

- QUATERNARY**
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Q Glacial till, alluvium, and colluvium; unit designators in parentheses are the inferred underlying bedrock units.
- JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS**
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
BOWSER LAKE GROUP (units JKb-JKc)
JKBjc JENKINS CREEK ASSEMBLAGE (nonmarine assemblage); mudstone, siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, medium-grained sandstone, and rare conglomerate and coal, commonly arranged in fining-upward cycles; sandstone is grey, green, and brown-weathering, and occurs as laterally continuous sheets, discontinuous sheets, and lenses; lenses are planar and trough crossbedded; fossil plants abundant, including in situ roots, and plants with delicate structure; marine fossils absent.
JKBgc GROUNDHOG-GUANAOOT ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage); sandstone, siltstone, and calcareous mudstone, with minor conglomerate and coal, locally arranged in fining-upward cycles; sandstone is fine- to medium-grained with planar bedding and planar-tabular crossbedding; large proportion of sandstone is thin- and thick-bedded, medium-grained; recessive drab-green- or brown-weathering wacke; resistant and light grey-weathering arenite is less common and forms discontinuous sheets and lenses; finer grained strata are thinly bedded and locally include densely packed plant fossils; conglomerate sheets and lenses, which constitute 10% of the unit, are light grey-weathering, with large-scale crossbedding; plant fossils common and include in situ trees; marine fossils rare.
JKBs SKELHORNE ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage); thinly interbedded 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 Eggleston assemblage; conglomerate units, up to 50 m thick, cap cycles up to 70 m thick, and eggs 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
JBmc BOWSER LAKE GROUP (units JBt and JBuc) MUCKABOO 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.
LOWER AND LOWER MIDDLE JURASSIC
HAZELTON GROUP
PLIENSACHIAN TO BAJOCIAN
SPATSIZI FORMATION (unit JHsu)
JHsu Undivided Spatsizi Formation: siltstone, siliceous siltstone, calcareous siltstone, mudstone, fine-grained sandstone.
- Geological boundary (approximate, assumed or inferred beneath unit Q)
 Trace of individual beds from ground observation and airphoto interpretation
 Fault, unknown displacement (defined, assumed or inferred beneath unit Q)
 Thrust fault (approximate, assumed or inferred beneath unit Q); symbol on hanging-wall side
 Normal fault (defined); symbol on downthrown side
 Anticline, trace of axial surface (defined, approximate); arrow on line indicates direction of plunge
 Syncline, trace of axial surface (defined, approximate); arrow on line indicates direction of plunge
 Cross-section location. The cross-sections for this map area are shown in Figure 172 of GSC Bulletin 577 (Evenchick and Thorkelson, in press) A B
 Bedding (inclined, overturned) 30° 25°
 Fold axis 10°
 Fossil location
 Conglomerate
 Icefield

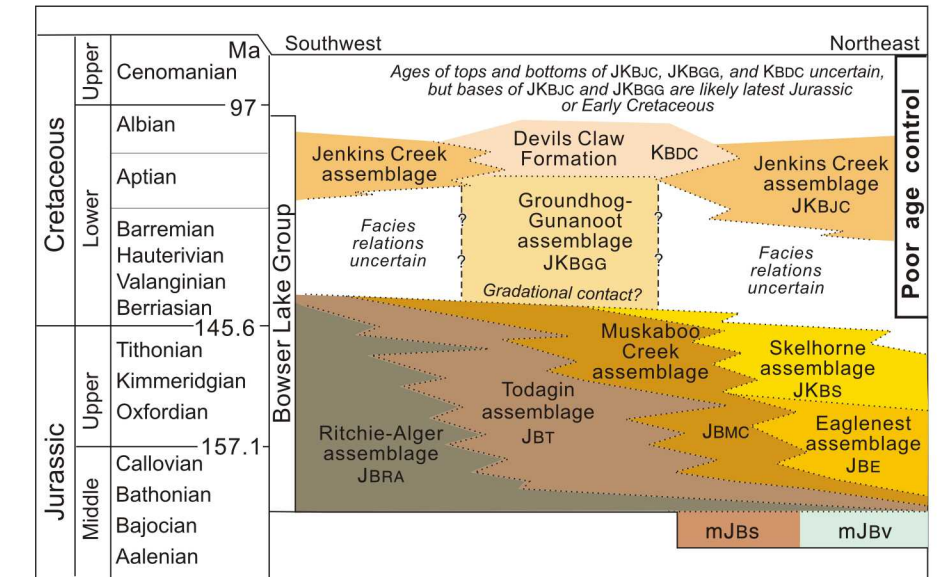


Figure 1. Approximate ages and relationships of units in the Bowser Lake Group

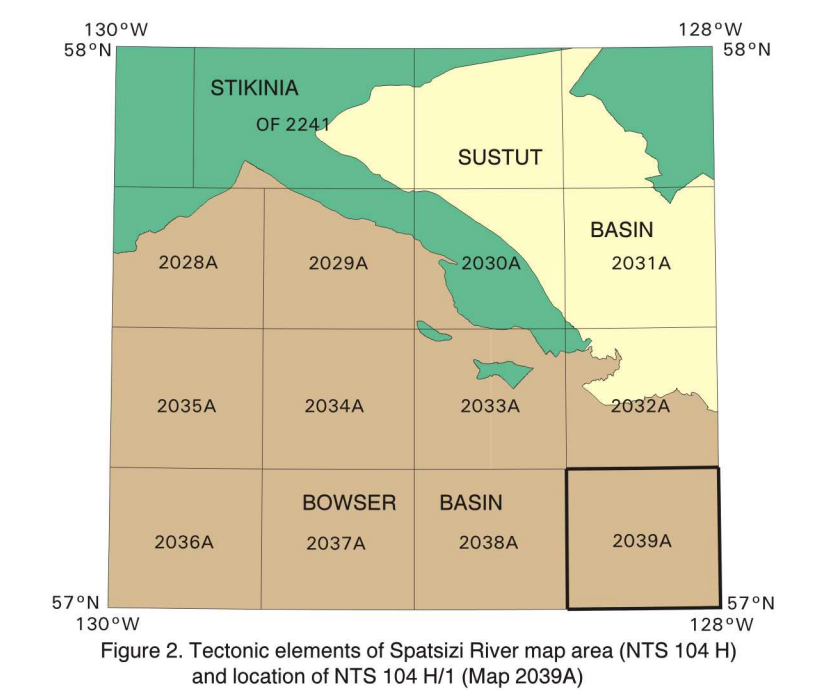


Figure 2. Tectonic elements of Spatsizi River map area (NTS 104 H1) and location of NTS 104 H1 (Map 2039A)

MAP 2039A
GEOLOGY
SKELHORNE CREEK
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

Geology by C.A. Evenchick 1987, 1988, 1992
 Map compilation by C.A. Evenchick
 Digital geological cartography by C.L. Wagner and R. Cocking, Earth Science Sector Information Division (ESS Info), D. Dunn, C. Evenchick, T. Freney, and D. McKee, Geological Survey of Canada

Published 2004
 Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info
 Mean magnetic declination 2004, 23°29' E, decreasing 15.1' annually
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level
 Contour interval 100 feet

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 North American Datum 1927
 © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2004

Projections transverse universelle de Mercator
 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
 © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2004

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

104 H7 104 H8 94 E5
 2032A 2032A
 104 H2 104 H1 94 E4
 2038A 2039A
 104 A15 104 A16 94 D13



- References:
 Evenchick, C.A. and Thorkelson, D., 1987, 1988, and 1992.
 In press: Geology of the Spatsizi River map area, north-central British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 577.
 Geological Survey of Canada
 1997: Skelhorne Creek, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 9-1957, scale 1:250,000.
- Recommended citation:
 Evenchick, C.A., 2004: Geology, Skelhorne Creek, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 2039A, scale 1:50,000.