

Diagrammatic rock stratigraphic cross-section

LEGEND

- CENOZOIC**
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Q Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits
- PALEOZOIC**
DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
UPPER DEVONIAN TO MID-MISSISSIPPIAN
EARN GROUP (Dp - Dmp)
DMP PREVOST FORMATION: DMP2, brown weathering shale; minor chert; quartz sandstone
DP PORTRAIT LAKE FORMATION: DP2, black, gun-blue and bluish-white weathering, black, siliceous shale; thin to medium-bedded, black chert
- LOWER TO UPPER DEVONIAN**
DEVONIAN
MIDDLE DEVONIAN
DF FUNERAL FORMATION: buff orange weathering, recessive, thin bedded, fine crystalline, variably argillaceous to silty limestone
LOWER DEVONIAN
DGB GRIZZLY BEAR FORMATION: blue-grey weathering, resistant, thin to very thick-bedded, grey conoidal limestone characterized by abundant conoidal stem fragments with twin axial canals
- SILURIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN**
SDS SAPPER FORMATION: SDS1, (limestone member - lower Sapper) blue-grey weathering, thin bedded, cryptocrystalline to fine crystalline, black limestone; SDS2, (silty limestone member - upper Sapper) tan, buff or dark grey weathering, recessive, thin bedded, laminated, argillaceous, fine crystalline limestone
- UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER SILURIAN**
CSH HAYWIRE FORMATION: CSH1, (sandy carbonate member - local basal Haywire) maroon musstone, thick bedded, fine to medium-crystalline, light coloured dolostone, and medium bedded, medium to coarse-grained quartz arenite; CSH2, white to dark grey weathering, thick to very thick-bedded, massive, grey, locally cherty dolostone; CSH4, (white dolostone member) white to light grey weathering, thin to thick-bedded light grey dolostone
- CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN**
UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN
COBS BROKEN SKULL FORMATION: COBS1, (sandy carbonate member - local basal Broken Skull) maroon dolostone, sandstone; COBS2, (dolostone member - lower Broken Skull) grey to white weathering, thick bedded, massive, fine to medium-crystalline, grey to black dolostone; COBS3, (limestone member - upper Broken Skull) blue-grey weathering, recessive, thin bedded, fine crystalline, dark grey to black limestone
- COR2** RABBITKITTLE FORMATION: COR2, tan to orange brown weathering, thin bedded, fine crystalline, locally nodular, blue-grey limestone
- CAMBRIAN**
MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
CR ROCKSLIDE FORMATION: tan to brown weathering, recessive, thin bedded, fine crystalline, grey limestone
- LOWER CAMBRIAN**
CS SEKIWI FORMATION: undivided: CS1, (carbonate member - lower Sekwi) grey to buff weathering, thin bedded, locally wavy bedded and nodular, fine crystalline, blue-grey to black limestone; upper one-third of unit is white weathering, massive, fine crystalline, grey dolostone; CS2, (clastic member - upper Sekwi) light orange to brown weathering, medium- to thick-bedded, medium grained, grey quartz sandstone; purple weathering, purple siltstone and dolomitic siltstone; bright orange weathering, thin to thick-bedded, fine crystalline dolostone
- PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC**
UPPER PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN
PCV VAMPIRE FORMATION: dark brown to rust weathering, thin to thick-bedded, greenish grey shale, siltstone, and very fine grained quartz sandstone

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed, extrapolated beneath overburden) ...
- Facies boundary (schematic and approximate) ...
- Bedding, top known (horizontal, inclined, overturned) ...
- Fault, steeply dipping (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden; solid circle indicates downthrow side) ...
- Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden; teeth indicate upthrust side) ...
- Fault, strike slip (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden; arrows indicate relative movement) ...
- Anticline (defined, approximate, extrapolated beneath overburden) ...
- Syncline (defined, approximate, extrapolated beneath overburden) ...
- Fossil locality ...
- Location of measured section ...
- Glacier ...

Geology by S.P. Gorley 1979-81, with contributions by S.L. Blusson, L.H. Green and J.A. Roddick 1968

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

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

Base map enlarged from part of map 1051 published at 1:250 000 scale by the Army Survey Establishment R.C.E. in 1954

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G9

Magnetic declination 1992, 30°55' East, decreasing 13.1' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

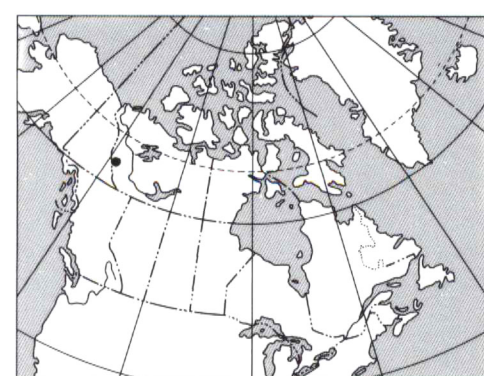
REFERENCE

Green, L.H., Roddick, J.A., and Blusson, S.L. 1968. Geology, Nahanni, District of Mackenzie and Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 8-1967

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Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8, 3303 33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2C 2A7, 100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1R8



LOCATION MAP

MAP 1-1992
 SHEET 4 OF 6
 GEOLOGY
SOUTH NAHANNI RIVER AREA
 DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
 Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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105-114	105-115	105-116
		1-1992 Sheet 6
105-111	105-110	105-109
	1-1992 Sheet 5	1-1992 Sheet 4
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1-1992 Sheet 1	1-1992 Sheet 2	1-1992 Sheet 3

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJACENT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS