clay, silt and possibly fine sand
f	bulky	2-256	angular and subangular particles
s	shacky	>250	angular and subangular particles

Explanatory Notes

3. The absence of a textural term from a unit symbol indicates that texture of the material was not recorded because either it was not observed or the field and cannot be reliably interpreted from air photos or from a knowledge of the bedrock geology; or it is consistent for that material.
7. Where two textural terms are used together, they are written in order of increasing importance, i.e. ss is silty sand, sg is sandy gravel.

5. Genetic Materials

Surface materials are classified according to their mode of formation and deposition. This influences their physical characteristics such as texture, structure and compaction which in turn control conditions of drainage and stability.

Symbol	Name (Process status*)	Description
-	unmodified soil	Has not been modified in any way

[illegible]

* See Qualifying Descriptions for definition of process versus development.

7. Modifying Processes

These are terms which indicate processes that are currently modifying or modified genetic materials and surface expressions.

Symbol	Name (French/Italian)	Description
-	asphalted (3)	Surface covered by frequent rows of asphalted tiles, made of dark grey or black roofing tiles.
-	crystallized (3)	Unpaved/flagged surfaces or roofs covered by thin layers of asphalt or bitumen.
-	chessboard (1)	Surfaces covered by chessboard pattern, i.e. alternating black and white tiles.
-	hammered by miller's channels	Surfaces millstone (hammered by miller's channels) or covered by millstone, especially in stone or gravel pattern.
-	falling (3)	Surfaces with continuous water flow, e.g. waterfalls, cascades, etc.
-	settled (1)	Surfaces made by horizontal rows of bricks or stones in regular pattern.
-	slatted (3)	Surfaces covered by slatted made of wood, e.g. roof tiles, etc.
-	vinylated (3)	Surfaces covered by vinyl tiles, e.g. floor tiles, etc.
-	stippled (3)	Surfaces covered by the stone pattern of stippled surfaces.
-	galized (3)	Surfaces treated by zinc, zinc-paint or galvanized surfaces.

Explanatory Notes

These letter symbols are used where a relatively large portion of unit is affected by the modifying process. On-site symbols may be indicated modification of a small part of the unit by a change in features such as bottles or end-anchors.

¹ See Classification Descriptors for definition of process status descriptors

2. Composite Unit

Composite units are employed where two or three types of herbage are introduced or occupy such small areas that they cannot be designated as separate units. The words of association, *Comba* (defined below) are used to indicate the relative

```

// the components are always written
// decreasing order
// the component on either side of this symbol are approximate
// equal
// the component to the right of the symbol is more extensive than
// the component to the left
// the component to the right of the symbol is considerably more
// extensive than the one that follows
eg. Mx/Rx
Mx is considerably more extensive than R
Mx/Rx
Mx is considerably more extensive than R; R and Rx are
roughly equal extent
Mx/Rx/Cx
R is less extensive than Mx; Cx is considerably less than R.

```

4. Qualifying Descriptors

These descriptors qualify either genetic material or modifying process term. They are used in order to supply additional information about the mode of factor or modification of terrain units.

[illegible]

6. Surface Expression

Symbol	Name	Description
A	appeal	A relatively gentle slope at the foot of the steeper slope, and flanked by a derived from the steeper upper slope.

[illegible]

Explanatory Notes

1. The use of two (or more) surface expression symbols together implies there is a mixture of discrete forms, not a set of intermediate forms.

2. Where more than one surface expression symbol is used, no significance is attached to the order in which the symbols are written.

B. On-Site Symbols

 esker (direction of flow known,
unknown)
 slope fa

	glacial melander channel (major)		rock shelf
	glacial melander channel (minor) (direction of flow line, indicated)		scarp
	moraine		kettle
	gravel pit		sandbar
	anthropogenic site		gullies

9. Credits

Project coordinated by: H.J. Sander
 Report by: H.J. Sander, L. Kow, R.J. Maxwell
 Project dates: 1991-1, 2-7
 State of atmospheric deposit: 1976
 State of fish channel: 1979, 1978
 Drafted by: Drafting Section, Territorial Studies Branch, Ministry of Environment
 Date of: 1991-1
 State of drafting:
 Notes:
 Date map prepared by: Geomatics and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment
 Date of: 1991-1, 2-7

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