

The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/d<sup>2</sup>) 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:

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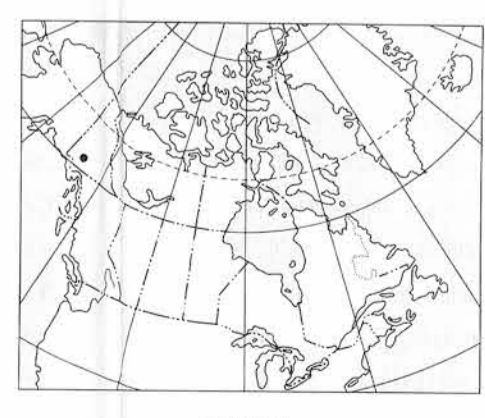
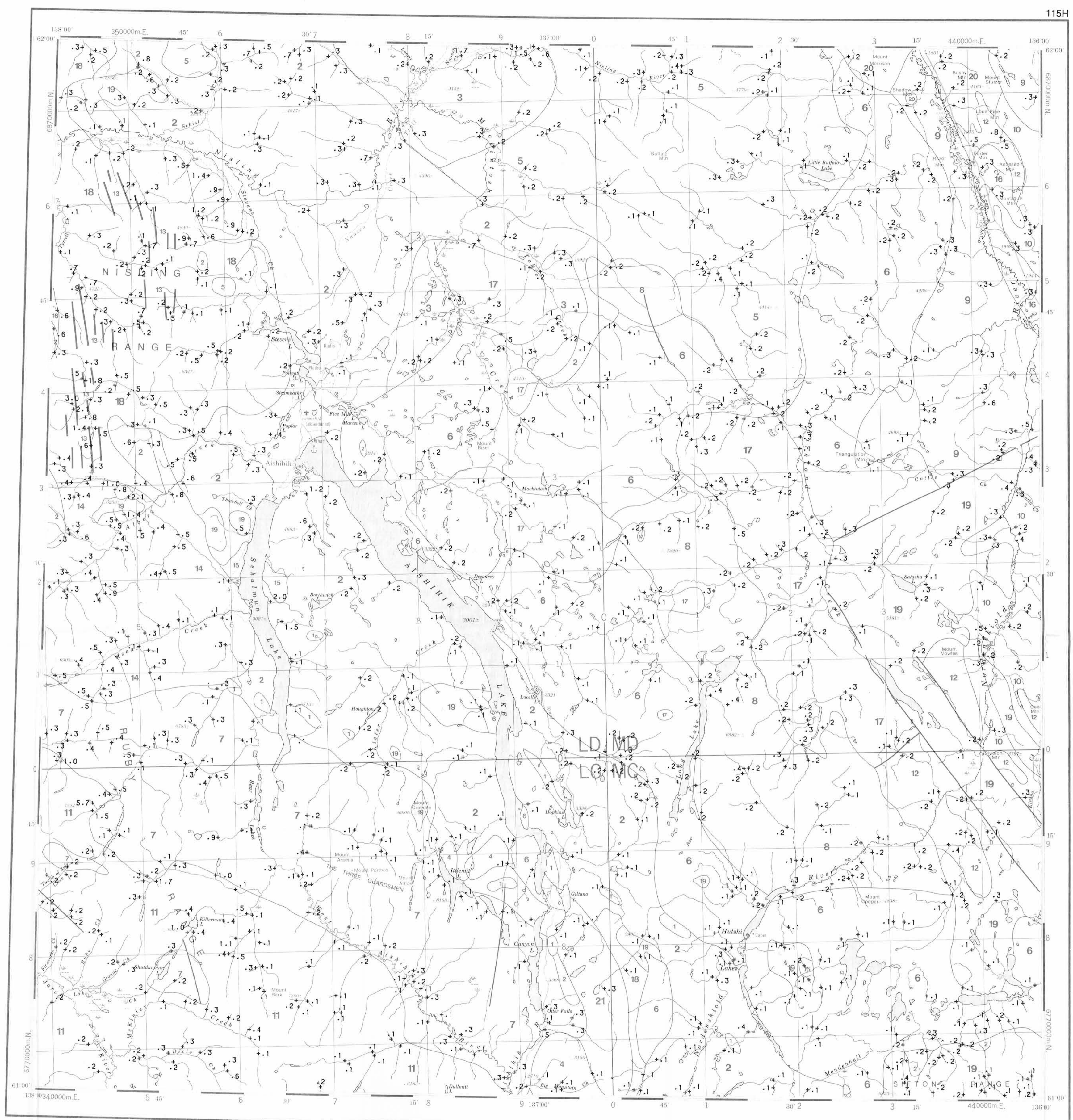
The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:

The Director  
 Computer Science Centre  
 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0E4

- 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

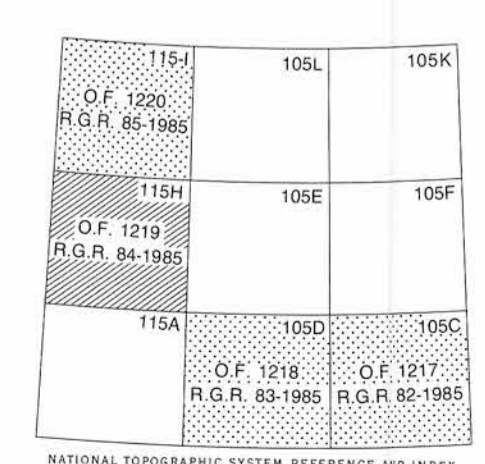
- SYMBOLS
- Surficial deposit boundary . . . . .
  - Limit of Pre-Reid ice advance . . . . .
  - Limit of McConnell (Ruby) ice advance . . . . .
  - Meltwater channels, outwash deposits, indicating direction of flow . . . . .
  - Glaciation lineation parallel to ice flow direction, includes fluting, crag and tail, roches moutonees and drumlinoid forms, direction of flow indicated . . . . .
  - Drumlinoid form, direction of movement inferred, not inferred . . . . .

Sources of information:  
 Hughes, O.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)  
 Templeman-Kluit, D.J. (1973) Geology - AISHIHIK LAKE, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 17-1973, (1:250 000 scale) to accompany Paper 73-41



ANTIMONY (ppm)  
 GSC OPEN FILE 1219  
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 84-1985  
 CANADA-YUKON  
 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1984-89)  
 STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
 SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY, 1985  
 Scale 1:250 000  
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1971. Streams were revised by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition.



| TERTIARY                |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| LATE TERTIARY           |  |
| 21                      | LT6 62 <sup>*</sup> Rhyolite porphyry, granite, granodiorite     |
| OLIGOCENE AND MIOCENE   |  |
| CARMACKS GROUP          |  |
| 20                      | OMCV 60 Andesite, basalt, breccia                                |
| EOCENE                  |  |
| MOUNT NANSEN GROUP      |  |
| 19                      | EMN 59 Acid to intermediate tuff, breccia                        |
| LOWER(?) TERTIARY       |  |
| 18                      | TFP 58 Feldspar porphyry dykes and flows                         |
| 17                      | TVA 58 Acid tuff   |
| 16                      | TVD 58 Andesite, porphyritic basalt flows and dykes              |
| EARLY TERTIARY          |  |
| 15                      | ETGA 57 Ataskite, granite, quartz monzonite                      |
| 14                      | ETQM 57 Granite, quartz monzonite                                |
| 13                      | FPFP 57 Feldspar porphyry dykes                                  |
| JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS |  |
| 12                      | JKT 51 TANTALUS: Conglomerate, siltstone, arkose, coal           |
| 11                      | JKK 51 KLUANE: Sericitic to biotitic schist, gneiss, amphibolite |
| JURASSIC                |  |
| LABERGE GROUP           |  |
| 10                      | JL 47 Greywacke, arkose, conglomerate                            |
| TRIASSIC                |  |
| 9                       | TV 42 Basaltic greenstone  |
| 8                       | TQM 42 Leucocratic, porphyritic quartz monzonite                 |
| 7                       | TGD 42 RUBY RANGE: Granodiorite                                  |
| 6                       | TGDN 42 Foliated hornblende granodiorite, quartz                 |
| MESOZOIC UNDIVIDED      |  |
| 5                       | MQM 41 Porphyritic quartz monzonite                              |
| 4                       | MDI 41 Diorite   |
| PALEOZOIC UNDIVIDED     |  |
| 3                       | PM 09 Amphibolite, schist, gneiss                                |
| 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 105, 115. Compiled by H. Gabrielse, D.J. Templeman-Kluit, S.L. Blusson and R.B. Campbell, Geological Survey of Canada, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1980. 1:1 000 000 scale