

Transverse Mercator Projection

© Crown Copyrights reserved

QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT Snowfields and glaciers (boundaries replotted from vertical air photographs) Till, alluvium, colluvium; gravel, sand, silt (shown only where bedrock is extensively CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN McKAY GROUP (€0mk1-€0mk5) Slate and calcareous slate, grey and pale greenish grey; nodules and thin interbeds of micritic limestone Limestone, medium grey, micritic; dolomitized equivalents; interbeds of greenish-grey slate CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN and calcareous slate McKAY GROUP: undivided Slate and calcareous slate, green to medium grey-green; sparse nodules and interbeds of grey micritic limestone Limestone, medium grey, micritic, partly dolomitic; interbedded with greenish-grey slate and calcareous slate Slate and calcareous slate, light to medium €0mk1 green; sparse limestone nodules; orange weathering at base CAMBRIAN UPPER CAMBRIAN OTTERTAIL FORMATION: limestone, medium to dark grey, micritic; very finely crystalline dolomite bands and laminations; locally arenaceous (quartz); thick bedded CHANCELLOR FORMATION (upper part): Upper transitional unit: limestone, medium to dark grey, micritic; interbedded with light green to yellowish-green slate and calcareous slate Upper unit: slate, and calcareous slate, CAMBRIAN yellowish grey to greenish grey; sparse UPPER CAMBRIAN nodules and thin interbeds of grey micritic and oomicritic limestone CHANCELLOR FORMATION (upper part): undivided Middle unit: slate and calcareous slate, greenish grey; interbedded with limestone, grey, micritic, oolitic and calcarenitic Lower unit: slate and calcareous slate, yellowish grey to greenish grey, sparse nodules and thin interbeds of micritic and oomicritic limestone Upper unit: cleaved €chm2 argillaceous limestone, MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN some shale CHANCELLOR FORMATION (middle part): slate, CHANCELLOR FORMATION Lower unit: slate with (middle part): undivided reddish brown weathering thin beds of silty CHANCELLOR FORMATION (lower part): cleaved argillaceous limestone with irregular interbeds of brown and greenish brown shale and brown argillaceous dolomite

micritic, with dolomite partings and mottling; partly silty and sandy; dolomitized equivalents; minor siltstone and sandstone MIDDLE CAMBRIAN ARCTOMYS FORMATION: shale, purple-red, green and grey; siltstone, grey, yellow, dolomitic; dolomite, micritic, flaggy, orange weathering; mud cracks, salt crystal casts

CAMBRIAN

UPPER CAMBRIAN

partly oolitic

LYELL FORMATION: limestone, mainly dense, with

dolomite partings and mottling; partly laminated,

partly silty and sandy; minor fragmental limestone;

SULLIVAN FORMATION (upper part): shale,

brownish grey and greenish grey, calcareous; interbedded with limestone, mainly fragmental,

SULLIVAN FORMATION (middle part): limestone, mainly dense, with dolomite partings and mottling;

partly laminated, shaly and silty; minor fragmental

SULLIVAN FORMATION (lower part): shale, brownish grey, calcareous; interbedded with limestone, mainly fragmental; partly oolitic;

WATERFOWL FORMATION: limestone, mainly

PIKA FORMATION: limestone, mainly micritic,

limestone; dolomitized equivalents

minor siltstone at base

MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN

dolomitized equivalents; minor chert

flaggy with partings of argillaceous dolomite; argillaceous limestone and shale near base; dolomitized equivalents ELDON FORMATION: limestone, grey, micritic, dolomite mottled, massive; dolomitized

EASTERN MAIN RANGES ONLY

STEPHEN FORMATION: interbedded shale, grey Est Estb to green, and limestone, partly dense, flaggy with

dolomitic partings, partly fragmental; €stb; denotes thick "basinal" facies which lies west of the escarpment marking the edge of a carbonate bank comprising the upper part of the Cathedral Formation (McIlreath, 1977) CATHEDRAL FORMATION: limestone, massive,

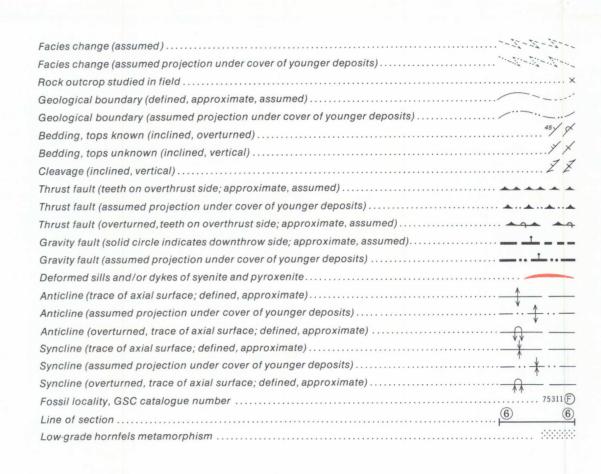
grey, micritic, dolomite mottled; dolomitized equivalents (includes MOUNT WHYTE FORMATION in structure section)

GOG GROUP: in structure section only

LOWER CAMBRIAN

UPPER PROTEROZOIC (HADRYNIAN) WINDERMERE SUPERGROUP

MIETTE GROUP: in structure section only



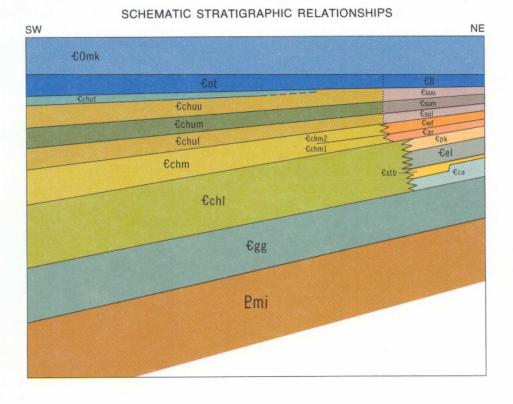
Geology by H.R. Balkwill, R.A. Price, D.G. Cook and E.W. Mountjoy based on studies of vertical air photographs, and on air and ground observations by J.D. Aitken, H.R. Balkwill, D.G. Cook, E.W. Mountjoy and R.A. Price (1964-1967); in northeastern part of area, modified after Cook (1975); in vicinity of Mount Burgess, modified after McIlreath (1977); in remainder of area, modified after Balkwill (1969)

REFERENCES

Balkwill, H.R.: Structural analysis of the Western Ranges, Rocky Mountains, near Golden, British Columbia; unpublished Ph.D. thesis; The University of Texas, Austin, Texas (1969).

Cook, D.G.: Geology of the Main Ranges of the Rocky Mountains from Vermilion Pass to Blaeberry River and Bow Lake, British Columbia-Alberta; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1368A (1975).

McIlreath, I.H.: Stratigraphic and sedimentary relationships at the western edge of the Middle Cambrian Carbonate facies belt, Field, British Columbia; unpublished Ph.D. thesis, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta (1977).



Geological cartography by G.S. Whitman, Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1972

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Approximate magnetic declination 1979, 22°06.4' East, decreasing 5.3' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY

