

GENERALIZED STRUCTURE - SECTION ALONG SIKANNI CHIEF RIVER WEST OF ALASKA HIGHWAY

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

UPPER CRETACEOUS

7 DUNVEGAN FORMATION: sandstone, shale, pebble conglomerate; thin coal seams. May include younger beds

LOWER CRETACEOUS

FORT ST. JOHN GROUP (5,6)

6 SIKANNI FORMATION: sandstone, shale, thin pebble conglomerate

5 BUCKINGHORSE FORMATION: shale, sandy shale; bentonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS AND (?) EARLIER BULLHEAD GROUP

4 Quartzitic sandstone, sandstone, shale, sandy shale, pebble conglomerate; coal

JURASSIC

FERNIE GROUP

13 Dark shale, limestone

TRIASSIC

2 PARDONET BEDS, 'GREY BEDS', 'DARK SILTSTONE', 'FLAGSTONES' AND TOAD FORMATION: limestone, siltstone, sandstone, shale, sandy shale

CARBONIFEROUS

MISSISSIPPIAN

1 Limestone, chert

Observed rock outcrop.....x
Bedding (horizontal, inclined).....+
Fault.....~
Anticlinal axis.....~
Synclinal axis.....~
Trail.....- - -
Building.....- - -

Geology by C. O. Hage, 1943.

Cartography by the Geological Mapping Division, 1950.

To accompany Memoir No. 259 by F. H. McLearn and E. D. Kindle.



SCALE, 1 INCH TO 200 MILES

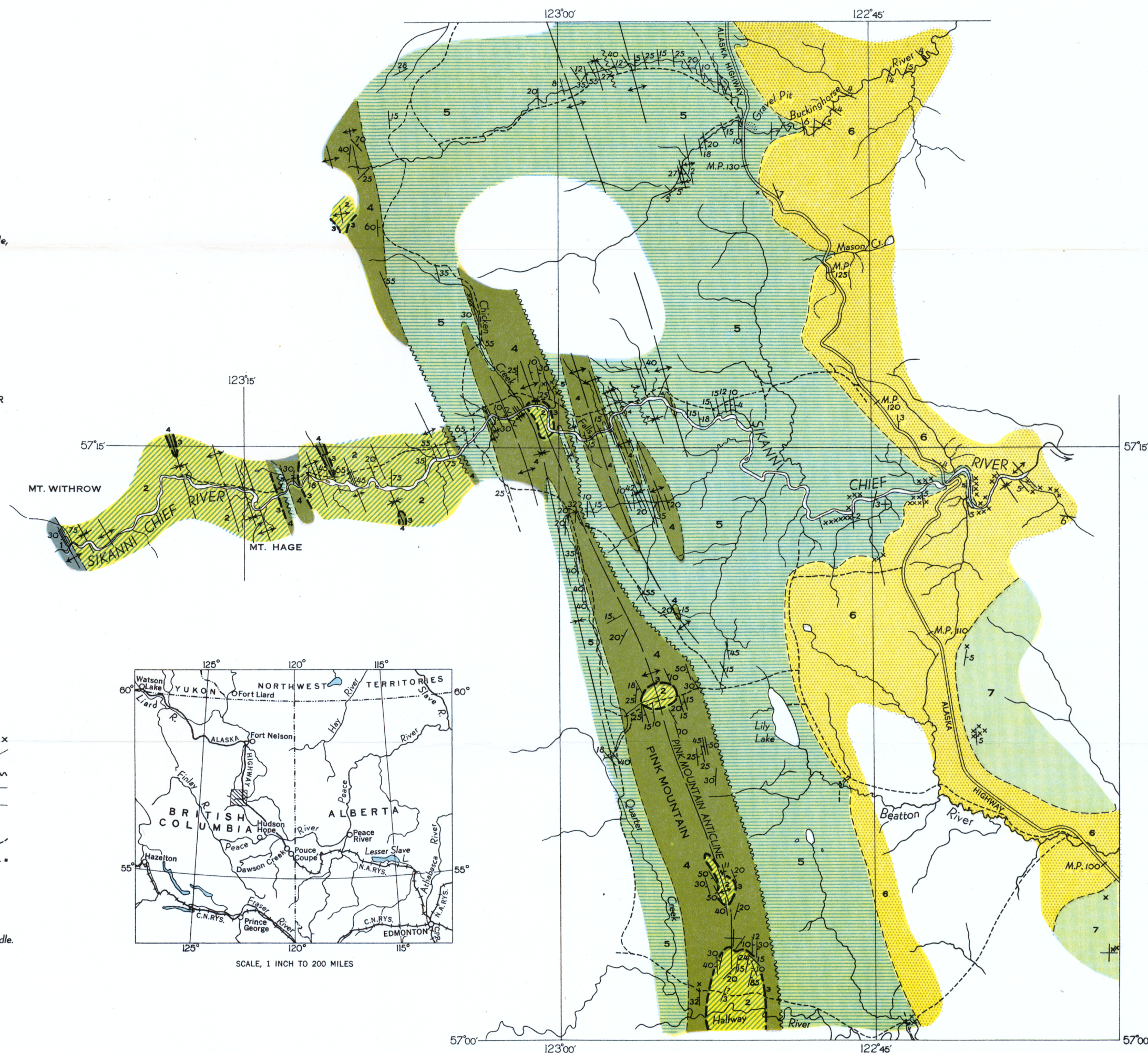


Figure 3. Geological map of Sikanni Chief River area, between Halfway and Buckinghorse Rivers and mainly west of the Alaska Highway, British Columbia.

Scale: 1 Inch to 3 miles = $\frac{1}{190,080}$
MILES

