

Upper Rosebud Creek Pingos

LOCATION: 63.075358°N, 137.409154°W

DETAILS

A conical mound with a central depression approximately 5 m high and 42 m in diameter sits at the toe of a slope in the broad valley bottom of upper Rosebud Creek (Bond and Lipovsky, 2010). The surface of the rim is composed of large angular blocks of granitic bedrock with interstitial oxidized sands interpreted to be derived from chemical weathering of the bedrock (grus). The round conical shape, the tightly spaced frost-shattered blocks, and the presence of a 3 m deep central depression suggested to Bond and Lipovsky (2010) that this feature is the collapsed remnant of an open-system rock pingo.



Figure 1. Collapsed rock pingo in upper Rosebud Creek valley. This feature has a diameter of 42 m and developed within granitic bedrock. (Bond and Lipovsky, 2010; site L38)



Figure 2. Collapsed rock pingo. A person is standing for scale at the bottom of the collapse crater. The largest boulder in the rim is 2.3 m tall. (Bond and Lipovsky, 2010; site L38)



Figure 3. Oxidized coarse sand and granules, characteristic of grus, was observed within a 50 cm pit dug in the crest of the rock pingo (Bond and Lipovsky, 2010; site L38).

REFERENCE

Bond, J.D. and Lipovsky, P.S., 2010. Pre-Reid surficial geology investigations in southwest McQuesten map area (115P). *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology*, K.E. MacFarlane, L.H. Weston and L.R. Blackburn (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 103-117.