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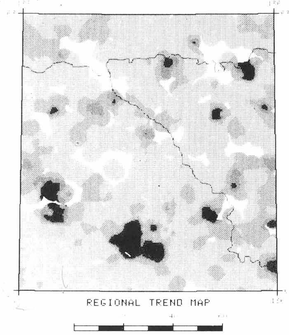
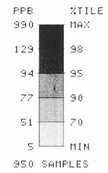
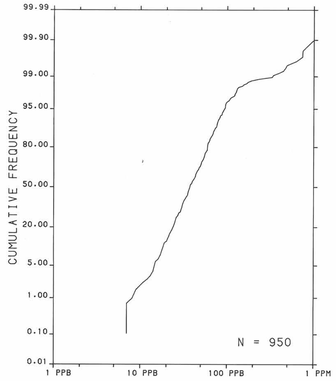
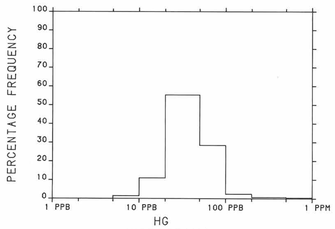
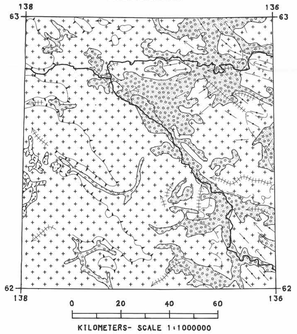




The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function ($1/d^3$) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically enriched, or large metallic deposits undergoing weathering would be expected to produce identifiable anomalies







Geological Survey of Canada
Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division

CONTRACTORS

Sample collection by Rogers Exploration Services Ltd., Whitehorse
Sample preparation by Golder Associates, Ottawa
Gold analysis by Chemex Labs Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

Sediment chemical analysis by Barringer Magenta ltd., Rexdale, Ontario
Water chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary

This map forms one of a series of maps released by the Geological Survey of Canada, Open Files 1217 to 1220. Each Open File consists of maps of various geochemical variables: 21 for stream sediment, 3 for stream water and 1 sample site location

Copies of map material and listings of field observations and analytical data, from which the material was prepared, may be available at users expense by application to:

K.G. Campbell Corporation
880 Wellington St.
Bay 238
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 6K7

The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:

The Director
Computer Science Centre
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

Undivided surficial deposits; alluvium, glacial till and moraine, outwash and ice contact deposits, volcanic ash, loess, colluvium

Glaciers and permanent snowfields

Bedrock exposures; includes discontinuous veneer of undivided glacial drift

SYMBOLS

Surficial deposit boundary . . . . . .

Limit of Pre-Reid ice advance . . . . . .

Limit of McConnell (Ruby) ice advance . . . . . .

Meltwater channels, outwash deposits, indicating direction of flow . . . .

Glaciation lineation parallel to ice flow direction, includes fluting, crag and tail, roches moutonees and drumlinoid forms, direction of flow indicated . . . . . .

Drumlinoid form, direction of movement inferred, not inferred . . . . . .

Sources of information:
Bostock, H.S. (1936) Geology - CARMACKS SHEET, Yukon Territory, Canada Department of Mines, Bureau of Economic Geology, Geological Survey, Map 340A (1:253,440 scale)
Hughes, O.L., Campbell, R.B., Muller, J.E., and Wheeler, J.O. (1968) Glacial Map of Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 6-1968, (1:1 000 000 scale) to accompany GSC Paper 68-34
Prest, V.K., Grant, D.R., and Rampton, V.N. (1967) Glacial Map of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada (1:5 000 000 scale)

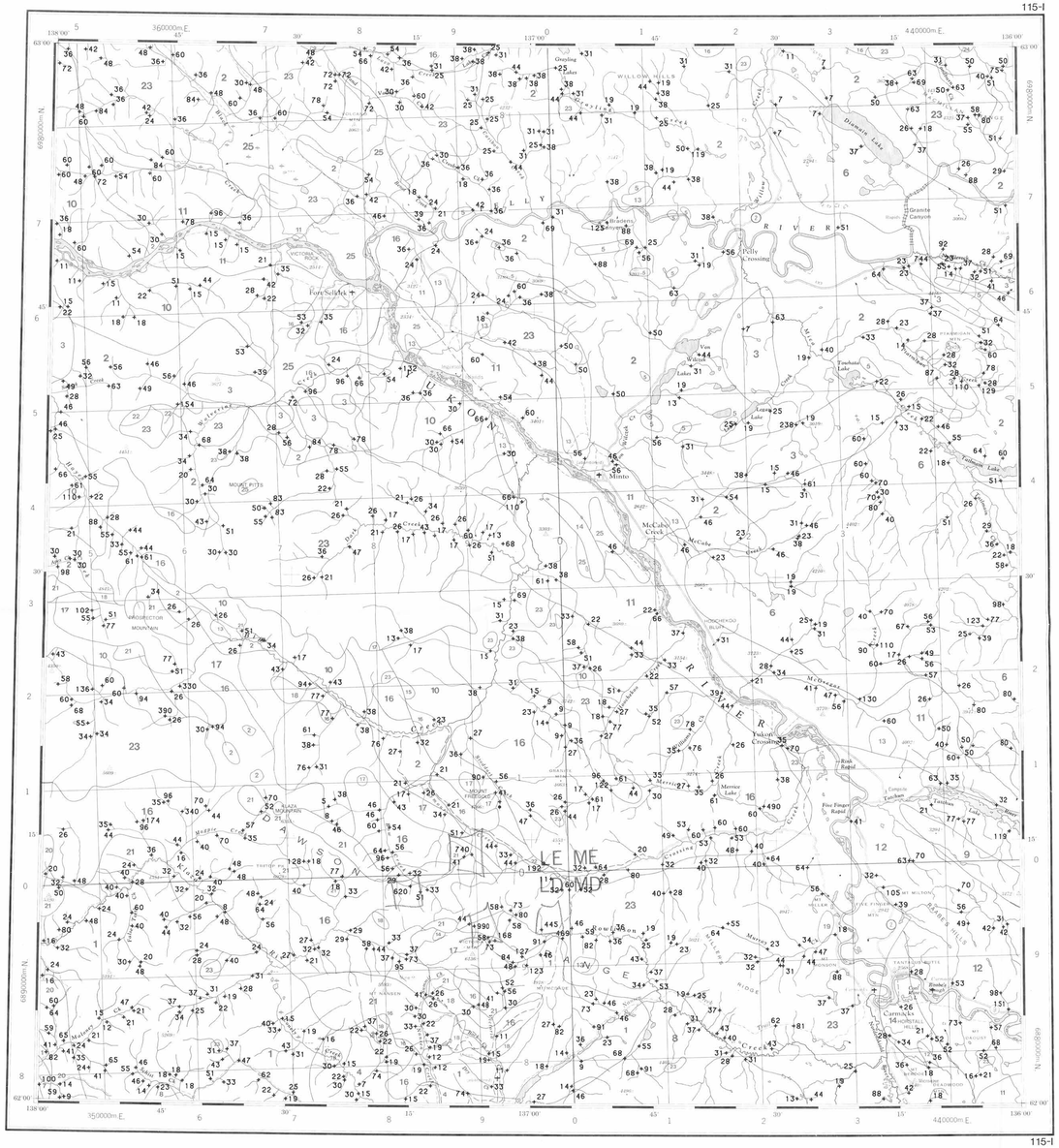
Canada

Contribution to the Canada/Yukon Subsidiary Agreement on Mineral Resources 1985-1989 under the Canada/Yukon Economic Development Agreement

Yukon Government

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES

115-I



115-I

Elevation in feet above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 1986, 30°25' East, decreasing 13.6' annually. Readings vary from 30°14' E in the SE corner to 30°36' E in the NW corner of the map area

MERCURY (ppb)
GSC OPEN FILE 1220
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 85-1985
CANADA-YUKON
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1984-89)
STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY, 1985

Scale 1:250 000

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1974
Streams were revised by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition

MERCURY (ppb)

GSC OPEN FILE 1220

SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY, 1985

LEGEND

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY		
	RECENT		
	SELKIRK GROUP		
	25	RS 64*	Basalt, andesite flows, breccia, tuff
	TERTIARY		
	LATE TERTIARY		
	24	LTG 62	Rhyolite porphyry, granite, granodiorite
	OLIGOCENE AND MIOCENE		
	CARMACKS GROUP		
	23	OMCV 60	Andesite, basalt, breccia
	OLIGOCENE		
	CARMACKS GROUP		
	22	OCS 60	Conglomerate, sandstone, shale
	EOCENE		
	MOUNT NANSEN GROUP		
	21	EMN 59	Acid to intermediate tuff, breccia
	LOWER TERTIARY		
	20	TFP 58	Feldspar porphyry dykes, flows
	19	TVB 58	Basalt
	EARLY TERTIARY		
	18	ETF 57	Granite and syenite porphyry, rhyolite
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS		
	17	KY 52	Syenite, monzonite
	16	KQM 52	Quartz monzonite, granodiorite; CASSIAR quartz monzonite, alaskite
	JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS		
	DEZADEASH GROUP		
	15	JKD 51	Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, volcanics
	14	JKT 51	TANTALUS: Conglomerate, siltstone, arkose, coal
	13	JKDI 51	Diorite, hornblende diorite
	JURASSIC		
	LABERGE GROUP		
	12	JL 47	Greywacke, arkose, conglomerate
	TRIASSIC		
	11	TV 42	Basaltic greenstone
	10	TGDN 42	Foliated hornblende granodiorite, quartz
	UPPER TRIASSIC		
	LEWES RIVER GROUP		
	9	UTC 45	Limestone
	MESOZOIC UNDIVIDED		
	8	MQM 41	Porphyritic quartz monzonite
	7	MGD 41	Granodiorite, quartz monzonite
	6	MGDN 41	Foliated hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite
PALEOZOIC	PALEOZOIC UNDIVIDED		
	5	PC 09	Limestone
	4	PM 09	Amphibolite, schist, gneiss
	3	PGDN 09	PELLY GNEISS: Foliated to gneissic granodiorite
	CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN		
	2	CPSN 35	Schist, gneiss, includes BIG SALMON METAMORPHIC COMPLEX
	HADRYNIAN AND CAMBRIAN		
	1	HCSN 08	Schist, gneiss, quartzite

*A mnemonic code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations

Geological boundary . . . . . .
Fault . . . . . .
No analytical result . . . . . .

Geological base and legend are derived from: Map 1398A, MACMILLAN RIVER, YUKON - DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE - ALASKA, NTS SHEET 105, 115. Compiled by H. Gabrielse, D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, S.L. Blusson and R.B. Campbell, Geological Survey of Canada, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1980. 1:1 000 000 scale

MERCURY (ppb)
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SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY, 1985