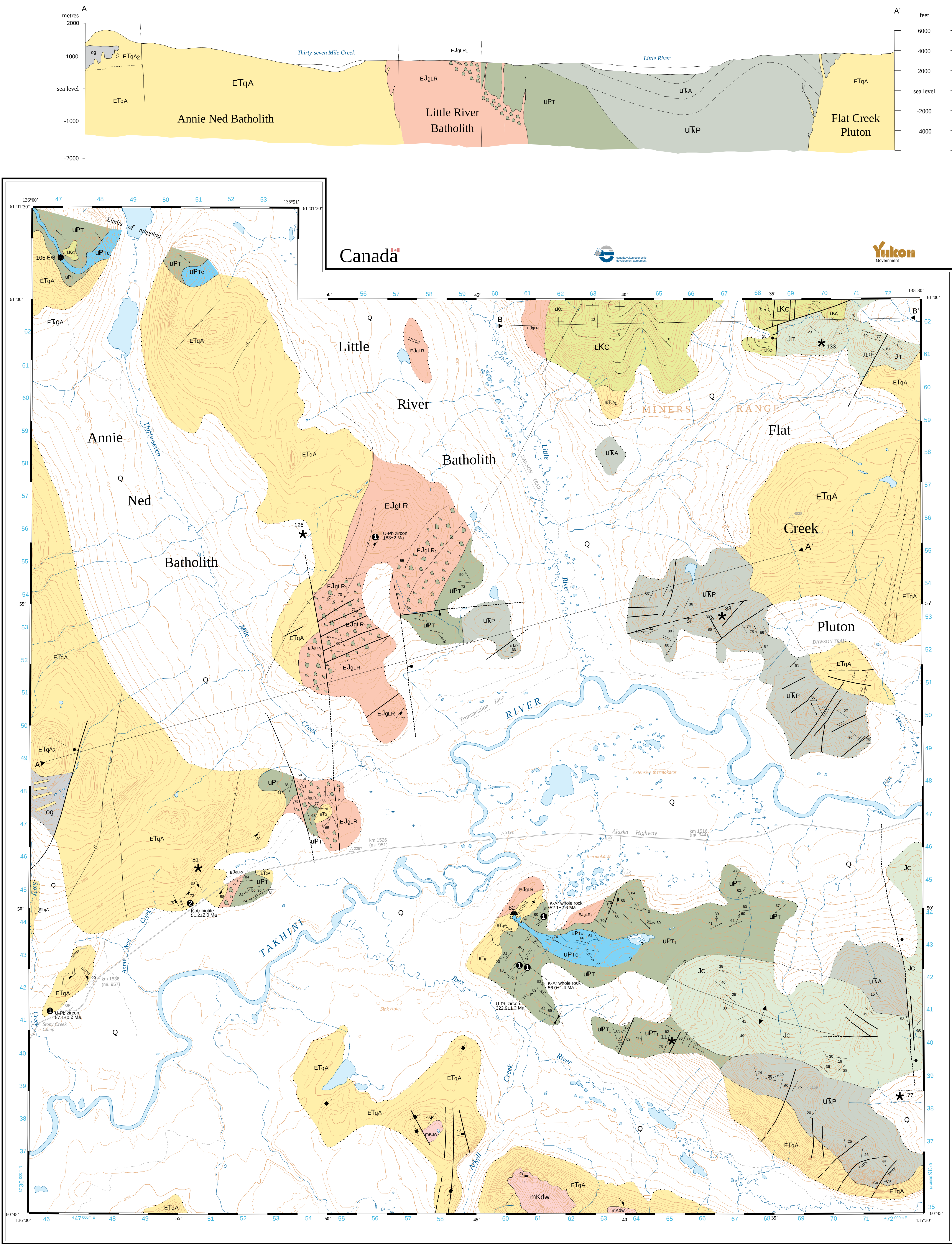




QUATERNARY

- Q Unconsolidated sand, gravel and silt deposits of alluvial, glacial lacustrine, fluvial and colluvial origin.

TERTIARY

EARLY EOCENE

- Orange weathering, resistant, felspar- and hornblende-phryc, adolite dikes, generally north-trending.
- Orange weathering, sacroic rhyolite and dacite dikes, locally with orange felspar phenocrysts.

LATE PALEOCENE

- NISLING RANGE PLUTONIC SUITE**
- ETqA Annie Ned Granite (57-54 Ma): orange and crumbly weathering, recessive, locally microlitic, coarse-grained, smoky quartz biotite granite with widely spaced and horizontal joints, includes Flat Creek Pluton.
- ETqA Light orange and grey weathering, flow banded rhyolite with felspar phenocrysts. Locally contains screens of Little River granodiorite.
- ETqA Coarse-grained, orange felspar and smoky quartz granite porphyry; crowded in a fine-grained felsic matrix.
- ETq Salmon pink, medium-grained, biotite and hornblende quartz monzodiorite. Age is not constrained isotopically.

CRETACEOUS

LATE CRETACEOUS

CARMACKS GROUP

- LKC Dark purple-green and grey-green, massive and thickly bedded, well layered, locally brecciated, augite and plagioclase-phryc, basaltic lava flows, ilitic tuff and ash flows, with agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks.

MID-CRETACEOUS?

- mKav Dark grey weathering, resistant, strongly chloritized and locally sericitized, hornblende quartz diorite.

JURASSIC

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

LABERGE GROUP

TANGLERFOOT FORMATION

- JT Dark tan and buff weathering, interbedded brown chert-rich sandstone, shale, pebble conglomerate and horntels, with coaly plant fragments and lesser shell fragments.

CONGLOMERATE FORMATION

- Jc Orange weathering, thick-bedded to massive, well-rounded, polymictic, clay-supported cobble conglomerate with interbeds of pebbly sandstone, tuffaceous sandstone and greywacke. Clasts are derived from Leves River Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks, as well as Late Triassic plutons.

EARLY JURASSIC

- EJgR Little River Batholith (183 Ma): Moderately recessive, grey weathering, coarse-grained hornblende-biotite granite and granodiorite with pink alkali felspar megacrysts. Some localities are strongly saussuritized or contain notable epidote.
- EJgR As above with screens and pendants of Takhini Assemblage meta-volcanic rocks.

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

LEWES RIVER GROUP

AKSALA FORMATION

- UkA Poorly bedded, heterolithic volcano-sedimentary assemblage of intercalated agglomerate, greywacke, volcanic flows and breccia, tuff conglomerate, ilitic sandstone and argillite; locally maroon weathering.

POVOAS FORMATION

- UP Poorly bedded, massive dark weathering, green to black, fine-grained locally felspar-phryc, chloritized basaltic flow breccia, pillowed flows and agglomerate with massive dark green, medium- to coarse-grained augite porphyry basalt.

UPPER PALEOZOIC

TAKHINI ASSEMBLAGE

- UPt Weakly sheared to strongly foliated and metamorphosed, green-schist, diorite gneiss, chlorite-augite-felspar gneiss, amphibolite and amphibole gneiss. May include metamorphosed equivalents of Povooas Formation.
- UPt As described above with light grey weathering, felsic orthogneiss, meta-rhyolite and felspar-quartz-muscovite schist.
- UPtC Recessive, light grey weathering, coarsely crystalline, white sheared matrix; minor calc-silicate and skarn.
- UPtC Recessive, yellow-weathering, coarsely crystalline, massive dolomite minor calc-silicate.

AGE UNCERTAIN

- Og Dark grey weathering, medium-grained, chloritized, cataclastic quartz diorite orthogneiss. Cross-cut by numerous dykes of ETqA.

SYMBOLS

- Limit of outcrop.....
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed or covered).....
- Fault (dot on downthrown side) (defined, approximate, assumed or covered).....
- Lineament.....
- Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal).....
- Igneous flow banding (inclined, vertical).....
- Pillow lavas.....
- Flow contacts.....
- Schistosity, gneissosity, foliation (inclined, vertical).....
- Shear band.....
- Lineation (mineral, stretching and rodding).....
- Joints (inclined, vertical).....
- Anticline, syncline.....
- Minor fold axis.....
- Cross-section line.....
- Breccia zone.....
- Isotopic age determinations.....
- Details are in the accompanying Bulletin (Appendix 7).....
- Morrison et al. 1979.....
- Fossil locality.....
- Details are in the accompanying Bulletin (Appendix 8).....

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Number	Name	Deposited type
105D 045	INGRAM	(on 105 D12)
105D 077	LARSON	work target
105D 081	STONY	work target
105D 082	WAGON	2m skarn
105D 083	WAGON	work target
105D 087	CALVIN	work target
105D 117	TROT	work target
105D 126	THIRTY-SEVEN	work target
105D 133	HYDRE	work target
105E 008	RUTH	Cu skarn

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RECOMMENDED CITATIONS

- HART, C.J.R., 1997. Geology of Thirty-seven Mile Creek map area, southern Yukon (NTS 105 D13). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Geoscience Map 1997-4, 1:50,000 scale.
- This map accompanies HART, C.J.R., 1997. A Transect Across Stikinia: Geology of the Northern Whitehorse Map Area (105 D13-16). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Bulletin 6.
- Digital cartography and drafting by Will vanRaden, Yukon Geology Program.
- Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Yukon Geology Program.
- Copies of this map, the accompanying report and Yukon Mintie may be purchased from Geoscience Information and Sales, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Room 102-300 Main St., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2B5. Ph. 867-667-3204, Fax 867-667-3198.
- Store this map in a dark area to prevent colours from fading.
- Map last released November, 1997, subsequent revision dates are:

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Exploration and Geological Services Division
Yukon Region

Geoscience Map 1997-4

Geology of Thirty-seven Mile Creek map area, southern Yukon Territory, (NTS 105 D13)

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