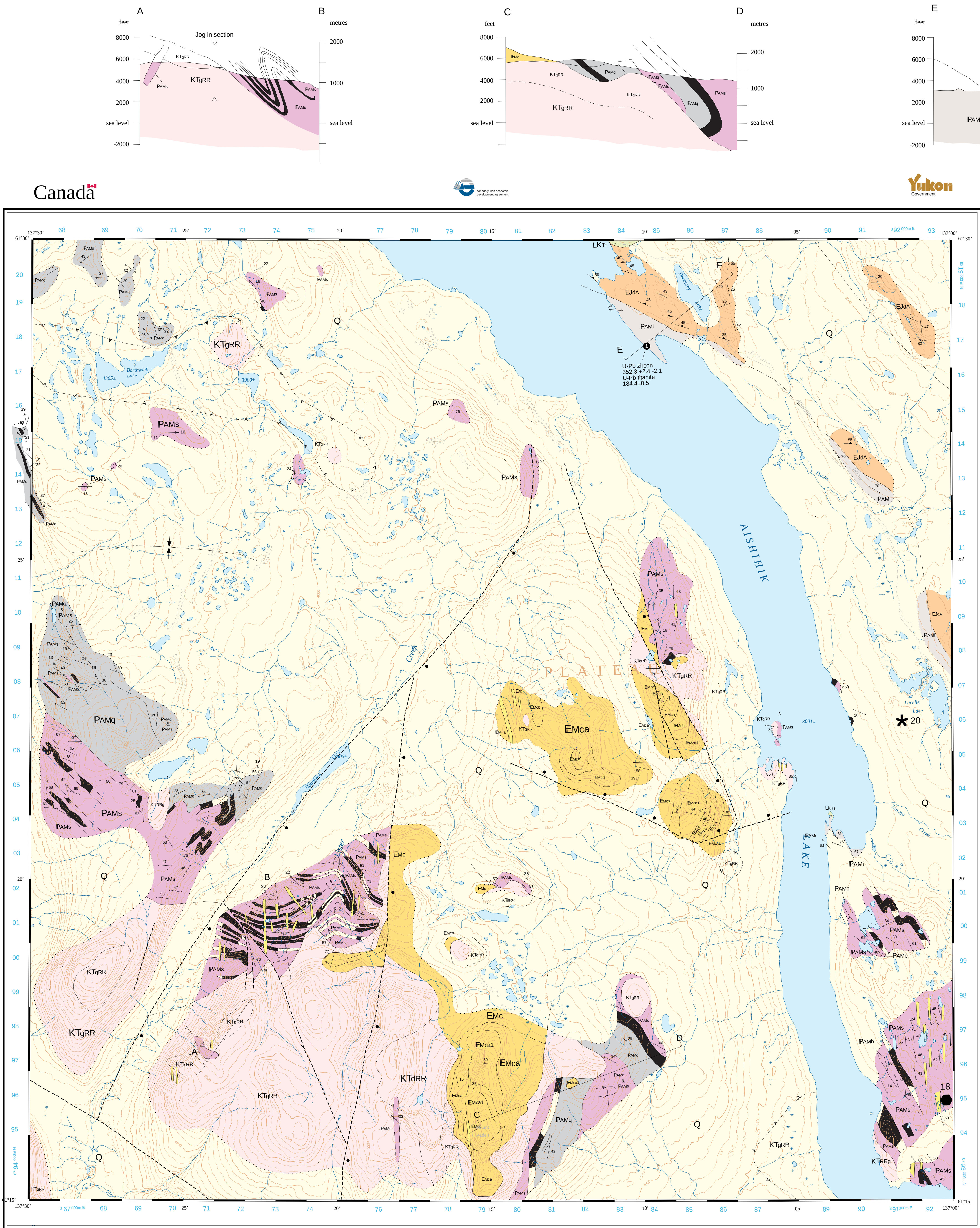




QUATERNARY

Q undifferentiated, unconsolidated gravels, sands and gravels of glaciogenic origin (Hughes, 1990)

Eocene

MOUNT CREEDON VOLCANIC SUITE

EMc undifferentiated volcanic, volcanoclastic, and subvolcanic dyke rocks

EMca heterogeneous, grey-green, buff and maroon, well bedded to massive, interbedded intermediate felsdipar porphyritic and/or andesite flow breccia and ash tuff; breccia locally includes xenolithic granitoid and metamorphic clasts; tuff locally exhibit well defined graded bedding; unit includes minor felsdipar porphyry and dacite flows

EMca1 brown, orange and green weathering, intermediate to dark green andesite felsdipar porphyry flows; vesicular hornblende phenocrysts are common; pyroxene, biotite and grey quartz eyes are rare; a flow fabric, defined by the parallel alignment of felsdipar grains, is common; unit includes some autochthonous flow breccia and minor tuff

EMcb olive brown to tan, olivine-pyroxene-hornblende porphyritic basalt flow; includes distinct euhedral to cigar shaped hornblende phenocrysts that commonly exhibit recessive maroon-coloured cores

EMcd buff to brown-orange weathering, green to tan, aphanitic to felsdipar porphyritic dacite flows; dacite is commonly flow-banded; columnar jointing occurs locally; includes minor flow-banded rhyolite and felsic dykes and sills

LATE CRETACEOUS

TRANSALAN FORMATION

LKti heterogeneous grey, green and maroon, poorly consolidated, intermediate to felsic, felsdipar and hornblende-felsdipar porphyritic tuff; flow breccia and volcanoclastic rocks; felsdipar and hornblende phenocrysts occur in discrete phenocrysts and as glomeroporphyritic clots; the matrix consists of crystal fine tuffs and sands; sea to boulder size rounded to angular, auto-clastic and, less commonly, xenolithic clasts constitute the breccia flows

LKti1 green, grey, and maroon, interbedded volcanoclastic, sandstone and mudstone; clasts consist of reworked volcanic rocks and fragments of the country rock; sand consists primarily of felsdipar and quartz grains; mudstones locally preserve plant debris; includes minor tuff; only present on 115 H/7

PALEOZOIC AND LATE PROTEROZOIC

AISHIHIK METAMORPHIC SUITE¹

PAM heterogeneous assemblages of felsdipar muscovite schist and gneiss, two-mica granitic gneiss, and hornblende-diorite gneiss; all three rock types are intimately interfoliated; granitic gneiss and muscovite gneiss are tan to brown and are locally characterized by augen of potassium felsdipar and discontinuous metabasite boudins; diorite gneiss is grey, equigranular and medium to coarse grained; includes minor marble and quartzite

PAMq tan to brown to black quartzite; commonly micaceous includes minor mica-schist, marbles, metabasite and felsic meta-gneiss rocks

PAMc bleached white-weathering, white to grey, coarsely crystalline, flow banded, felsic metabasite; graphitic, chert, metabasite and calc-silicate laminae are common

PAMB orange and green weathering, green to black hornblende metabasite; includes hornblende amphibolite to hornblende-plagioclase gneiss and hornblende quartzite; adjacent to marble horizons may include significant amount of epidote-diorite calc-silicate; also includes PAMc; a solitary mega-boudin of orange weathering, dark green, gabbroic felsdipar augen gneiss

PAMs pink, purple, red and dark grey weathering, dark grey to brown, garnetiferous, muscovite biotite felsdipar micaceous and quartz micaceous; foliation quartz and quartz-felsdipar lenses are common and locally impart a migmatitic appearance to the rocks; micaceous felsdipar; grey quartz gneiss is a locally significant subunit; includes minor quartzite, metabasite marble, and meta-gneiss rocks

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Eocene

Etp north-trending, olive to orange weathering, green felsdipar porphyry dyke rocks; vesicular hornblende phenocrysts are common; thought to represent feeder dykes to EMp flows; includes buff weathering, tan to orange, leucocratic quartz felsdipar porphyry which forms a plug that intrudes the western margin of the Aishihik Batholith in central-west 115 H/7

LATE CRETACEOUS - TERTIARY

RUBY RANGE PLUTONIC SUITE²

KTgr grey to light brown weathering, light to dark grey medium to coarse grained, equigranular to potassium felsdipar megacrystic, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende biotite monzonite and quartz monzonite, in which grey quartz eyes are abundant, is a locally significant phase; titanite is a locally significant accessory; includes minor mafic microdiorite and hornblende diorite

KTgr1 grey weathering, tan to olive brown, biotite quartz felsdipar porphyry and porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite; quartz defines smoky grey eyes; potassium felsdipar and plagioclase occur as porphyritic phenocrysts

KTgr2 grey orange weathering, dark grey to greasy grey green, medium grained, equigranular, hornblende and biotite-hornblende diorite; hornblende commonly occurs as euhedral grains 1 to 3 cm long

KTgr3 heterogeneous, dark to light weathering, leucocratic to mafic, finely crystalline, microgranitic enclaves, enclaves vary from hornblende to biotite hornblende diorite to biotite monzonite

EARLY JURASSIC

AISHIHIK BATHOLITH³

EJba white to orange weathering, grey, coarsely crystalline, equigranular, hornblende diorite and monzonite; a porphyritic texture, defined by potassium felsdipar megacrysts is locally present; minor amounts of biotite are common; epidote and titanite are important accessory phases; planar fabrics include a solid state fabric along the western margin of the batholith, and a magmatic fabric elsewhere; includes minor mafic microdiorite enclaves, migmatite, and il-pai-ii gneiss in which hornblende diorite is interbedded with EJba