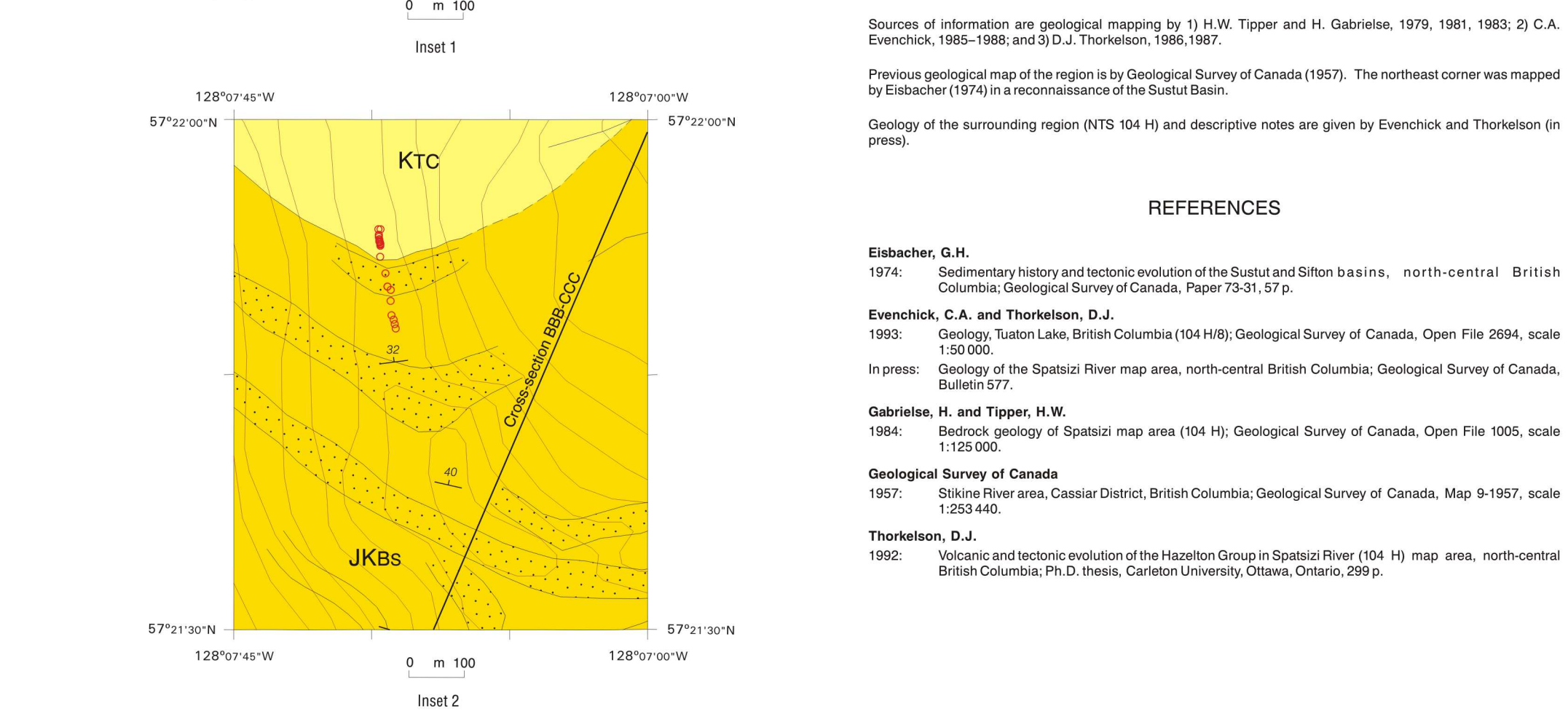
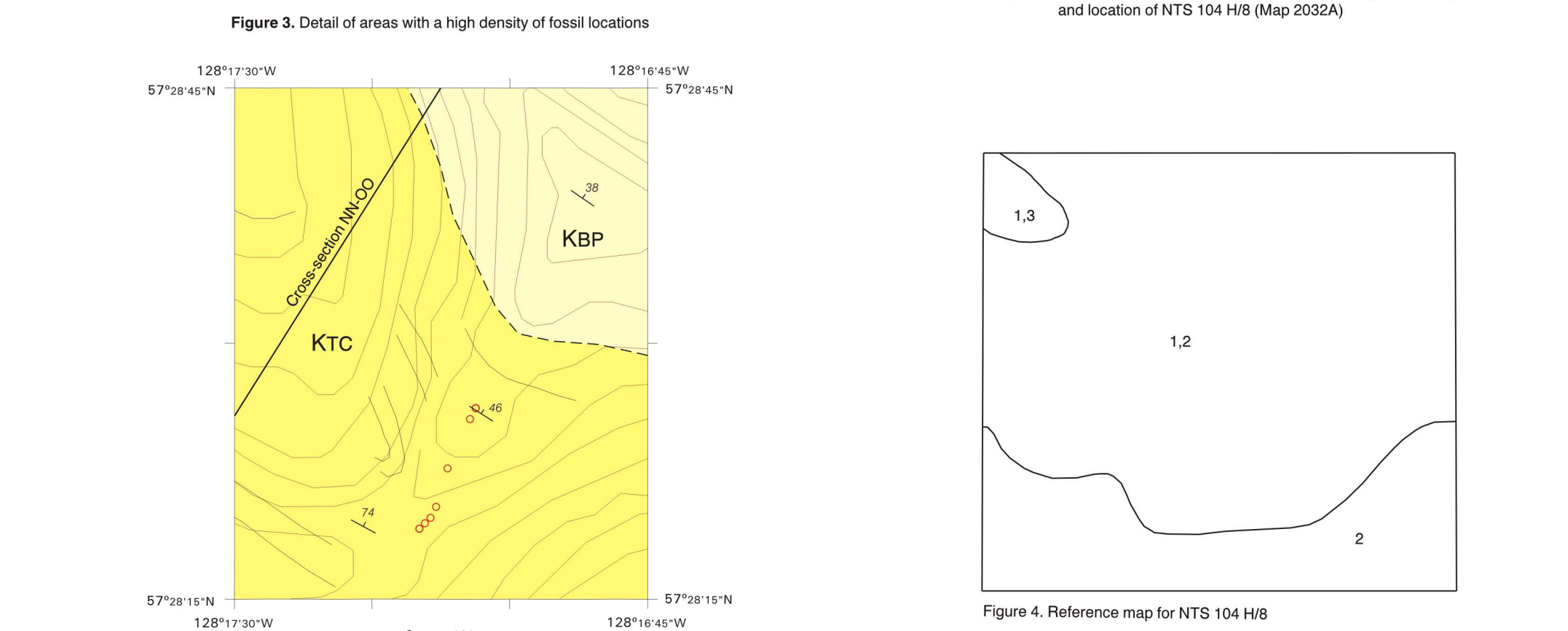
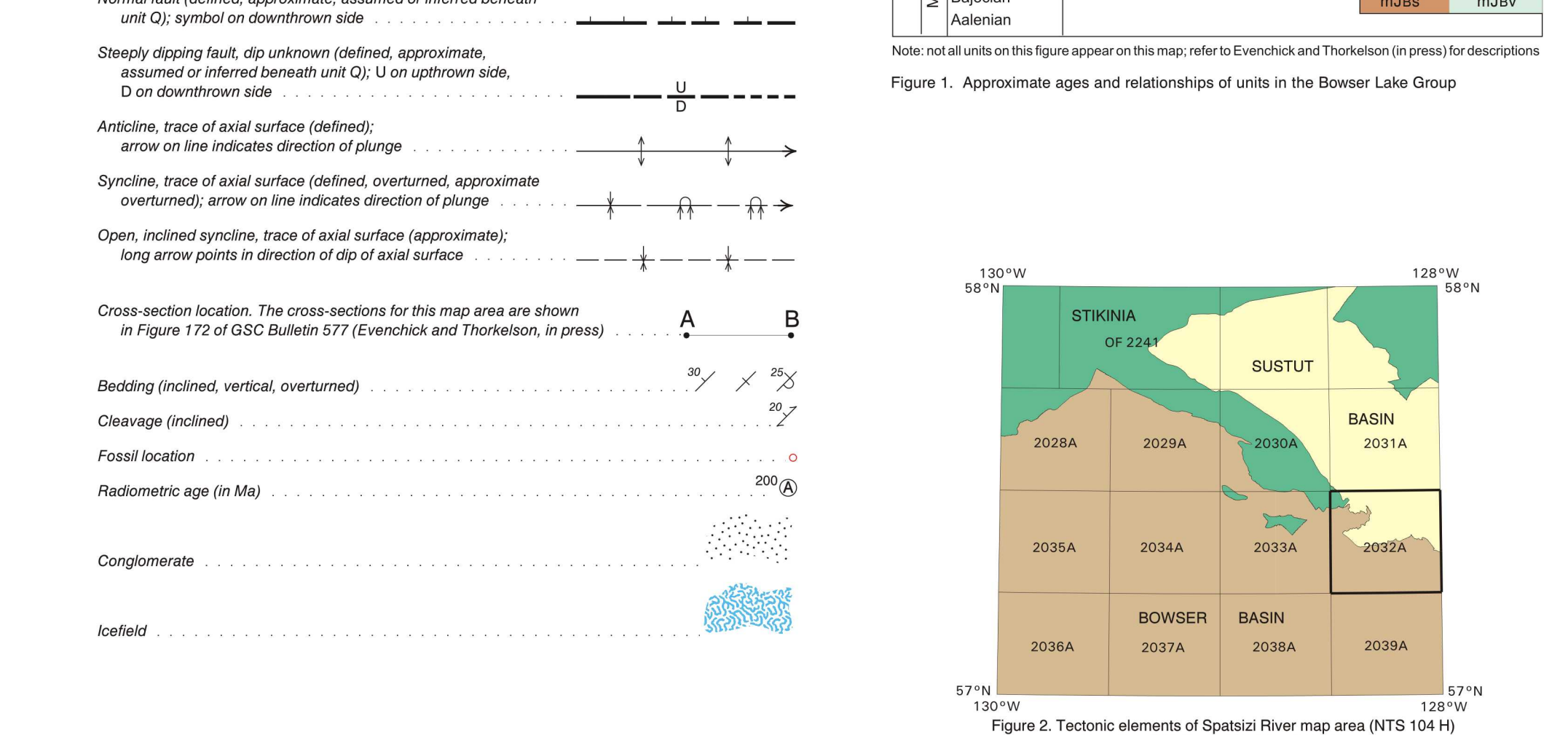
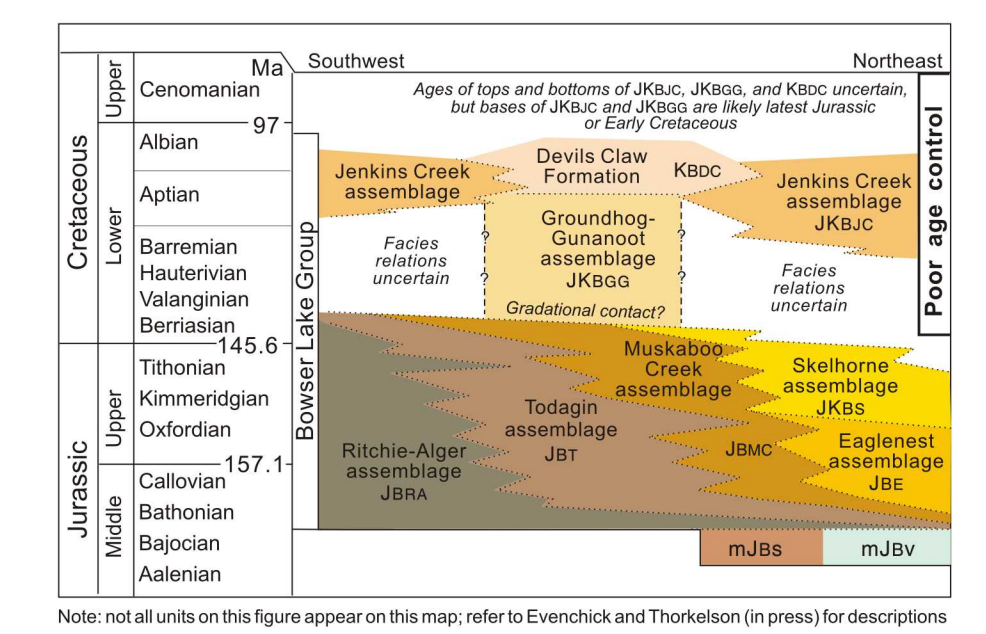
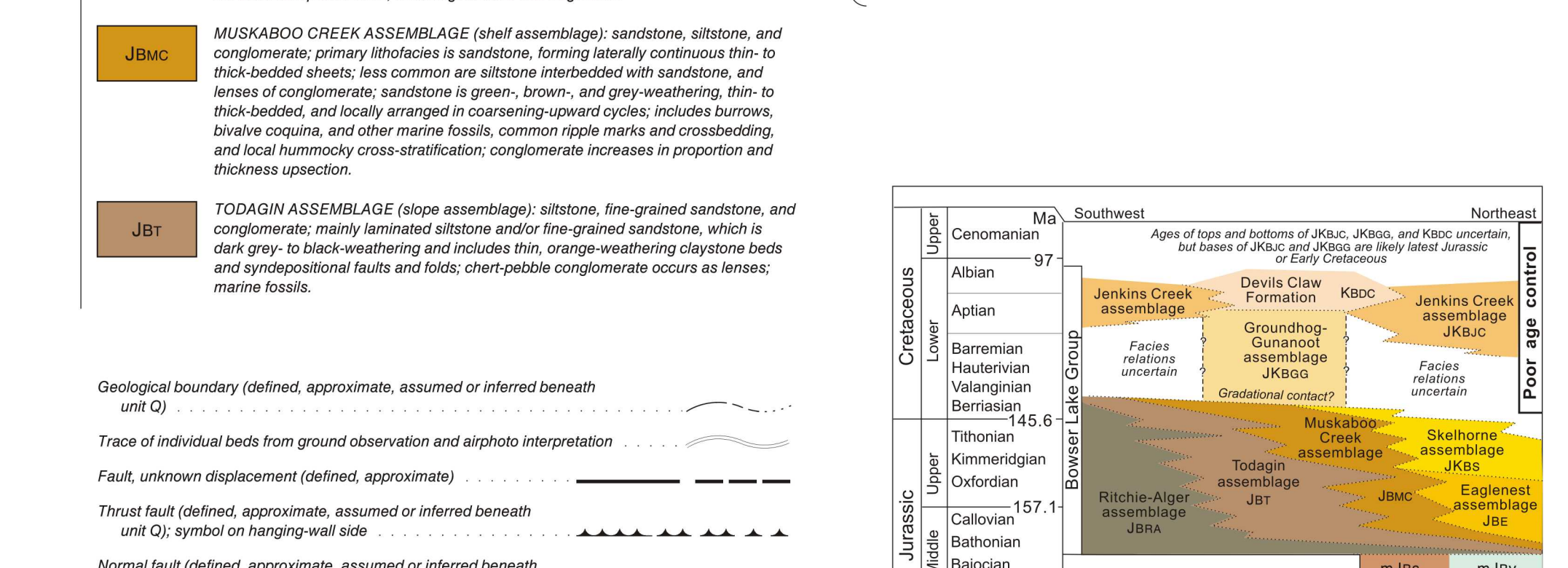


LEGEND

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT	Q	Glacial till, alluvium, and colluvium; unit designators in parentheses are the inferred underlying bedrock units.	
	PLEISTOCENE	Pd	Basaltic intrusion (basaltic): 1.30 Ma (K-Ar; Thorkelson, 1992).		
CRETACEOUS	UPPER LOWER AND UPPER CRETACEOUS	SISTIT GROUP (units KTC and KBP)	KBP	BROTHERS PEAK FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and tuff; sandstone and siltstone are cream- and grey-weathering, but is cross-weathering; conglomerate in laterally continuous sheets is most common near base.	
	CAMPANIAN AND MAASTRICHTIAN		KTC	APTIAN OR ALBIAN TO CAMPANIAN	
		TANGO CREEK FORMATION: micaceous sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and minor quartz grit and pebble conglomerate; sandstone is grey- and green-weathering, occurring as laterally continuous sheets and as lenses; siltstone and mudstone are grey-, black-, and maroon-weathering.			
	JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS	UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS	BOWSER LAKE GROUP (units JBU and JKBS)	JKBS	SKELHORNE ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage): thinly interbedded and varicoloured siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (with or without coal), commonly arranged in coarsening- and fining-upward cycles; common features of sandstone are parallel bedding, cross-bedding, ripples, burrows, bivalve coquina, and brown, green, and grey-weathering; conglomerate is rusty- and grey-weathering, but constitutes a lower proportion (15–30%) of the unit than in the Eaglest assemblage; conglomerate units, up to 50 m thick, cap cycles up to 70 m thick, and tops locally have megapillars; plant and marine fossils are ubiquitous, and trace fossils including <i>Stollitus</i> and <i>Diplocarion</i> are present, as are tree fragments several metres long.
MESOZOIC	JURASSIC	UPPER MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC	BOWSER LAKE GROUP (units JBK and JBT)	JBK	EAGLEST ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage): conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and rare coal, arranged in coarsening- and fining-upward cycles of mudstone to pebble- or cobble-conglomerate; prominently rusty-weathering and 50 to 80% conglomerate; sheets of conglomerate, up to 50 m thick, include planar beds, tabular planar cross-stratification and trough cross-stratification, with sets locally up to tens of metres thick; sandstone is green-, brown-, and grey-weathering, and has planar cross-stratification and hummocky cross-stratification; sparse marine fossils, but abundant plant fossils, including silicified tree fragments.
			JBKb	MUSKABO CREEK ASSEMBLAGE (shelf assemblage): sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate; primary lithologies is sandstone, forming laterally continuous thin- to thick-bedded sheets; less common are siltstone interbedded with sandstone, and lenses of conglomerate; sandstone is green-, brown-, and grey-weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, and locally arranged in coarsening-upward cycles; includes burrows, bivalve coquina, and other marine fossils, common ripple marks and cross-bedding, and local hummocky cross-stratification; conglomerate increases in proportion and thickness up-section.	
			JBT	TODAGIN ASSEMBLAGE (slope assemblage): siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and conglomerate; mainly laminated siltstone, which is dark grey- to black-weathering and includes thin, orange-weathering claystone beds and syndepositional faults and folds; chert-pebble conglomerate occurs as lenses; marine fossils.	
			JBU	Undivided Bowser Lake Group.	
TRIASSIC	UPPER TRIASSIC	(?NORIAN TO HETTANGIAN AND/OR LOWER SINEMURIAN)	JHs	HAZELTON GROUP (units JHs and JHm)	
			JHm	GRITFH CREEK VOLCANICS (units JHs and JHm)	
			JHh	Mafic lava flows, mainly with phenocrysts of plagioclase and augite or hornblende, minor welded ignimbrite and felsic sills, some hosting grains of feldspar, biotite, quartz, or hornblende.	
		JHj	Felsic to intermediate sills, ignimbrite, and air-fall tuff, some of the units rich in plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, or quartz; minor epistatic rocks and mafic lava. JHj: felsic to intermediate sills, biotite-phyric.		
		JHk	Undivided Stuhli Group, unit T1c, and Griffin Creek volcanics.		
		JHl	Light grey micrite.		
		JHu	Undivided Stuhli Group, unit T1c, and Griffin Creek volcanics; may include Cold Fish Volcanics (see Evenchick and Thorkelson, 1993).		
		JHv	Mafic lava flows, mainly aphyric to augite-phyric; minor conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, limestone, and oolite.		
		JHw	Mudstone, shale, sandstone and oolite; minor conglomerate and mafic lava.		



MAP 2032A
GEOLOGY
TUATON LAKE
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000 / Échelle 1/50 000

Geology by C.A. Evenchick and D.J. Thorkelson

Digital geological cartography by C.L. Wagner and R. Cocking, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info), D. Dunn, D. McKee, and C. Evenchick, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map produced by vectorization of paper copy base map from Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info

Mean magnetic declination 5004, 23°38' E, decreasing 1.3° annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Contour interval 100 feet

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION / PROJECTION TRANSVERSE UNIVERSELLE DE MERCATOR

Scale 1:50 000 / Échelle 1/50 000

Scale bar: 0 to 4 kilometres / 0 to 4 miles

Map grid: 104 H10, 104 H9, 104 H8, 104 H7, 104 H6, 104 H5, 104 H4, 104 H3, 104 H2, 104 H1, 104 H0, 94 E12, 94 E5, 94 E4