



LEGEND

Map-unit 2 does not appear on this map

QUATERNARY	
11	Alluvial, marine and glacial deposits
10	GARIBALDI GROUP: basalt andesite, dacite, and rhyodacite flows; minor pyroclastic rocks. (May include some Tertiary)
TERTIARY	
Eocene	
MIDDLE EOCENE AND LATER	
9	Basalt flows or sills; dykes and minor pyroclastic rocks
8	Sandstone, shale, and conglomerate; minor tuff and coal
CRETACEOUS	
UPPER CRETACEOUS	
7	HELM FORMATION: argillite, quartzite, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone and arkose; paragneiss
JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS	
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS	
6	GAMBIER GROUP: tuff, breccia, agglomerate, andesite, argillite, greywacke, quartzite, and conglomerate; minor schist, granulite, limestone, lime-silicate rock, skarn
5	FIRE LAKE GROUP: greenstone, slate, chlorite schist, greywacke, granulite, andesite, conglomerate, quartzite; minor limestone
JURASSIC	
MIDDLE JURASSIC	
4	HARRISON LAKE FORMATION: porphyritic meta-andesite and meta-dacite; minor breccia and arkose
LOWER AND MIDDLE (?) JURASSIC	
3	CULTUS FORMATION: slaty argillite; minor shale, siltstone, greywacke, shaly limestone, and silicified argillite
PRE-JURASSIC	
2	BOWEN ISLAND GROUP: mainly greenstone; minor chert and greywacke
1	TWIN ISLAND GROUP: hornblende-granulite, amphibolite, gneiss, schist, conglomerate, quartzite, meta-arkose, lime-silicate rock; migmatite

COAST PLUTONIC ROCKS

Varieties B3, b1, h1, and h5 are present in the map-area, but cannot be shown on the scale used

B1	b1	h1	H1	1. Granite
B2	b2	h2	H2	2. Granodiorite
B3	b3	h3	H3	3. Quartz diorite
		h4	H4	4. Diorite
		h5	H5	5. Gabbro
		h6	H6	6. Migmatite

B, biotite is the only mafic mineral present in appreciable amounts
b, biotite is more abundant than hornblende
h, hornblende is more abundant than biotite
H, hornblende is the only mafic mineral present in appreciable amounts

The vertical line at left indicates the estimated period of formation and evolution of the plutonic rocks
Projections to the left indicate probable major periods of movement of the plutonic rocks

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed, gradational)	.....
Bedding (inclined, vertical)	.....
Foliation, schistosity, gneissosity (inclined, vertical)	.....
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	.....
Fossil locality	.....
Mineral occurrence or property with location number	..... X Cu 5
Pyritization	..... x
Smoky (bluish) quartz	.....
Location of specific plutonic areas (described in appendix)	..... 38

MINERAL SYMBOLS

Copper	Cu	Molybdenum	Mo
Gold	Au	Silver	Ag
Lead	Pb	Zinc	Zn

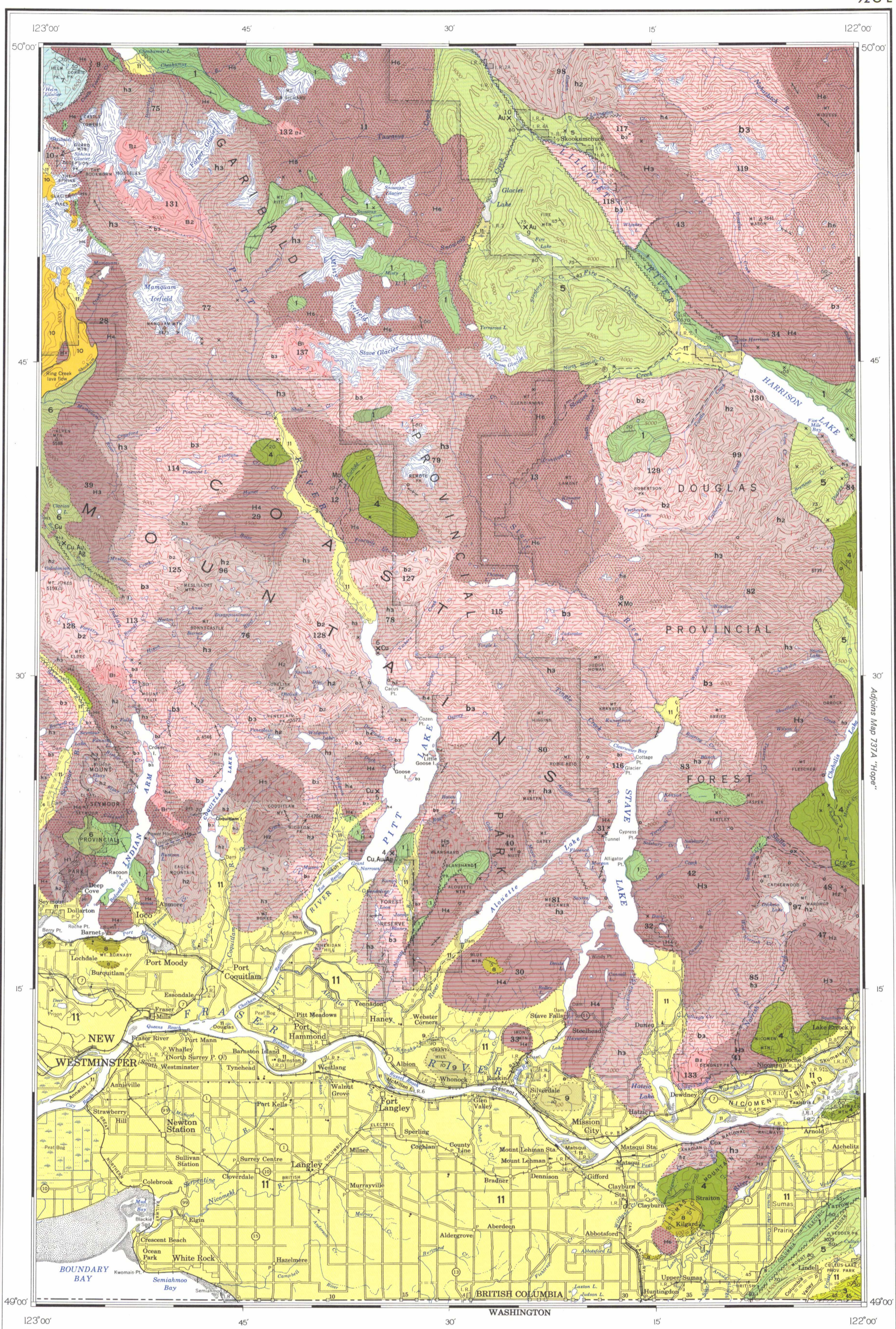
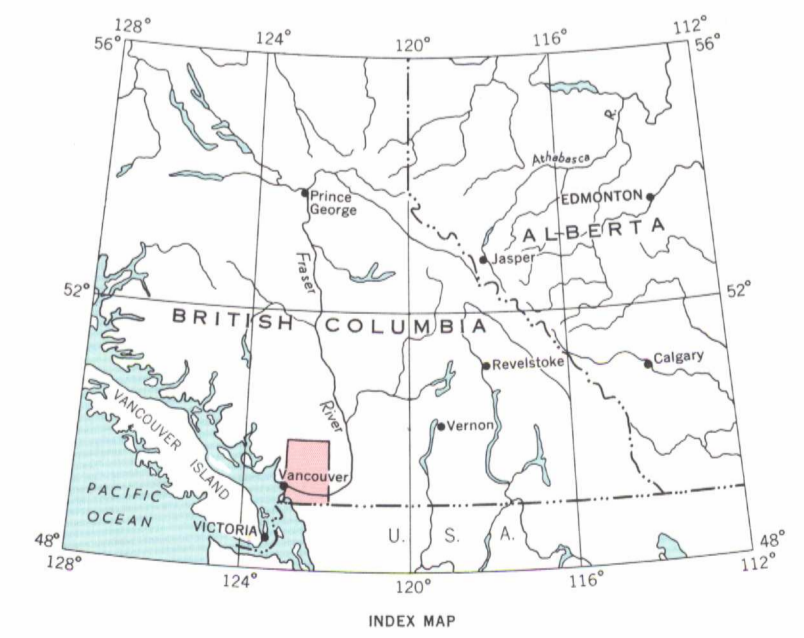
Geology by J.A. Roddick, 1953-1955;
the Fraser lowland by J.E. Armstrong, 1953-1955
To accompany G.S.C. Memoir 335 by J.A. Roddick

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1964

Road, all weather	.....	Route No.
Road, dry weather	.....
Cart track	.....
Railway, multiple track	.....
Railway, single track	.....
Power transmission line	.....
Church	.....
School	.....
Post Office	.....
Horizontal control point	.....
Boundary monument	.....
International boundary	.....
District boundary	.....
Indian Reserve, park, forest reserve boundary	.....
Intermittent stream	.....
Irrigation canal or ditch	.....
Dyke	.....
Glacier or snowfield	.....
Sand, gravel or mud	.....
Contours (interval 500 feet)	.....
Height in feet above mean sea-level	.....	5572

Base-map compiled and drawn by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1959.
Name revisions by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1963

Mean magnetic declination 22° 52' East, decreasing 3.0' annually.
Readings vary from 22° 33' in the SE corner to 23° 36' in the NW corner of the map-area

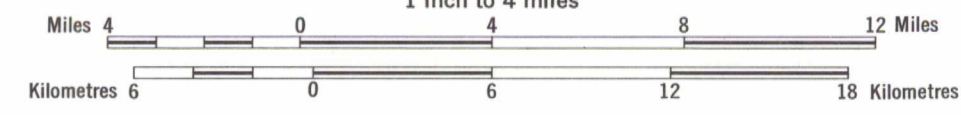


PUBLISHED, 1965
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MAP 1151A
GEOLOGY
PITT LAKE
(Vancouver, East Half)
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Scale 1:253,440
1 inch to 4 miles



G3401-C5
1910-
G4
ommc



1151A