

“Pyramid Mountain” solifluction lobes

DETAILS:

Solifluction lobes have developed on most aspects of a 1700m peak locally named Pyramid Mountain, 4 km north of Mount Pattison, in the Dawson Range (Lipovsky and Bond, 2012; 10JB053-56). On the north side of the mountain (10JB054 & 55), solifluction lobes were documented on slopes of 30-34° veneered with colluvium (Lipovsky and Bond, 2012). Lobes are on the order of 1 m thick and consist of bouldery cobble diamicton with a sandy matrix overlying silt- rich buried soil that resembles the surface soil (Fig. 2). On south- (10JB056) and west- (10JB053) facing slopes, solifluction lobes were observed on slope angles as low as 13-18°. The lobes on these gentle slopes had higher fine sediment content than adjacent slopes displaying solifluction lobes (*pers. comm.*, J.D. Bond, 2015).



Figure 1. Oblique view of solifluction lobes on a 34° north-facing alpine slope. The elevation of the slope pictured here is approximately 1500 m.



Figure 2. Distant (A) and close up (B) views of an exposure dug into the flank of a NE-facing solifluction lobe (S03c) on a 34 degree slope. A bouldery cobble diamicton with a sandy matrix overlies a silt-rich buried soil (see arrow) that resembles the soil currently developed at the lobe's surface. Loose, bouldery rubble is found below the buried soil.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Bond, J.D. and Lipovsky, P.S., 2012. Surficial geology of Colorado Creek(115J/10), Yukon . Yukon Geological Survey, Energy Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, Open File 2012-2, 1:50,000 scale.