



- QUATERNARY**
- Q Unconsolidated sediments
- TERTIARY**
- Eocene and Oligocene**
- CARMANAH GROUP**
- Ts SOOKE FORMATION: sandstone, shale, conglomerate
 - Tm HESQUIAT FORMATION: siltstone, shale, sandstone, conglomerate
- Eocene (and older?)**
- Tg CATFACE INTRUSIONS: quartz diorite, agmatite
 - Tw1 METACHISE VOLCANICS: basaltic lava, pillow basalt, breccia, tuff, schistose metavolcanic rock
 - Tg1b SOOKE GABBRO: gabbro, minor quartz diorite
- CRETACEOUS**
- UPPER CRETACEOUS**
- NANAIMO GROUP**
- Ks HASLAM FORMATION: shale, siltstone; minor sandstone
 - Kc COMOX FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate; minor siltstone, shale
- TRIASSIC TO CRETACEOUS**
- LEECH RIVER FORMATION**
- M3 METAGREYWACKE-SCHIST UNIT: metagreywacke, meta-arkose, quartz-feldspar, schistose
 - M2 ARGILLITE-METAGREYWACKE UNIT: thinly bedded greywacke and argillite, slate, phyllite, quartz-biotite schist
 - M1 CHERT-ARGILLITE-VOLCANIC UNIT: ribbon chert, cherty argillite, metabryolite, metabasalt, chlorite schist
- PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX**
- Mp1 ARGILLITE-METASILTSTONE UNIT: metasiltstone, argillite, minor conglomerate
 - Mp2 CHERT-ARGILLITE-VOLCANIC UNIT: ribbon chert, cherty argillite, basaltic lava tuff, volcanic breccia, chlorite schist
- JURASSIC**
- LOWER JURASSIC**
- BONANZA GROUP**
- Jb1 basaltic to rhyolitic tuff, breccia, flows, sills and dykes, minor argillite, siltstone
- LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC**
- ISLAND INTRUSIONS**
- Jg granodiorite, quartz diorite
- UPPER PALEOZOIC AND ? OR TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC**
- Pm1 WESTCOAST COMPLEX: quartz diorite, diorite, tonalite, amphibolite, agmatite; minor metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks
 - Pm2 recrystallized limestone, skarn
- TRIASSIC (MIDDLE? AND UPPER TRIASSIC)**
- VANCOUVER GROUP**
- Ts1 QUINTON FORMATION (includes PARSON BAY FORMATION): limestone; minor calcareous siltstone, shale, cherty limestone, chert
 - Ts2 KARLSTEN FORMATION: pillow basalt, breccia, tuff, minor flows
- PALEOZOIC**
- SICKER GROUP (Pn - Pp)**
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN**
- Pn BUTTE LAKE FORMATION: limestone, greywacke, argillite, chert
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN**
- Pm1 SEDIMENT-SILL UNIT: argillite, greywacke, chert, diabase sills
- LOWER DEVONIAN AND OLDER**
- Pw1 MYRA FORMATION: well-bedded siliceous tuff and breccia, argillite, rhynchonella in flows and sills, minor basic tuff, quartz-sericite schist, phyllite, massive sulphides
 - Pw2 NITINAT FORMATION: pillow lava and breccia of augite (uralite) porphyry, basic tuff, chlorite-actinolite schist

Geological boundary, approximate - - - - -

Fault, approximate - - - - -

Anticlinal axis - - - - -

Synclinal axis - - - - -

bedding, inclined, vertical, overturned - - - - -

Foliation - - - - -

Foliation, with plunge of lineation - - - - -

Gneissosity - - - - -

Elevations and contours in metres - - - - -

Geology by J.E. Muller, 1973-1981

REFERENCE

Shielded Lands	Boundaries	Reference
Shielded Lands	Boundaries	Reference

GEOLOGY OF NITINAT LAKE MAP AREA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:125 000
 (1 Centimetre = 125 Kilometres)

Map and index with grid box by J.E. Muller, 1973-1981

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS

NITINAT LAKE, B.C.
MAP 92-C-NE
AND PARTS OF 92-C AND 92-C
FIRST STATUS EDITION

INTRODUCTION

This map was prepared by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) as a part of its basic geological mapping program. The map area is located in the southern part of the island of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The map area is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the south, and the Fraser River to the east. The map area is approximately 100 km by 100 km in extent.

The geological map was prepared from field observations, aerial photographs, and historical maps. The map shows the distribution of various geological units, faults, and structural features. The map is intended for use by geologists, engineers, and other professionals who require detailed geological information for their work.

STRUCTURE

The structure of the region is generally complex, with a variety of geological features. The map shows a series of parallel mountain ranges trending north-south. The most prominent of these ranges is the Coast Range, which runs along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Other ranges include the Olympic Mountains to the west, the Cascade Range to the east, and the Vancouver Mountains to the south. The map also shows a series of faults, including the Seattle Fault, the Tacoma Fault, and the Longview Fault. These faults are generally oriented north-south or northeast-southwest. The map also shows a series of folds, including the Seattle Syncline and the Tacoma Syncline. These folds are generally oriented north-south or northeast-southwest. The map also shows a series of thrust faults, including the Seattle Thrust and the Tacoma Thrust. These faults are generally oriented north-south or northeast-southwest.

SYNOPSIS

The map shows a variety of geological units, including Quaternary, Tertiary, and Cretaceous rocks. The Quaternary units are unconsolidated sediments. The Tertiary units include the Carmannah Group, the Leech River Formation, and the Nanaimo Group. The Cretaceous units include the Haslam Formation and the Comox Formation. The map also shows a series of faults and structural features, including the Seattle Fault, the Tacoma Fault, and the Longview Fault. The map also shows a series of folds, including the Seattle Syncline and the Tacoma Syncline. The map also shows a series of thrust faults, including the Seattle Thrust and the Tacoma Thrust.