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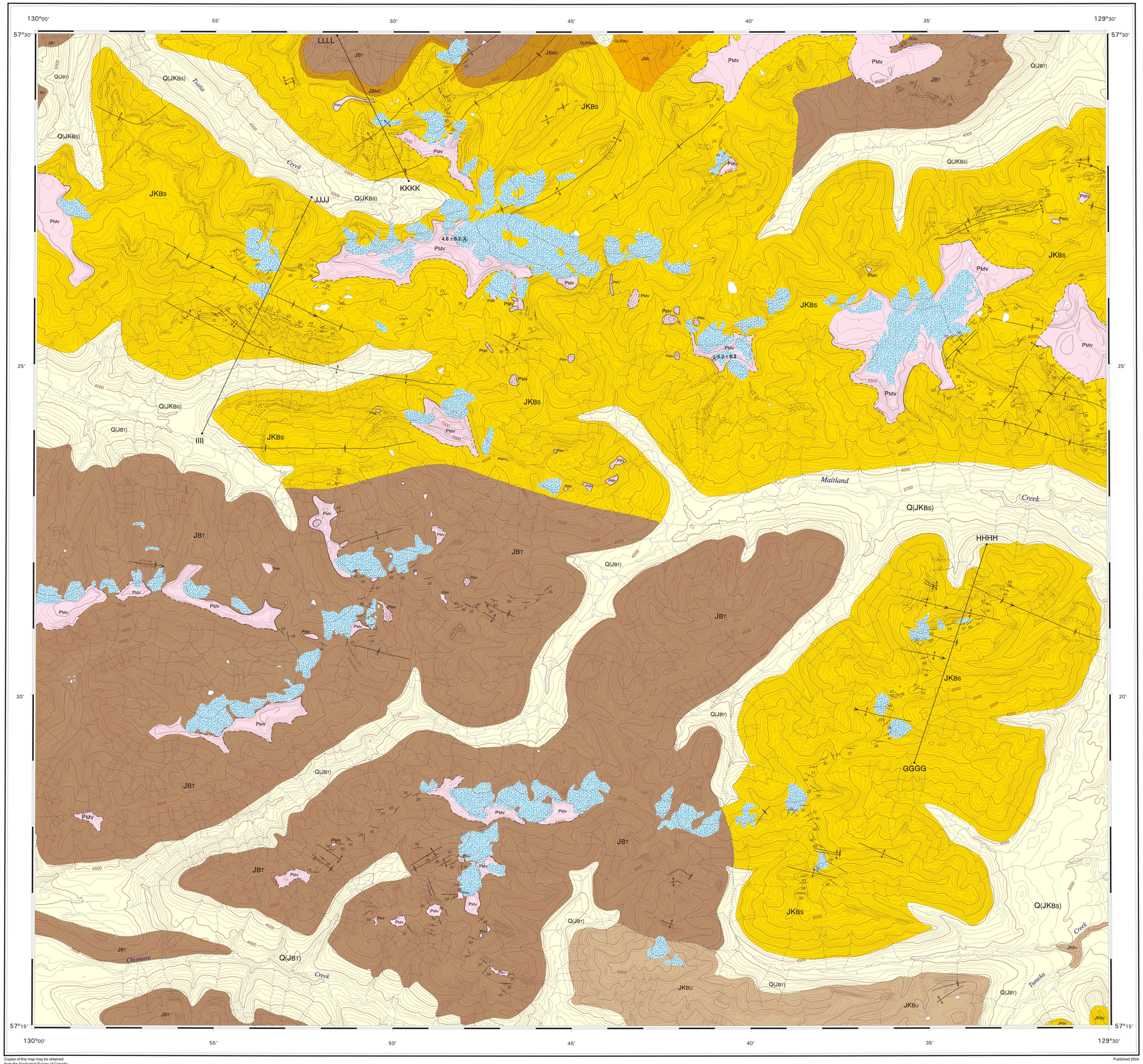
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Q — *Glacial till, alluvium, and colluvium; unit designators in parentheses are the inferred underlying bedrock units.*

TERTIARY
PLIOCENE

PMv — *MAITLAND VOLCANICS: olivine basalt and minor trachyte necks (shown as + pattern) and flows; columnar jointed, with rare pillows and breccia; 5.2 to 4.6 Ma (K-Ar; dated rocks are in 104 H/5, /12, /13).*

MESOZOIC

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
BOWSER LAKE GROUP (units JKBu and JKBs)

JKBs — *SKELHORNE ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage): thinly intermixed and varicoloured siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (with or without coal), commonly arranged in coarsening- and thickening-upward cycles; common features of sandstone are parallel bedding, crossbedding, 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 Eaglenest assemblage; conglomerate units, up to 50 m thick, cap cycles up to 70 m thick, and tops locally have megaripples; plant and marine fossils are ubiquitous, and trace fossils including Skolithus and Diplocraterion are present, as are tree fragments several metres long.*

JKBu — *Undivided Bowser Lake Group.*

JURASSIC
UPPER MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC
BOWSER LAKE GROUP (units JBT and JBE)

JBE — *EAGLENEST 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 30 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.*

JBMC — *MUSKABOO CREEK ASSEMBLAGE (shelf assemblage): sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate; primary lithofacies 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 crossbedding, and local hummocky cross-stratification; conglomerate increases in proportion and thickness upsection.*

JBT — *TODAGIN ASSEMBLAGE (slope assemblage): siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and conglomerate; mainly laminated siltstone and/or fine-grained sandstone, 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.*

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed or inferred beneath unit Q)

Trace of individual beds from ground observation and airphoto interpretation

Anticline, trace of axial surface (defined, approximate, overturned); arrow on line indicates direction of plunge

Syncline, trace of axial surface (defined, approximate); arrow on line indicates direction of plunge

Open, inclined anticline, trace of axial surface (defined, approximate); long arrow points in direction of dip of axial surface

Open, inclined syncline, trace of axial surface (defined); long arrow points in direction of dip of axial surface

Cross-section location. The cross-sections for this map area are shown in Figure 173 of GSC Bulletin 577 (Evenchick and Thorkelson, in press) — A B

Bedding (inclined, vertical) — 30 / 20

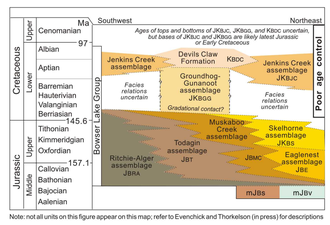
Cleavage (inclined)

Fossil location

Radiometric age (in Ma) — 200

Conglomerate

Icefield



Note: not all units on this figure appear on this map; refer to Evenchick and Thorkelson (in press) for descriptions

Figure 1. Approximate ages and relationships of units in the Bowser Lake Group

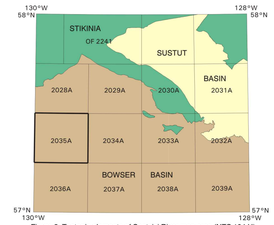


Figure 2. Tectonic elements of Spatsizi River map area (NTS 104 H) and location of NTS 104 H/5 (Map 2035A)

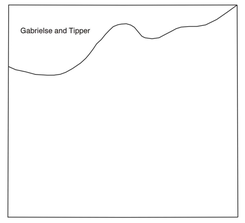


Figure 3. Reference map for NTS 104 H/5

Source of information for this compilation is geological mapping by C.A. Evenchick and G.M. Green, 1989.

Previous geological map of the region is by Geological Survey of Canada (1957); the northern edge is included in the map by Gabrielse and Tipper (1984).

Geology of the surrounding region (NTS 104 H) and descriptive notes are given by Evenchick and Thorkelson (in press).

REFERENCES

Evenchick, C.A. and Thorkelson, D.J.
In press: Geology of the Spatsizi River map area, north-central British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 577.

Gabrielse, H. and Tipper, H.W.
1984: Bedrock geology of Spatsizi map area (104 H); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1005, scale 1:125 000.

Geological Survey of Canada
1957: Stikine River area, Cassiar District, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 9-1957, scale 1:253 440.

Recommended citation:
Evenchick, C.A. and Green, G.M.
2004: Geology, Maitland Creek, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2035A, scale 1:50 000.

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
101-605 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5J3

LOCATION MAP

Geology by C.A. Evenchick (1989) and G.M. Green (1989)

Map compilation by C.A. Evenchick

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

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

MAP 2035A

GEOLOGY

MAITLAND CREEK

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1927

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927

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

Mean magnetic declination 2004, 23°40' E, decreasing 15.2' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Contour interval 100 feet

104 G/9	104 H/12	104 H/13
	2028A	2029A
104 G/8	104 H/5	104 H/6
	2035A	2034A
104 G/1	104 H/4	104 H/3
	2036A	2037A

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

Canada

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