

INTRODUCTION
This Surficial Geology Map of NTS 94-09 (Canadian Geoscience Map 123) is the product of collaboration between the Geological Survey of Canada, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas as part of the Geoscience for Energy and Minerals Program (GEM) - Energy Yukon Basins Project.

APPROACH TO SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAPPING
This map and field-based benchwork have led to a better understanding of the regional distribution of surficial deposits, permafrost, landslides and other geomorphic processes in the NTS 94-09 map area (Huntley and Hickin, 2010; Huntley et al., 2011a-b).

INFERRED GEOLOGICAL HISTORY
The distinctive landscape of NTS 94-09 largely a product of underlying bedrock and geological structures, with ornamentation by the Upper Wisconsinan Laurentide Ice Sheet. The Eshbo Plateau is underlain by conglomerate, sandstone and carbonaceous shale of the Lake Wisconsinan Formation.

Topography and drainage patterns were greatly modified during the phase of maximum ice cover (>16 °C ka BP or >21 A calendar ka BP). Undifferentiated sediment beds underlain by the Laurentide ice sheet were deposited in the Eshbo Plateau and the Eshbo Creek drainage.

Post-glacial (10 °C ka BP or ca. 12 calendar ka BP) to present changes in regional base-level led to episodes of channel incision and aggradation, resulting in the formation of erosional alluvial terraces along most streams and river valleys. In the early Holocene, pulses of fluvial erosion followed initial valley incision by the Laurentide and other major rivers.

Diastrophism (10 °C ka BP or ca. 12 calendar ka BP) to present changes in regional base-level led to episodes of channel incision and aggradation, resulting in the formation of erosional alluvial terraces along most streams and river valleys. In the early Holocene, pulses of fluvial erosion followed initial valley incision by the Laurentide and other major rivers.

Diastrophism (10 °C ka BP or ca. 12 calendar ka BP) to present changes in regional base-level led to episodes of channel incision and aggradation, resulting in the formation of erosional alluvial terraces along most streams and river valleys. In the early Holocene, pulses of fluvial erosion followed initial valley incision by the Laurentide and other major rivers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Canadian Geoscience Map 123 is an output of the Geo-Mapping for Energy and Minerals Yukon Basins Project managed by Carl Ozyer and Amy Law (GSC-Canada). The assets (Data, Maps, Images, etc.) were created by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC-Canada).

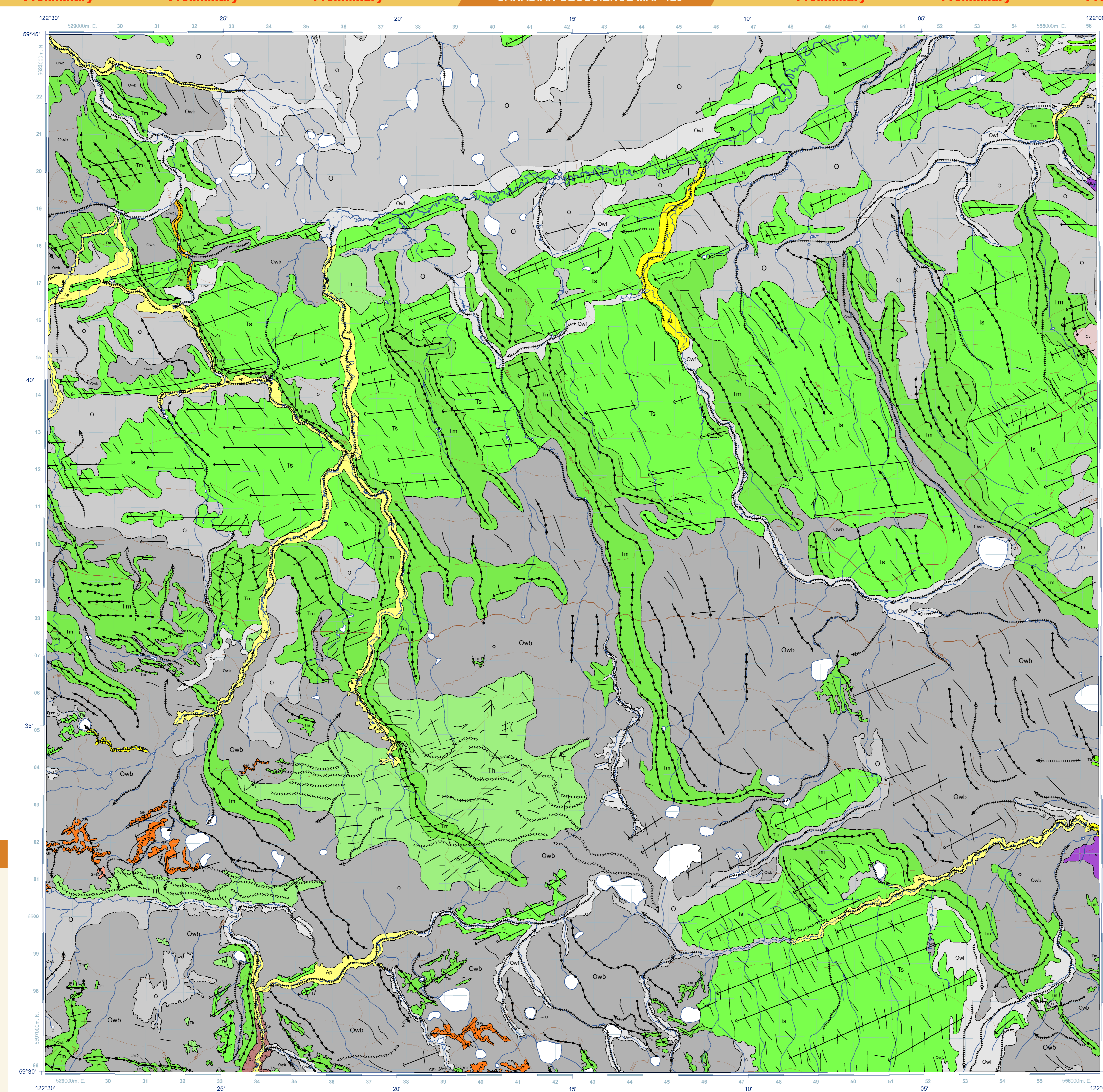
Abstract
Canadian Geoscience Map 123 depicts the surficial geology over some 700 km² covered by the Trail Lake map sheet (NTS 94-09), in northeastern British Columbia. Here, the Eshbo Plateau lies within the Pelletier River watershed and is drained by east-flowing Gole Creek, and northward by Dilly and Yesashalle creeks.

Table with 2 columns: CGM 119, CGM 118, CGM 126, CGM 123, CGM 127, CGM 124. Includes National Topographic System reference and index to adjoining published Geological Survey of Canada maps.

Cover Illustration
Rotational landslide triggered by the Kwigwina River incising the Eshbo Plateau in northeast British Columbia, view west. Photograph by D.H. Huntley, 2013-101.

Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles du Canada

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 123
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
TRAIL LAKE
British Columbia
1:50 000



Legend and Bibliography. Legend includes units Owb, Owf, O, At, Ap, Cv, Cb, GfH, GfR, GfI, Tb, Th, Tm, Ts and symbols for geological boundaries, moraine ridges, and streamlines. Bibliography lists references such as Bednarski, J.M., 2003a; Huntley, D.H., 2010; and others.