



**CRETACEOUS**

**UPPER CRETACEOUS**

 **KASKAPAU FORMATION** : shale, siltstone;  
calcareous siltstone; ironstone concretions

 **DUNVEGAN FORMATION** : hard sandstone,  
siltstone, carbonaceous shale, and shale

**LOWER CRETACEOUS ?**

 **FORT ST JOHN' GROUP** : siltstone,  
shale; ironstone concretions

**LOWER CRETACEOUS**

 **LUSCAR AND MOUNTAIN PARK FORMATIONS** :  
sandstone, siltstone, carbonaceous shale; shale, conglomerate, coal









 **CADOMIN FORMATION** : hard, pebble- and cobble-conglomerate

 **NIKANASSIN FORMATION** : hard sandstone,  
quartzite, siltstone, and minor shale

**JURASSIC**

 **FERNIE GROUP** : shale; minor quartzitic  
sandstone and siltstone

*Geology by R. Thorsteinson 1948, 1949*

Trail .....	
Cabin .....	
Forest reserve boundary .....	
Township boundary (unsurveyed) .....	
Intermittent stream .....	
Marsh .....	
Sand or gravel .....	
Contours (interval 100 feet) .....	

An index map of British Columbia, Canada, showing its geographical context. The map includes the following details:

- Geographical Features:** The Pacific Ocean to the west, the Fraser River flowing into the Strait of Georgia, and the Columbia River forming the border with the United States.
- Cities and Towns:** Prince Rupert, Smithers, Hazelton, Bulkley Valley, Terrace, Prince George, Kamloops, Kelowna, Revelstoke, Cranford, Salmon, Port Moody, Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle.
- Neighboring Regions:** Alberta to the north and east, and the United States to the south.
- Map Elements:** Latitude lines at 50°N and 60°N, and longitude lines at 120°W, 130°W, and 140°W. A coordinate grid is shown. The map is labeled "INDEX MAP" at the bottom.



Scale: 1 Inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile =  $\frac{1}{31,680}$

Miles

