

LEGEND

TESLIN SUTURE ZONE UNITS

PALEOZOIC AND/OR MESOZOIC

PMgr Resistant, medium to dark green foliated actinolite-chlorite-epidote quartzofeldspathic schist and greenstone (sphene-carbonate-biotite-hornblende); includes light to dark green compositionally banded schist; PMgr1 resistant, generally massive, hornblende megacrystic greenstone; minor foliated schist and greenstone; PMgrs, marble. This unit is interpreted to be equivalent to the Anvil Allochthonous Assemblage (Tempelman-Kluit, 1984)

PMga Resistant, white and green, massive to weakly foliated, coarse grained metagabbro; locally mylonitic; includes dykes and pods of mafic schist and greenstone equivalent to PMgr. This unit is interpreted to be equivalent to the Anvil Allochthonous Assemblage (Tempelman-Kluit, 1984).

PMh Resistant, dark green and white, sheared hornblende metadiorite and metagabbro and sheared dark green amphibolite and hornblende; cut by massive leucocratic quartzofeldspathic dykes and massive mafic dykes including hornblende and hornblende diorite; mafic dykes may be equivalent to Mt.

PMsn Variable unit consisting of sheared quartzite, quartz-muscovite schist, biotite-muscovite-quartz-amphibole-chlorite-epidote-garnet schist and gneiss and amphibolite; massive to sheared, hornblende-bearing metatonalite, metaquartz-diorite and metadiorite, and massive felsic pegmatite. Rocks of this unit may be equivalent, in part, to units PDsq and DMt.

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN

DMt Resistant, grey-green, massive to mylonitic medium grained metamorphosed tonalite to quartz-diorite; mafic minerals constitute 10-50% and are dominantly hornblende, chlorite and biotite. DMt1, includes abundant interbands of PDsq.

PROTEROZOIC TO MISSISSIPPIAN

PMgp Recessive, fissile, rusty red to black, fine grained graphite-muscovite phyllite; locally the phyllite is pyritic or calcareous; minor quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, quartzite and interlayered marble. PMgpc buff to grey recrystallized marble

PROTEROZOIC TO DEVONIAN

PDsq Red-brown, grey-brown to silvery white to green weathering, protomylonitic to mylonitic quartz-muscovite-chlorite-epidote-feldspar-biotite-garnet-amphibole schist and muscovite-chlorite quartzite; schist locally includes carbonate minerals, pyrite, ilmenite, sphene and graphite; minor chlorite schist, chlorite-actinolite schist and marble; PDsq1, includes abundant interbands of DMt; PDsqm, relatively mafic schist containing more chlorite+biotite+actinolite than muscovite; PDsqc, buff to grey sugrosic-textured marble and calcareous schist; marble often contains quartz, tremolite, muscovite, chlorite, and rarely epidote and garnet; marble occurs as large relatively pure exposures and as interbands with schist and quartzite; PDsqp, graphitic-muscovite phyllite and schist and quartzite containing abundant interbands of graphitic phyllite. Rocks of this unit are interpreted to be part of the Nisutlin Allochthonous Assemblage (Tempelman-Kluit, 1984).

OTHER UNITS

CRETACEOUS

uK₀ Jointed, grey to greenish weathering, black basalt; buff to reddish dacite. Equivalent to uK₀ of Tempelman-Kluit (1984).

uK_{RM} Altered, reddish-yellow to buff and brown quartz-monzonite porphyry(?) dacite(?) and rhyolite porphyry(?). The main body of this unit is referred to as the Red Mountain Porphyry Molybdenum Deposit by Brown and Kahler (1986). This unit is likely equivalent to uK₀.

Kqm Resistant, blocky, light grey weathering, medium equant grained to rarely porphyritic biotite quartz-monzonite. Equivalent to Kqm of Tempelman-Kluit (1984).

JURASSIC

Jt Resistant, fresh, grey to green and white medium grained hornblende bearing tonalite, granodiorite and quartz-diorite; Jt1, coarse grained hornblende and lesser pyroxene hornblende, both include veins of epidote and are cut by granodiorite to quartz-diorite of the main body; Jt2, grey-green hornblende diorite to gabbro, commonly porphyritic with phenocrysts of hornblende and augite.

MESOZOIC

Mv Grey-green basalt(?), locally porphyritic and locally sub-volcanic. Possible equivalent to the Lewes River or Hutshi groups in the Whitehorse map area (Wheeler, 1961).

- - - - - Limit of outcrop or mapping
- — — — — Geological contacts (defined, approximate, assumed)
- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Fault
- ↖ ↗ Foliation (inclined) (schistosity and mylonitic foliation)
- ← → Mineral and/or stretching lineations
- ↔ Crenulation and hand specimen-scale fold axes
- Axial planar cleavage

NOTES

- 1) Only the rock types that occur on this map sheet are shown on the legend above; for a complete legend, structural analysis, sources of information and acknowledgements see sheet 1.
- 2) Teslin Suture Zone units are part of the Yukon Tanana terrane and consist of rocks that show the development of penetrative ductile deformation fabrics. North American units are thought to be a metamorphosed and ductilely deformed part of the pre-Mesozoic North American margin. Other units cross-cut several terranes, lack a foliation, and intrude Teslin Suture Zone units.

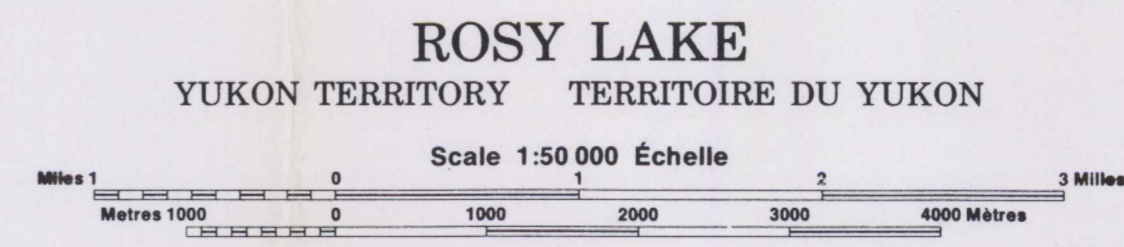
Geology by R.A. Stevens 1990, 1991, 1992



134°00' 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 133°30' 61°00' 55' 50' 60°45'



CONTOUR INTERVAL.....20 METRES



ROSY LAKE
 YUKON TERRITORY TERRITOIRE DU YUKON

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle

105 c/13

SHEET 3 OF 5

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105 e/1	105 f/4
105 c/13	105 c/14
	105 c/11