

Diagrammatic rock stratigraphic cross-section

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT: Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS: SELWYN PLUTONIC SUITE: Ks2, locally megacrystic (K-feldspar) biotite granite and granodiorite; shading of country rock adjacent pluton shows extent of hornfels

TRIASSIC

JONES LAKE FORMATION: thin bedded, ripple cross-laminated, siltstone and fine grained sandstone, shale

PALEOZOIC

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN: UPPER DEVONIAN TO MID-MISSISSIPPIAN: EARLY GROUP (Dp - Dm): PREVOST FORMATION: DmP1, (patterned) chert-quartz sandstone, chert pebble conglomerate; minor shale; DmP2, brown weathering shale; minor chert-quartz sandstone

LOWER TO UPPER DEVONIAN

DP: PORTRAIT LAKE FORMATION: DP2, black, gun-blue and bluish-white weathering, black, siliceous shale; thin- to medium-bedded, black chert

LOWER DEVONIAN

DGB: GRIZZLY BEAR FORMATION: blue-grey weathering, resistant, thin- to very thick-bedded, grey crystalline limestone characterized by abundant crinoid stem fragments with twin axial canals

SILURIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

SDS: SAPPER FORMATION: SDS2, (illy limestone member - upper Sapper) tan, buff or dark grey weathering, recessive, thin bedded, laminated, argillaceous fine crystalline limestone

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

UPPER SILURIAN: ROAD RIVER GROUP (Os0 - Ss): SS: STEEL FORMATION: not present

LOWER ORDOVICIAN TO MIDDLE SILURIAN

OSD: DUO LAKE FORMATION: OSd1, black, gun-blue, or silvery white weathering, recessive, black shale and minor thin interbeds of fine crystalline black limestone and black chert

CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN: RABBITKILL FORMATION: COR1 white to buff weathering, laminated or thin bedded, fine crystalline, locally nodular, blue-grey limestone; minor local volcanic tuff

LOWER CAMBRIAN

SEKWI FORMATION: undivided: Cs1, (carbonate member - lower Sekwi) grey to buff weathering, thin bedded, locally wavy bedded and nodular, fine crystalline, blue-grey to black limestone; upper one-third of unit is white weathering, massive, fine crystalline, grey dolomite; Cs2, (clastic member - upper Sekwi) light orange to brown weathering, medium- to thick-bedded, medium grained, grey quartz sandstone, purple weathering, purple siltstone and dolomitic siltstone; bright orange weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, fine crystalline dolomite

PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

UPPER PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN: VAMPIRE FORMATION: dark brown to rust weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, greenish grey shale siltstone, and very fine grained quartz sandstone

UPPER PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN

HYLAND GROUP (PY - PCN): NARCHILLA FORMATION: PCN1, maroon, dark blue-grey, or green weathering, recessive shale, thin bedded or laminated in like colours; minor thin- to medium-bedded, fine grained, pale green, quartz arenite to subarkose and pale green to tan shale

UPPER PROTEROZOIC

YUSEZYU FORMATION: grey to brown weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, fine- to coarse-grained, gritty quartz sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate; brown to pale green shale; minor limestone

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Table with columns: Property, Mineralization, Host. Lists mineral occurrences like skarn W, vein Pb, Zn, and various formations.

MINERALS

Table with columns: Mineral, Host. Lists minerals like Barium, Lead, Zinc, Tungsten.

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed, extrapolated beneath overburden)
Facies boundary (schematic and approximate)
Bedding, top known (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Slaty cleavage (inclined, vertical)
Fault, steeply dipping (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden; solid circle indicates downthrow side)
Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden; teeth indicate upthrust side)
Anticline (defined, approximate, extrapolated beneath overburden)
Syncline (defined, approximate, extrapolated beneath overburden)
Fossil locality
Mineral occurrence
Hornfels

REFERENCE

Green, L.H., Roddick, J.A., and Blussen, S.L. 1968. Geology, Nahanni, District of Mackenzie and Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 8-1967

Geology by S.P. Gordey 1977-78, with contributions by S.L. Blussen, L.H. Green and J.A. Roddick 1968

Geological cartography by the 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 enlarged from part of map 105-1 published at 1:250 000 scale by the Army Survey Establishment R.C.E. in 1954

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

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Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, K1A 0E9

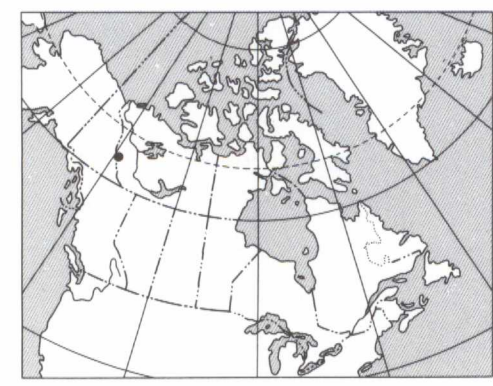
Magnetic declination 1992, 30°39' East, decreasing 12.9' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

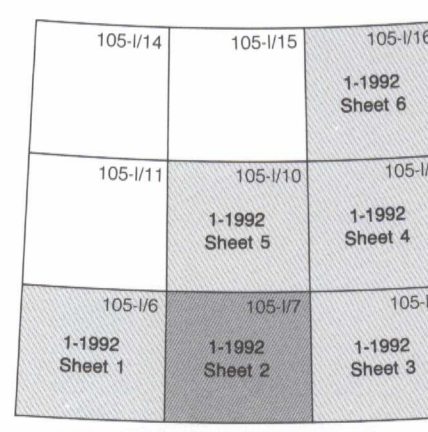
Handwritten notes: 1-1992, 1978-54, G340105, Dmf, 2 of 5

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Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada. 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8. 3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7. 100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1H8.



MAP 1-1992 SHEET 2 OF 6 GEOLOGY SOUTH NAHANNI RIVER AREA DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000



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