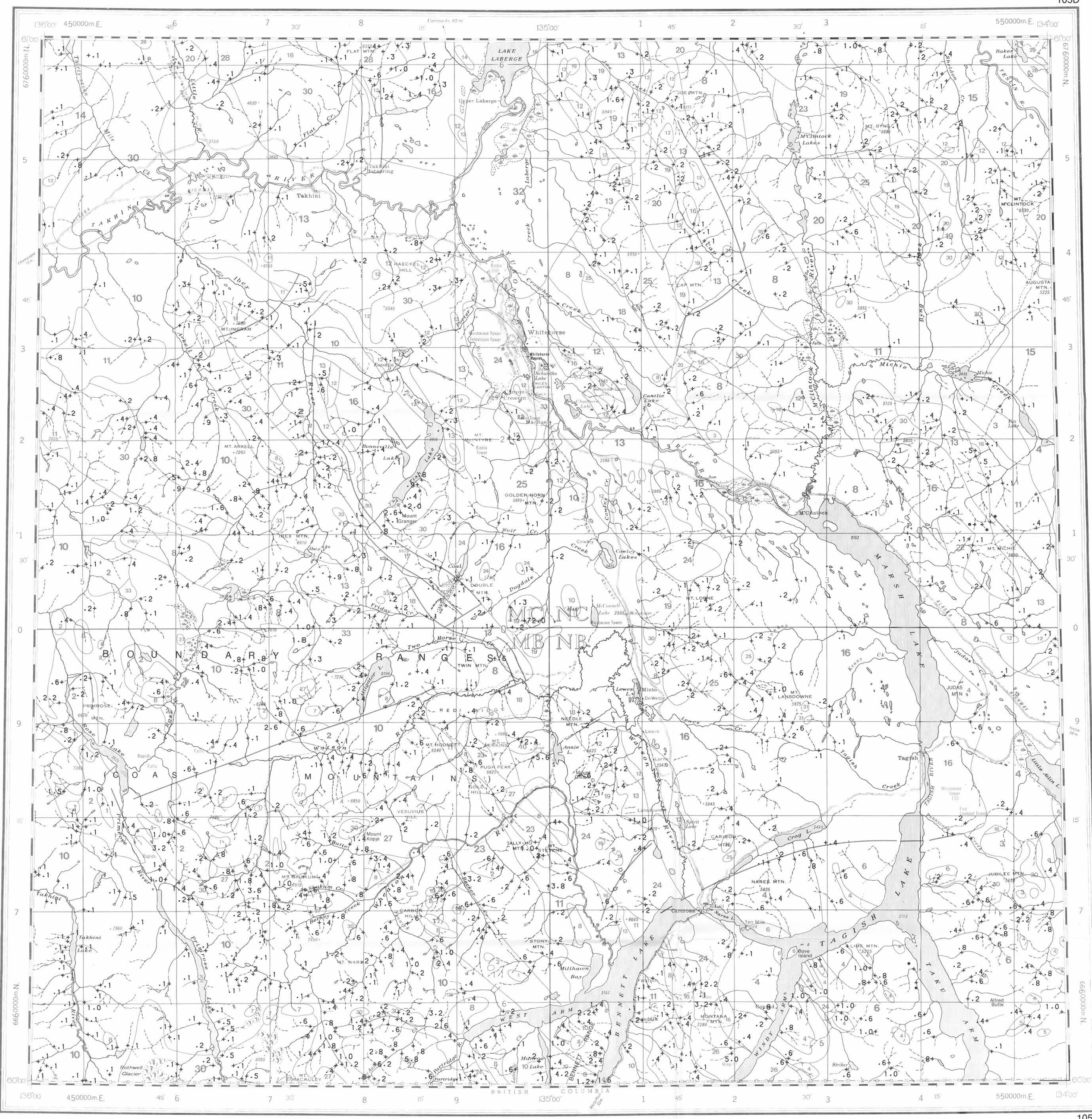
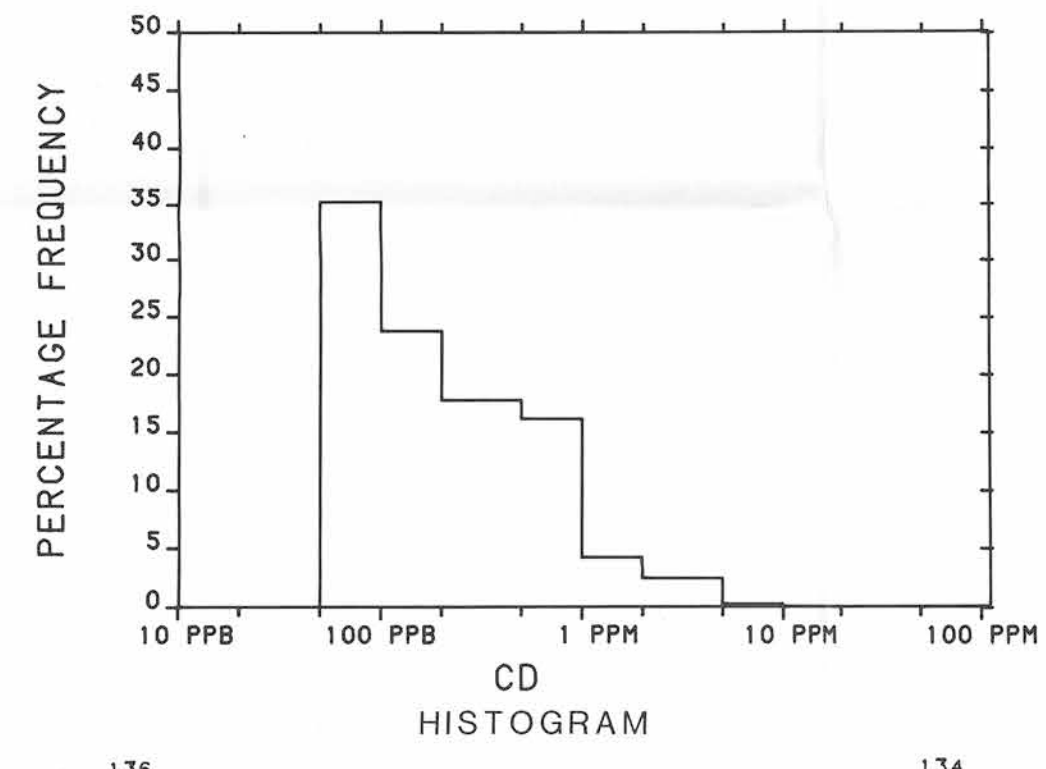
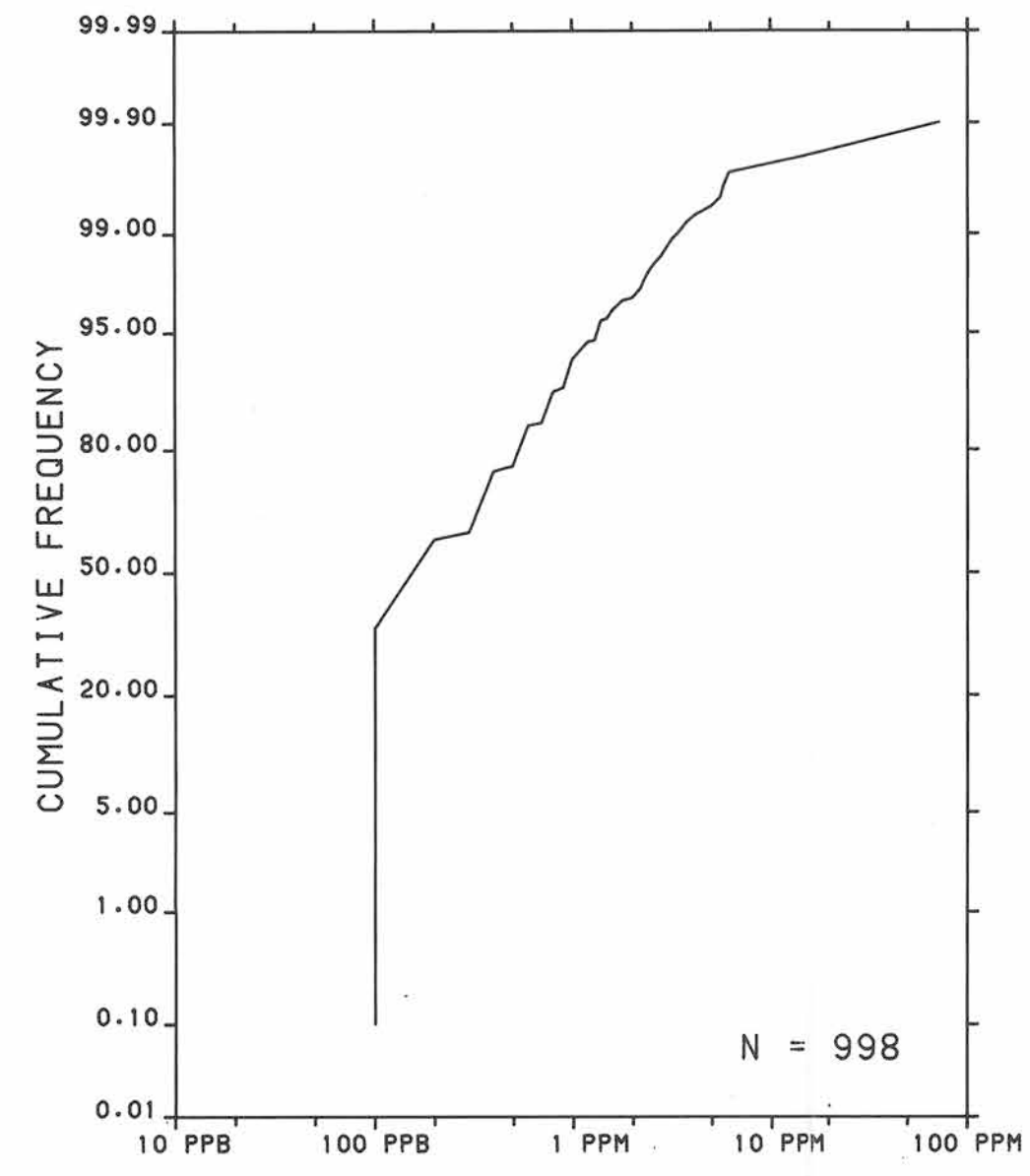


The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/d²) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically enriched, or large metallic deposits undergoing weathering would be expected to produce identifiable anomalies.



Geological Survey of Canada
 Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division
 CONTRACTORS
 Sample collection by Rogers Exploration Services Ltd., Whitehorse
 Sample preparation by Golder Associates, Ottawa
 Gold analysis by Chemex Labs Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
 Sediment chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario
 Water chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary

This map forms one of a series of maps released by the Geological Survey of Canada, Open Files 1217 to 1220. Each Open File consists of maps of various geochemical variables: 21 for stream sediment, 3 for stream water and 1 sample site location.

Copies of map material and listings of field observations and analytical data, from which the material was prepared, may be available at users expense by application to:

K.G. Campbell Corporation
 880 Wellington St.
 Bay 236
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1R 6K7

The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:

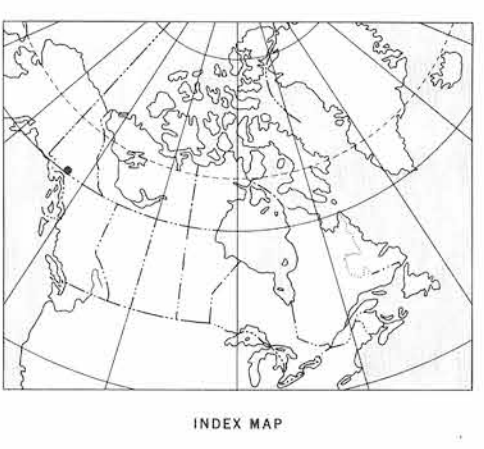
The Director
 Computer Science Centre
 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
 Ottawa, Ontario
 KIA 0E4

- Glaciolacustrine deposits
- Undivided surficial deposits; alluvium, glacial till and moraine, outwash and ice contact deposits, volcanic ash, loess, colluvium
- Bedrock exposures; includes discontinuous veneer of undivided glacial drift, local alpine glaciation features

SYMBOLS

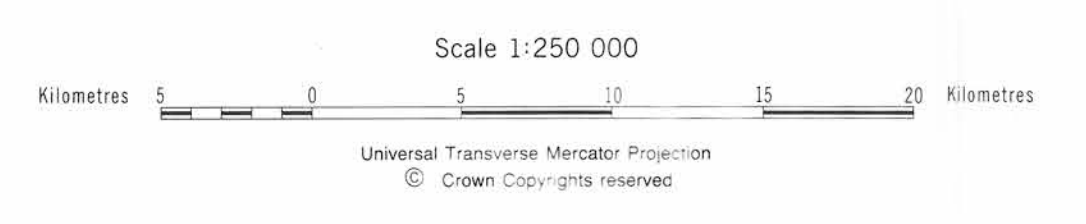
- Surficial deposit boundary
- Meltwater channels, outwash deposits, indicating direction of flow
- Glaciation lineation parallel to ice flow direction, includes fluting, crag and tail, roches moutonnées and drumlinoid forms, direction of flow known, unknown
- Drumlinoid form, direction of movement inferred, not inferred
- Glacial striae, direction inferred
- Esker and/or kame complex
- Boulder train, direction of movement

Sources of information:
 Hughes, D.L., Campbell, R.B., Muller, J.E., and Wheeler, J.O. (1968) Glacial Map of Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 6-1968, (1:1 000 000 scale) to accompany GSC Paper 68-34
 Prest, V.K., Grant, D.R., and Rampton, V.N. (1967) Glacial Map of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada (1:5 000 000 scale)
 Wheeler, J.O. (1960) Geology - WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1093A (1:253 440 scale)

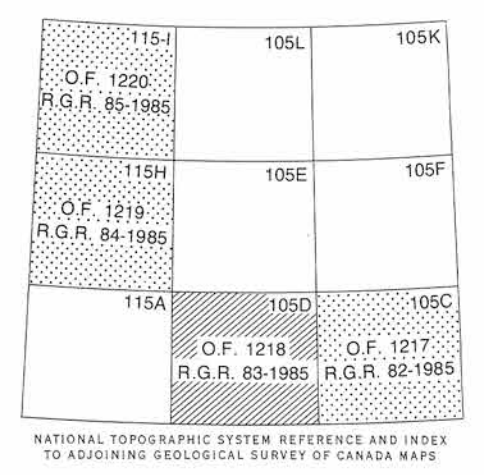


Elevation in feet above mean sea level
 Mean magnetic declination 1986, 29°18' East, decreasing 14.2' annually. Readings vary from 29°06' E in the SE corner to 22°29' E in the NW corner of the map area

CADMIUM (ppm)
 GSC OPEN FILE 1218
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 83-1985
 CANADA-YUKON
 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1984-89)
 STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY, 1985



Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1979. Streams were revised by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition.



QUATERNARY	33	RMC 64*	MILES CANYON: Basalt
	32	QS 64	Glacial and surficial deposits
TERTIARY	31	TQM 62	Quartz monzonite, granodiorite
		LATE TERTIARY	
	30	LTG 62	Rhyolite porphyry, granite, granodiorite
		PLIOCENE	
	29	PV 62	Basalt
		Eocene	
		MOUNT NANSEN GROUP	
	28	ENM 59	Acid to intermediate tuff, breccia
		SKUKUM GROUP	
	27	ESK 59	Andesite, basalt, breccia
		SLOKO GROUP	
	26	ESL 59	Rhyolite, trachyte
CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY	25	KTG 56	Granite, quartz monzonite
	24	KTGD 56	Granodiorite, quartz diorite
	23	KTQD 56	Tonalite
CRETACEOUS	22	KY 52	Syenite, monzonite
	21	KQM 52	Quartz monzonite, granodiorite; CASSIAR quartz monzonite, alaskite
	20	KGD 52	Granodiorite
	19	KV 52	Basalt, andesite, quartz dacite
JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS	18	JKD 51	Diorite, hornblende diorite
	17	JKT 51	TANTALUS: Conglomerate, siltstone, arkose, coal
JURASSIC	16	JL 47	Greywacke, arkose, conglomerate
TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC	15	TJS 46	Argillite, sandstone, siltstone
TRIASSIC	14	TGDN 42	Foliated hornblende granodiorite, quartz
UPPER TRIASSIC		LEWES RIVER GROUP (UTLW, UTC, UTLV)	
	13	UTLW 45	Greywacke, argillite, conglomerate
	12	UTC 45	Limestone
	11	UTLV 45	Andesite, basalt
MESOZOIC UNDIVIDED	10	MGD 41	Granodiorite, quartz monzonite
	9	MGDN 41	Foliated hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite
	8	MV 41	Andesite, basalt, tuff
PALEOZOIC UNDIVIDED	7	PGDN 09	PELLY GNEISS: Foliated to gneissic granodiorite
CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN	6	CPH 35	HORSEFEED: Limestone
	5	CPK 35	KEDAHDA: Chert, argillite
	4	CPV 35	Andesite, basalt, chert, tuff
	3	CPUB 35	Serpentine, diorite, pyroxenite, peridotite
HADRYNIAN AND CAMBRIAN	2	HCSN 08	Schist, gneiss, quartzite
HADRYNIAN	1	HC 07	Crystalline limestone

*A mnemonic code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations
 Geological boundary
 Fault
 No analytical result

Geological base and legend are derived from: Map 1398A, MACMILLAN RIVER, YUKON - DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE - ALASKA, NTS SHEET 109, 115. Compiled by H. Gabrielse, D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, S.L. Blusson and R.B. Campbell, Geological Survey of Canada, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1980. 1:1 000 000 scale