

## Mount Laderoute frost boils

**Location:** 62.892009°N -139.870601°W

### DETAILS:

These frost boils were likely formed by cryoturbation and mixing of fractured bedrock and silty loess deposits (Lipovsky and Bond, 2012; 10PL053). Their centres are composed of silt-rich fine sandy diamicton, while the ground surrounding the boils has a much higher content of rubbly coarse fragments. This example of patterned ground is located on an unglaciated ridge at an elevation of 1260m and is found in close association with tors (see Z08).



**Figure 1.** Lichen-covered frost boils have developed in cryoturbated loess and weathered bedrock along broad unglaciated ridge tops near tors in the Dawson Range.



**Figure 2.** Silty diamicton exposed in a 45 cm pit dug in the center of a frost boil (10PL053). Much of the silt is likely derived from loess deposited during previous glacial periods and the coarse fragments are derived from fractured local schistose bedrock. Note the mottled colours indicating saturated conditions and cryoturbation.

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Lipovsky, P.S. and Bond, J.D., 2012. Surficial Geology of Home Creek (115J/13). Yukon Geological Survey, Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, Open File 2012-5, scale 1:50,000.