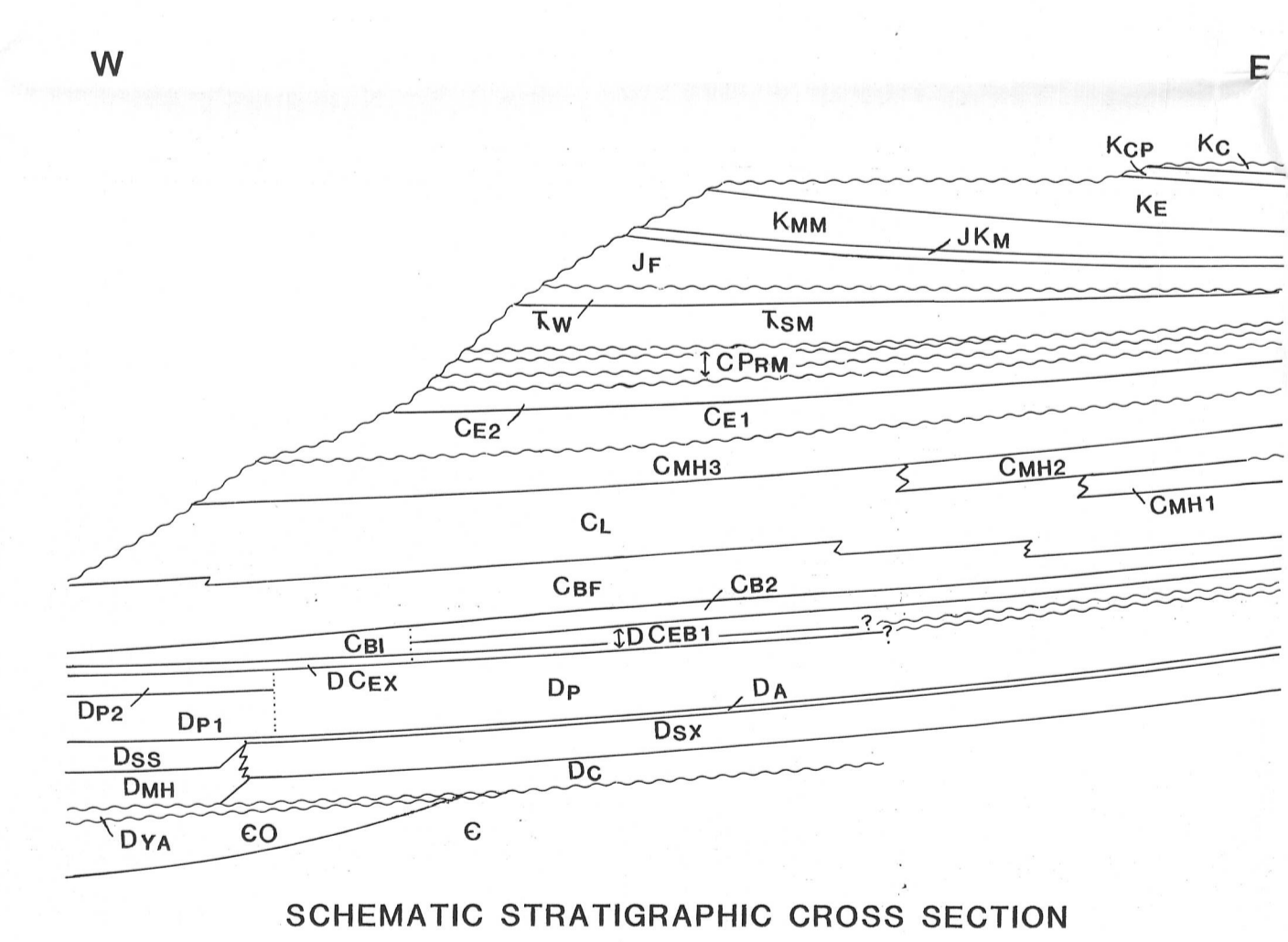
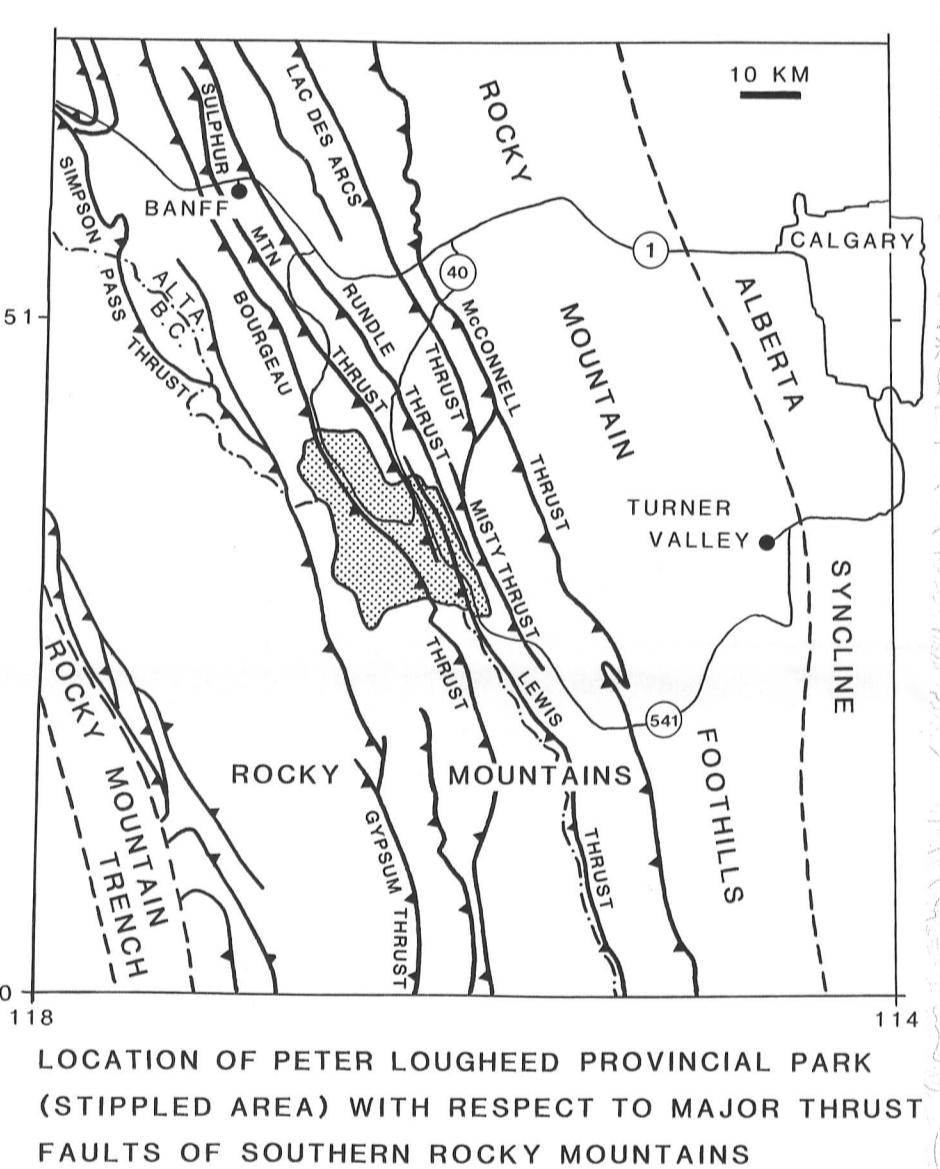


- QUATERNARY**
- QSL Landslide
 - QMR Neoglacal moraines
 - QRG Rock glacier
- LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- BLAIRMORR GROUP (KCP-KC)
 - KC UPPER UNIT: pebble to cobble conglomerate
 - KCP LOWER UNIT: (Pocaterera Creek Member); green and red mudstone with calcareous nodules and crusts (caliche horizons), sandstone, pebble conglomerate
 - KCD CADOMIN FORMATION
 - KOOTENAY GROUP (JKM-KE)
 - JKM MORRISSEY FORMATION: sandstone, minor mudstone, rare coal
 - KE ELK FORMATION: interbedded sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, shale, minor conglomerate, thin coals, clastic siltst commonly carbonaceous
 - KMM MIST MOUNTAIN FORMATION: carbonaceous siltstone, carbonaceous sandstone, carbonaceous mudstone and shale, thin to thick coal seams, minor carbonaceous, conglomeratic sandstone
- JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- JKM MORRISSEY FORMATION: sandstone, minor mudstone, rare coal
- JURASSIC**
- JF FERNE FORMATION: shale, siltstone and very fine grained sandstone (mainly in upper part)
- TRIASSIC**
- SPRAY RIVER GROUP (TSW-TS)
 - TW WHITEHORSE FORMATION: dolomite, carbonate collapse breccia, dolomitic siltstone and quartz sandstone, red and green mudstone and siltstone
 - TSM SULPHUR MOUNTAIN FORMATION: calcareous and dolomitic siltstone, siltstone, silty mudstone, shale, commonly brown and flaggy weathering
- UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN**
- CPRM ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUPERGROUP (from base to top): siliceous and dolomitic quartz sandstone (Misty Formation); silty dolomite, dolomitic quartz sandstone (Kananaskis Formation); phoshatic siltstone, dark grey shale (Johnston Canyon Formation); chert with subordinate siltstone (Ranger Canyon Formation)
- LOWER CARBONIFEROUS**
- RUNDLE GROUP (CL-CI)
 - CE2 UPPER UNIT (Todhunter Member): dolomitic and siliceous quartz sandstone, silty and sandy dolomite, minor green and maroon siltstone and shale; more brightly coloured than overlying quartz sandstones of Rocky Mountain Supergroup
 - CE1 LOWER UNIT: light to medium grey, lime wackestone, packstone and grainstone, dolomite; carbonates commonly cherty and sandy; green and locally red waxy shales with calcareous nodules (caliche horizons) at base
 - CE ETHERINGTON FORMATION
 - CMH3 UPPER UNIT (Opal and Carnarvon members): medium to dark grey, lime wackestone, packstone and grainstone, argillaceous carbonate, carbonates commonly cherty; subordinate shale (Opal Member); light grey dolomitic, lime packstone and wackestone with minor shale interbeds form thin Carnarvon Member at top
 - CMH2 MIDDLE UNIT (Salter and Loomis members): light grey, resistant lime grainstone, commonly oolitic (Loomis Member); brown weathering, recessive, silty to cherty dolomite, cherty limestone and siltstone (Salter Member) at base
 - CMH1 LOWER UNIT (Wileman and Bari members): light grey, resistant lime grainstone (Bari Member); brown weathering, recessive silty dolomite and siltstone (Wileman Member) at base
 - CL LIVINGSTONE FORMATION: light grey, resistant, skeletal, lime grainstone and packstone, locally cherty; dolomitized equivalents
 - CMH MOUNT HEAD FORMATION
- BANFF FORMATION (CB1-CB3)**
- CBF UPPER UNIT: cherty lime wackestone, packstone and dolomite; dark bedded chert with carbonate lenses; minor lime grainstone (upper part); Cbf- brown weathering
 - CB2 MIDDLE UNIT: interbedded chert, spiculate and spicular carbonates form a resistant unit at base; overlain by recessive black siliceous shale, argillaceous carbonates, chert and locally minor siltstone.
 - CB1 LOWER UNIT: recessive, black shales, interbedded with argillaceous to cherty, spicular, lime wackestone and spiculate in upper part.
 - CBR LOWER AND MIDDLE UNITS: undivided
- UPPER DEVONIAN AND LOWER CARBONIFEROUS**
- DCE1 EXSHAW FORMATION: rusty weathering, recessive, black shale (lower part); brown weathering, dolomitic and calcareous, commonly bioturbated siltstone (upper part)
 - DCEB1 EXSHAW FORMATION AND LOWER UNIT BANFF FORMATION: undivided
- UPPER DEVONIAN**
- DP2 UPPER UNIT: argillaceous, wavy bedded limestone, commonly cherty; cleaved in western exposures; subordinate, thin, more resistant limestone interbeds
 - DP1 LOWER UNIT: resistant, massive weathering, burrow mottled, dolomitic, peloidal limestone; minor argillaceous limestone, commonly altered to a dark dolostone near the Bourgeau thrust
 - DA ALEXO FORMATION: dolomitic and calcareous sandstone and siltstone, silty carbonate, sandstone and siltstone, minor shale
 - DSS SASSENACH FORMATION: interbedded quartzite siltstone or sandstone, dark shale, argillaceous and silty limestone (near base and top)
 - DP PALLISER FORMATION
- FARBHOLME GROUP (D-DMH)**
- DMH MOUNT HAWK FORMATION: calcareous shale, argillaceous limestone, shale, limestone (more common near base)
 - DSX SOUTHESK FORMATION: light grey weathering, fine- to coarse crystalline dolostone
 - DC CARN FORMATION: dark grey and brownish grey, medium- to coarse- crystalline dolostone, with Amphipora and stromatopoid rich beds; local gypsum (near Mount Invinible) tentatively assigned to Cairn Formation
- MIDDLE DEVONIAN**
- DYA YAHATINDA FORMATION: tan, red and green weathering sandy dolostone, red and green mudstone and silty mudstone; tan weathering dolostone; grey weathering quartz sandstone, silty limestone
- SUBSURFACE ONLY**
- UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN (Undivided)
 - EO argillaceous limestone, limestone, calcareous shale, dolostone, quartz sandstone
- CAMBRIAN (Undivided)**
- E limestone, dolomite, shale



- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed, projected under cover)
- Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined)
- Bedding, tops unknown (vertical)
- Cleavage (inclined)
- Minor fold axis (trend and plunge)
- Diagrammatic profile of sets of minor folds viewed to the northwest
- Fault, normal (defined, approximate, assumed, projected under cover)
- Fault, reverse or thrust (defined, approximate, assumed, projected under cover)
- Fault, transverse (defined, approximate, assumed, projected under cover)
- Anticline, upright (defined, approximate, assumed, projected under cover)
- Syncline, upright (defined, approximate, assumed, projected under cover)
- Anticline, syncline, overturned
- Change in stratigraphic level of map unit contact (denoted by dotted line)
- Glacial moraine; limit of more extensive Neoglacal moraine material
- Gypsum deposit

Geological interpretation by M.E. McMechan, 1988, based on studies of vertical airphotographs and ground and air observations by M.E. McMechan, 1988, G.B. Leach, 1984, and ground observations by R.G. Gregg, 1964, P.J. Street, 1964, R.A. Price, 1964 and H.U. Bienenstein, 1965.