

a massive gravel with a paleoflow direction to the west (240°). At 25 to 28.5 m are three normally graded pebble gravel to sand rhythmites with flow directions to the north. These sediments are overlain by 0.5 m of massive silt and an organic silt bed that is correlated to the upper organic silt at site A. Sites D and E are the most easterly studied exposures at Chester Bluff, approximately 500 m east of Site B, and

2000). For the much smaller Charley River to produce a flood of this magnitude requires the storage and sudden release of water. One possibility suggested by a reviewer is that the flood produced by the Charley River is a comparison of the large

80,000 yr (1), which is consistent with the normal magnetic polarity of the enclosing sediment (Fig. 3). Further, the age obtained on the internal glass standard (Huckleberry Ridge tephra) points to an acceptable level of accuracy.

Paleoecology

Samples were analyzed for pollen and spore content in order to characterize the local and regional vegetation and

adjacent central Yukon. This suggests that the Charley River Glaciation moraine is a composite moraine of at least two glacial advances of about the same extent during the early Brunhes (Duk-Rodkin et al., in press). The present study is consistent with these observations and Weber's

Schweger, C.E., White, J.M., Froese, D.G., 1999. Preglacial and intergla-