QUATERNARY

LAMBLY CREEK BASALT: rusty weathering black basalt, with hornblende, biotite and pyroxene phenocrysts to 5 mm in an aphanitic black matrix: occurs as columnar jointed flows, a few metres thick above Mesozoic strata, K-Ar age of 0.762 Ma determined by

TERTIARY MIOCENE

mTv	PLATEAU BASALT: andesite and basalt with augite and nornblended phenocrysts to 5 mm in a black aphanitic matrix: forms massive flows to 20 m thick: locally underlain by poorly sorted boulder conglomerate and pebbly sandstone: K-Ar cooling ages of 2.9 and 14.9 Ma: includes
	Daves Creek Basalt (14.9 Ma) and Carrot Mountain alkali basalt (11.8 M

EOCENE OLALLA RHYOLITE: rhyolite breccia, massive obsidian and related dykes

MARRON GROUP Undifferentiated andesite, dacite and trachyte of the Marron Group: may include minor epiclastic rocks equivalent to Ewl and Esb.

Ema

brecciated chert (Shoemaker Formation, Es1), and brecciated granite (Oliver Granite, Es2) resting as fault slices hundreds of metres across, above the White Lake Formation on gently dipping faults: includes undifferentiated polymictic fanglomerate and arkose resting unconformably on these brecciated rocks: near Rock Creek includes heterogeneous epiclastic breccia (Klondike Mountain Formation)

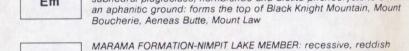
WHITE LAKE FORMATION: massive to thick bedded volcanic breccia and

pyroclastic rocks with clasts of Trepanier Rhyolite and Kitley Lake and

SKAHA FORMATION: brecciated greenstone (Old Tom Formation),

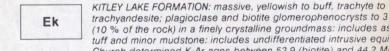


ellow Lake formations: includes interbedded medium and thin beds of brown sandstone and clayey siltstone, minor carbonaceous seams: includes minor trachyte and andesite. Palynomorphs from Powers Creek indicate a Middle Eocene or older age MARAMA FORMATION: medium brownish grey, flow banded dacite with subhedral plagioclase, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts to 5 mm in



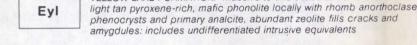
En

MARAMA FORMATION-NIMPIT LAKE MEMBER: recessive, reddish weathering, amygdaloidal, trachyandesite with minor intercalated pyroclastic deposits: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents



trachyandesite; plagioclase and biotite glomerophenocrysts to 3 cm (10 % of the rock) in a finely crystalline groundmass: includes ash flow tuff and minor mudstone: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents. Church determined K-Ar ages between 52.9 (biotite) and 44.2 Ma (whole-rocks)

YELLOW LAKE FORMATION: massive to thick, tabular flows of buff to



phenocrysts and primary analcite, abundant zeolite fills cracks and amygdules: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents TREPANIER RHYOLITE: white and locally pink, greenish or light grey,



SPRINGBROOK FORMATION: poorly sorted, massive to thick bedded, immature, coarse boulder and pebble conglomerate. Clasts to 50 cm are rounded, but of low sphericity and are locally derived (chert, reenstone, granite, and other pre-Eocene rocks with fewer Marron Group clasts, mainly Yellow Lake and Kitley formations). Near Rock Creek this unit consists of white to light grey, medium bedded, eldspathic sandstone, siltstone and shale with coaly partings, named

flow banded rhyolite with subhedral quartz, hornblende and biotite

phenocysts to 3 mm in an aphanitic matrix. K-Ar ages of 47.7 and 46 ± 2 Ma were determined by Church (1981) west of Trepanier

CORYELL SYENITE: alkalic to calc-alkalic, high level, pink and buff syenite and quartz monzonite and trachytic pink feldspar porphyry dykes: plutonic equivalent of the Marron Group especially the Kitley Lake Formation: gradational to pulaskite and to Shingle Creek Porphyry: probably includes JKg undifferentiated in East half of map area: poorly

SHINGLE CREEK PORPHYRY: massive, buff and pink, fine grained porphyritic granite and felsite with euhedral phenocrysts of K-feldspar to 10 cm across: occurs as dykes under, and feeders to, the volcanic rocks of the Marron Group, especially the Kitley Lake Formation: a shallow level equivalent of the Coryell Syenite: includes rhomb porphyries and related rocks

the Kettle River Formation

Egn

"OKANAGAN GNEISS": massive, medium grey weathering, resistant ornblende-biotite granodiorite orthogneiss: strongly foliated: grades to mylonitic gneiss, mylonite and blastomylonite: minor amphibolite and paragneiss- minor schist: minor pegmatite and aplite: strongly chloritized along Okanagan Fault: grades eastward (and up the structural succession) to JKg, mJg and Pm units of which it is presumed as to the sheared equivalent: probably also includes sheared equivalents of the Anarchist Group: presumed sheared and thermally overprinted during the Eocene: Egn1- quartz chlorite microbreccia and related altered rocks close to the Okanagan Fault

Massive, light grey weathering, biotite granite gneiss and granodiorite

Egng

gneiss with pegmatite veins and sills Hornblende granodiorite: massive, resistant, grey weathering, coarse grained, equigranular mesocratic with euhedral fresh black hornblende

CRETACEOUS AND/OR JURASSIC

OKANAGAN BATHOLITH: massive, light grey weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, unfoliated to weakly foliated, fresh biotite granodiorite and granite: includes undifferentiated granodiorite of the Nelson suite: age poorly constrained

crystals; locally weakly foliated: age poorly constrained

OLIVER PLUTON: massive, unfoliated, medium grained porphyritic biotite

granite with weakly foliated, equigranular hornblende granodiorite along the southern border: includes Jod, biotite-hornblende diorite agmatite and Jog, massive garnet-muscovite granite; age poorly constrained

OSOYOOS GRANODIORITE: recessive, pasty greenish, hornblende granodiorite: pervasively saussuritized, chloritized, sheared and fractured; age unknown MIDDLE JURASSIC

mJg

NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS: massive, generally moderately foliated, medium grey weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite and granite: includes undifferentiated biotite granite of the Valhalla suite: age poorly

OLALLA PYROXENITE: black, fresh, massive, medium- to coarsemJum grained pyroxenite, hornblendite, serpentinite and peridotite

> KRUGER SYENITE: massive, medium grained, biotite hornblende granodiorite with a marginal zone of megacrystic, mesocratic coarse

grained hornblende syenite

UPPER TRIASSIC AND/OR LOWER JURASSIC ROSSLAND AND/NICOLA GROUPS

Massive greenstone, andesite, latite, agglomerate and volcanic breccia of greenstone fragments locally with limestone clasts, minor greywacke: minor interbedded limestone: includes lenses of silicified equivalents: may include undifferentiated Lower Jurassic volcanics of similar lithology

Rusty weathering, black pyritic slate, phyllite and argillite, locally silicified or "cherty": minor quartzite:minor interbedded argillaceous limestone: includes undifferentiated greenstone lenses

LEGEND

ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER TRIASSIC OLD TOM FORMATION: massive andesitic greenstone and greenstone breccia: locally includes large, extensive, strongly silicified equivalents

in irregular bodies and lenses with gradational boundaries, which are undifferentiated: includes a few small lenses of undifferentiated limestone: minor diorite: unit is poorly understood: known to contain Ordovician, Carboniferous and Triassic fossils- undifferentiated; relations to Shoemaker Formation are gradational

SHOEMAKER FORMATION: massive, greyish green silicified volcanic rocks, including "cherty" tuff and breccia: includes undifferentiated massive greenstone: may include chert: generally fractured and broken lar spaced cleavage: may be largely the silicified equivalent of the Old Tom Formation

INDEPENDENCE FORMATION: massive greenstone-volcanic breccia with greenstone fragments- includes large undifferentiated silicified lenses: includes lenses of undifferentiated limestone: resembles the uTri Old Tom and Shoemaker formations

MIDDLE AND (?)LOWER TRIASSIC

BROOKLYN LIMESTONE AND "SHARPSTONE CONGLOMERATE": white weathering, thick bedded, light grey limestone commonly with rounded to angular detrital "chert" grains: minor greenish siltstone and massive, resistant, breccia with angular, roughly equant, clasts to 10 cm across, of "chert" and greenstone and locally limestone in a matrix of coarse sand and grit of the same material: grades to "chert" sandstone and "chert" grit by decrease in grain size: minor green and black argillite, partly a fine grained tuff: grains and matrix strongly silicified: "chert" and andesitic greenstone fragments derived mainly from the Knob Hill Group; limestone mostly from the Brooklyn Formation, and locally from the Attwood Group: limestone contains Middle Triassic fossils

CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN

KNOB HILL GROUP: massive "chert" (largely silicified greenstone), greenstone and amphibolite: minor limestone or marble: minor "sharpstone": age unknown

ATTWOOD GROUP: light grey limestone with minor interbedded chert:

CARBONIFEROUS

BLIND CREEK FORMATION: medium bedded grey limestone and calcareous argillite; lacks penetrative fabrics, low greenschist facies metamorphism

BARSLOW FORMATION: thin bedded, brown, silty slate and argillaceous siltstone: lacks penetrative fabrics, low greenschist facies metamorphism

CARBONIFEROUS OR OLDER

ANARCHIST GROUP: dark grey weathering, recessive, amphibolite, greenstone, quartz-chlorite schist, quartz-biotite schist, minor erpentinized peridotite: "chert" breccia that resembles Trbc is locally included: CPap- peridotite and serpentinized equivalents: CPaaamphibolite: age unknown

KOBAU GROUP: undivided amphibolite, greenschist, quartzite, mica schist, greenstone- minor marble: strongly foliated with penetrative CPko

ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN? Schist, thin bedded argillaceous limestone, slate and limestone includes

metamorphosed equivalents mostly biotite-diopside-quartz skarn and

?PROTEROZOIC AND/PALEOZOIC? **GRAND FORKS GNEISS**

marble: age unknown

Mylonitic biotite leucogranodiorite: Preto unit X

Medium crystalline, well foliated biotite hornblende granodiorite orthogneiss: Preto unit IX

Amphibolite, amphibolitic gneiss, minor marble: Preto unit IV

Coarsely crystalline garnet-biotite schist, interfoliated quartzite, minor marble, abundant pegmatite and leucogneiss: Preto unit III

Coarsely crystalline, thick layered quartzite, minor marble and pegmatite: Preto unit II

Sillimanite-biotite-quartz paragneiss, amphibolite and amphibolitic gneiss, marble, biotite schist and gneiss, garnet-biotite-quartz schist, micaceous quartzite: includes minor leuco-orthogneiss:Preto unit I

MONASHEE GNEISS: grey, massive, biotite granodiorite gneiss: gradational westward with Egn, but not overprinted by the Eocene event that affected the rocks nearer the Okanagan Fault: may be equivalent or related to Pgf: may include equivalents of ODs: age unknown

MAP SYMBOLS

Trend and plunge of lineation and minor folds. Inferred fault, age and displacement unknown. Slide- inferred fault in metamorphosed rocks, roughly parallel Mineral occurrence with commonly used name. Locality with radiometric age determination, K-bi, wr, hb, ser,ms- potassium argon model age on biotite, whole-rock, hornblende, sericite and muscovite respectively: U-zirc low 80 up 1500- Uranium lead age on zircon with upper and lower intercept ages as noted: F-ap, sp- fission track ages on apatite and sphene respectively: Sr-bi, fsp, ms, wr- Rubidium-strontium ages on biotite, feldspar, muscovite and whole-rock respectively.

Fossil locality- fossil type as follows:

O Conodonts Ammonites

Brachiopods □ Plant macrofossils O Other

Geology compiled 1985, 1986 by Dirk Tempelman-Kluit, from sources referenced with new fieldwork during 1983, 1984. I acknowledge the excellent help in compilation by J. Rhodes, A. Jung, R.A. Arnold, E.A. Fuller, and G. Lynch. By his continuing interest in the geology of this region, Rick Myers of British Columbia Geological Survey at Kamloops, encouraged me to complete this work

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SHEET 6 OF 6

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA OMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA OTTAWA 1989