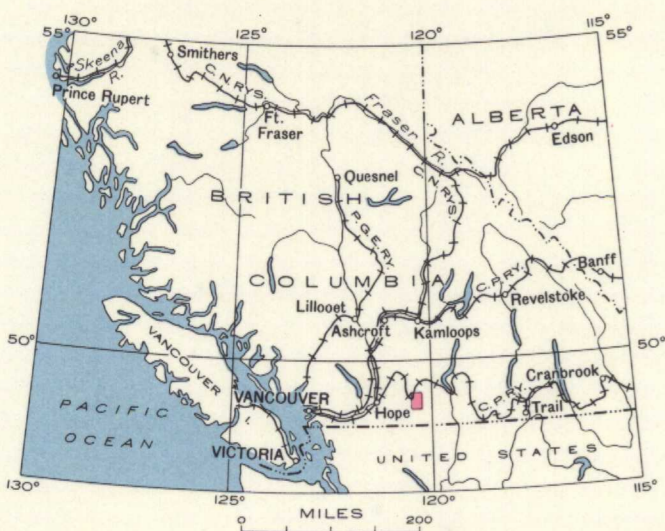


LEGEND

CENOZOIC	8	Alluvium
	7	Chiefly basalt and andesite; breccia and tuff
	6	Sandstone, conglomerate, shale; lignite
JURASSIC AND (OR) YOUNGER	5	Granite
	4	Granodiorite
	3	Syenogabbro; 3a, syenodiorite; 3b, diorite
	2	Peridotite
	1	WOLFE CREEK FORMATION: andesite and basalt; breccia and tuff; minor sediments
MESOZOIC		

Area of continuous overburden	.....
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	.....
Fault	.....
Glacial striae	.....
Road well travelled	.....
Road not well travelled	.....
Trail	.....
Power transmission line	.....
Land District boundary	.....
Indian Reserve boundary	.....
Stream (position approximate)	.....
Intermittent stream	.....
Marsh	.....
Contours (interval 100 feet)	.....
Contours (position approximate)	.....
Height in feet above Mean sea-level	.....

Geology by H.S. Bostock, 1930; and by D.A. McNaughton, 1937.
Base-map prepared by the Topographical Survey, 1937, from maps supplied by the British Columbia Department of Lands. Cartography by the Drafting and Reproducing Division, 1940.



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

No productive mineral deposits have been found in this area though the copper deposits of Copper Mountain lie just to the west and the gold deposits of Hedley only a few miles east of it. At both of these camps the mineral deposits have been found in close association with groups of intrusives of intermediate composition. Such deposits as have been found in the present area are of the Copper Mountain type. The more favourable areas for prospecting are believed to be in the Wolfe Creek formation near the syenogabbro intrusives and also along Similkameen valley where a number of copper prospects associated with dykes similar to some at Copper Mountain have been found west of the body of granodiorite.

Lignite coal has been mined from the Tertiary sediments just west of the northwest border of the map-area and some of the seams extend into the area. The Wolfe Creek formation is the westernmost and youngest member of a broad belt of Mesozoic and earlier stratified formations that extends from east of Okanagan valley to Princeton. Near Hedley the Wolfe Creek is closely folded with a group of Mesozoic strata that dip mainly westward. In the present area its structure is less certain except that towards the west, south of Similkameen river, the strike is mainly north-easterly and dips are steep and north of the river and west of Hayes creek dips are persistently northwest at 40 to 70 degrees.

The Tertiary volcanic rocks are chiefly lava flows that, in part, overlie Tertiary sediments and, in part, rest directly on older formations. Dykes of rocks similar to the flows cut the Tertiary sediments, the Verde Creek granite, and other rocks of the area.

MAP 569A
WOLFE CREEK
SIMILKAMEEN AND KAMLOOPS DISTRICTS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale, 1/32000 or 1 inch to 1 Mile
Approximate magnetic declination, 24° East.

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