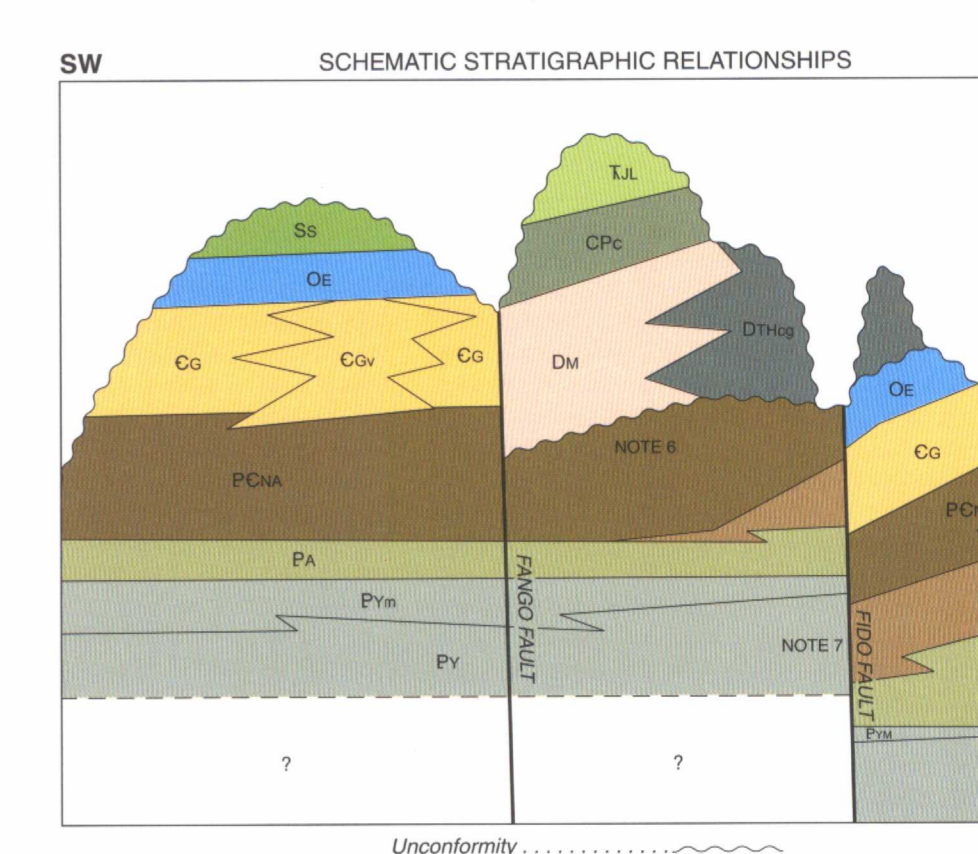
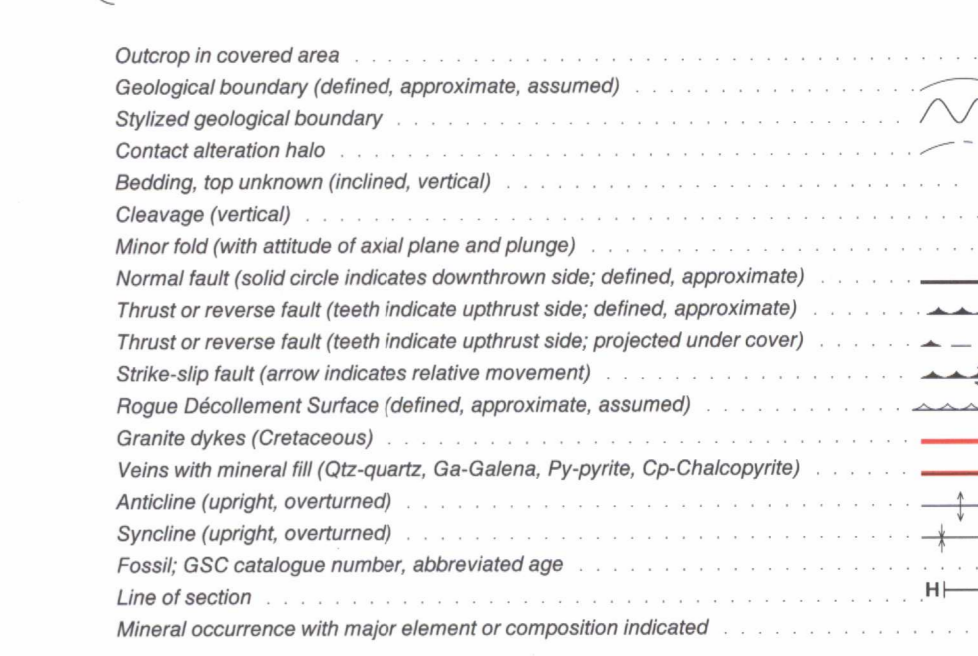


LEGEND (see Note 1)

- QUATERNARY**
Pleistocene and Recent
Q Undifferentiated
- CRETACEOUS**
UPPER CRETACEOUS
Kgr-b, bh Granite; quartz monzonite; with (b) biotite, (bh) biotite and hornblende
- TRIASSIC**
T, JL JONES LAKE FORMATION: shale and siltstone, tan, buff and black weathering; minor chert, siliceous shale and slabby, brown-orange carbonates
- CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN**
CPC, ca Unnamed chert unit: (c) chert, dark grey to black, minor black shale, well bedded; (ca) chert with significant interbeds of buff argillite, shale
- DEVONIAN**
LOWER AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN
DTHcg THOR HILLS FORMATION: chert pebble conglomerate
- SILURIAN**
DM MISFORTUNE FORMATION: chert, dark grey to black; minor black shale, whitish weathering
- SILURIAN**
SS STEELE FORMATION: argillite, rusty green to buff; minor black shale and chert, and prominent bed of bright orange weathering dolostone
- ORDOVICIAN**
OE ELMER CREEK FORMATION: chert and siliceous shale, black, graphitic; bioturbated in upper part; chert, siliceous argillite, grey in lower part; rare limestone
- CAMBRIAN TO SILURIAN**
LOWER CAMBRIAN TO SILURIAN
CSOC OLD CABIN FORMATION: basic volcanics, breccias, lapilli tuff, flows, sills, dykes; minor sedimentary rock units. Occurs as thick successions and tongues in Cg and PCNA
- CAMBRIAN**
CG GULL LAKE FORMATION: argillite, buff, green; minor units of shale, chert, quartzite, limestone and volcanoclastic rocks. Cg where interbedded volcanics are abundant
- PROTEROZOIC AND CAMBRIAN**
UPPER PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN
HIGHLAND GROUP (Py - PCNA)
MARCHILAN FORMATION Arrowhead Lake Member: argillite, maroon and pale green; minor quartzite, conglomerate, limestone; Lower Cambrian in map area, but ranges into Proterozoic outside map area
- PROTEROZOIC**
PCNA Senah Member: argillite, grey, green, buff, with minor thick units of quartzite and quartz-pebble conglomerate; also minor units of limestone and silty limestone. Occurs in northern part of map area only
- PROTEROZOIC**
UPPER PROTEROZOIC
PA ALGAE LAKE FORMATION: limestone, arenaceous limestone; minor dolostone, argillite, breccia; thin and undivided in map area
- PROTEROZOIC**
PY YUSEZU FORMATION: (m) Upper Maroon Member: argillite and siltstone, maroon and red weathering; minor green argillite, grey quartzite and buff, calcareous quartzite. Most of the Yusezu Formation exposed in map area is the Upper Maroon Member. Below the Maroon Member the Yusezu consists of sandstone, calcareous, brown weathering, quartzite, grey-white weathering, minor shale, argillite and grit



- NOTES
- The prefix "T" designates a map unit that is represented by 70-90% of the stratigraphic unit prefixed, but which is structurally repeated numerous times on small scale, local detachment surfaces. The mapped area can also include fault relocations, as well as synclinal and anticlinal keels of underlying and overlying stratigraphic units in 10-30% of the area. Units with the "T" prefix are mapped both as single and tectonic units (e.g., Ss or ISs).
 - Rogue Décollement Surface inferred from the observation that strata above are shortened to 20% of their original length whereas strata below the detachment are shortened to 60-80% of their original length.
 - Folds defined by the Elmer Creek Formation in this area have been refolded. From a single traverse through the area bedding plane orientations suggest that typical tight fold axes of OE strata have been refolded producing a steeply plunging curved pattern.
 - Fango Fault, Arrowhead Fault and unnamed faults. Strike-slip displacement based on regional data that indicates considerable right-lateral motion on these faults. Thrust or reverse motion also indicated by the consistent older over-younger trend along the fault.
 - Devonian conglomerate and Ordovician to Silurian volcanics form a massive succession that is detached from the underlying and overlying shaly successions. Thus their boundaries are tectonic but much simpler than contacts between shaly units.
 - Devonian strata north of Fido Creek erosionally cross cut older strata.
 - This fault, and probably other nearby normal faults, are interpreted as pre-dating the Thor Hills Formation conglomerates. More lower Paleozoic section is present beneath the conglomerates on the north side of the fault than on the south side.
 - The MacMillan Fault is projected from NTS map areas 105-05-6 and from southeastern NTS 105-0 where it was first identified by Abbot and Turner (1990 - GSC Open File 2169).

Compiled from ground traverses by M.P. Cecile with assistance by H. Smit (1983). Helicopter support was given by Northern Mountain Helicopters. Expediting was provided by Ross Services. The author's understanding of the geology was greatly assisted by discussions with J.C. Abbot (DIAND) and S.P. Gorsky (GSC). Fossil determinations by T. Tozer, A.W. Norris (GSC) and H.J. Holman (University of Montreal). Claim data from the Yukon Minfile.

Digital cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada (Calgary)

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

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geological Survey of Canada (Calgary)

Mean magnetic declination 2000, 29°17' East, decreasing 13.9" annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level



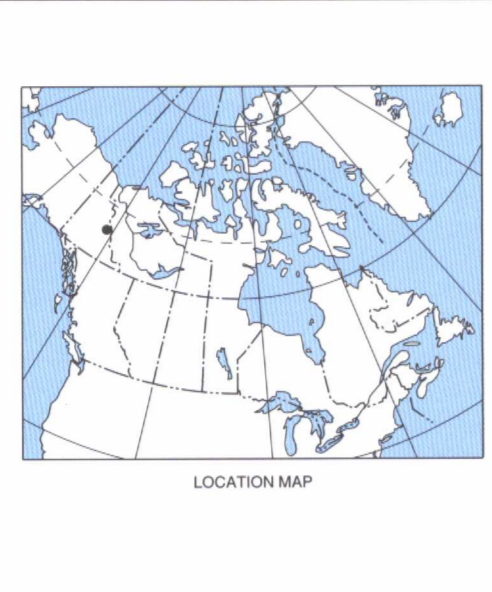
132°00' 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 131°30'

63°45' 40' 35' 30'

132°00' 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 131°30'

MAP 1966A
GEOLOGY
FANGO LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY
Scale 1:50 000 - Echelle 1/50 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Projection Transverse universelle de Mercator
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105 N16	105-013	105-014
	1944A	1923A
105 N9	105-012	105-011
	1966A	1943A
105 N8	105-05	105-06

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2000: Geology and structure cross-sections, Fango Lake, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1966A, scale 1:50 000.

1966A