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Terrace map area (Woodsworth et al., 1985; Nelson et al., 2007), were reassigned to the Saddle Hill

volcanics (Richards, 1990) in Hazelton map area, and to the Eagle Peak formation in Smithers area

Strata of the Bowser Basin in this map area are assigned to the Bowser Lake and Skeena groups and range from Middle Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous age. Descriptions and interpretations relevant to this map are given by Tipper and Richards (1976), Bassett and Kleinspehn (1997), Gareau et al. (1997)

has been interpreted based on these features (Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2005; see legend).

at a high angle. In most of these cases the positions of the contacts are poorly defined, and it is unclear

whether they are lateral facies changes or faults. The Ashman Formation, defined by Tipper and

Richards (1976), and as appearing on regional maps prior to this study (Richards, 1976, 1990; Richards

assigned to upper Hazelton Group and are informally called 'pyjama beds'. They are assigned to the

Quock member of the Spatsizi Formation around the northernmost Bowser Basin (Thomson et al., 1986;

Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2005), the Troy Ridge facies of the Salmon River Formation along the

western side of the Bowser Basin (Anderson, 1993), and undivided upper Hazelton Group clastic rocks

along the eastern side of the Bowser Basin (Evenchick et al., 2007). Because the Ashman Formation includes rocks typical of both Bowser Lake and Hazelton groups, rocks in northwest Smithers and

northeast Terrace map areas previously assigned to Ashman Formation are herein assigned to the

appropriate group, or to a unit of undivided Bowser Lake Group and Hazelton Group. This concludes

reassignment of the Ashman Formation regionally around the Bowser Basin (Evenchick and

Thorkelson, 2005; Evenchick et al., 2007, 2008) with the suggestion that the term be abandoned

strata, and local thick volcanic and related deposits. It has similar stratigraphic relationships, lithology,

and age to the marginal marine and nonmarine Groundhog-Gunanoot and Jenkins Creek assemblages, respectively, of the Bowser Lake Group. Important differences are in the upper part of the Skeena

and Tipper, 1976; MacIntyre, 2007) locally includes siliceous, tuffaceous, thin-bedded, well-bedded, blocky-weathering and vari-coloured siltstone. Elsewhere around the Bowser Basin these strata are

the only new unit that has been described (MacIntyre et al., 2001).

REFERENCES Evenchick and Thorkelson (2005), Evenchick et al. (2006), Smith and Mustard (2006), Alldrick et al. (2007), and references therein. Bowser Lake Group has been divided into several lithofacies assemblages based on sedimentary character, and the depositional environment of each assemblage Alldrick, D.J., MacIntyre, D.G. and Villeneuve, M.E. 2007: Geology, Mineral Deposits and Exploration Potential of the Skeena Group (NTS 093E, L, M; 103I), Central British Columbia; BC Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork 2006, Lithofacies assemblages of the Bowser Lake Group interfinger laterally and vertically, with the result that near their mapped boundaries they contain components of neighbouring assemblages (Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2005). Assumed contacts between lithofacies assemblages locally cross structural trends

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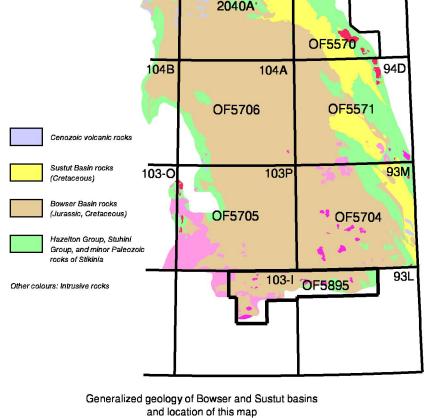
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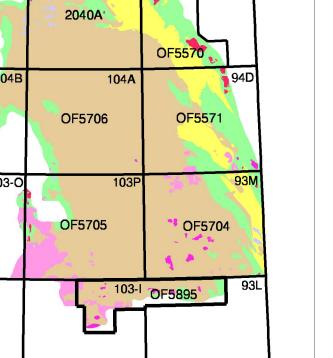
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