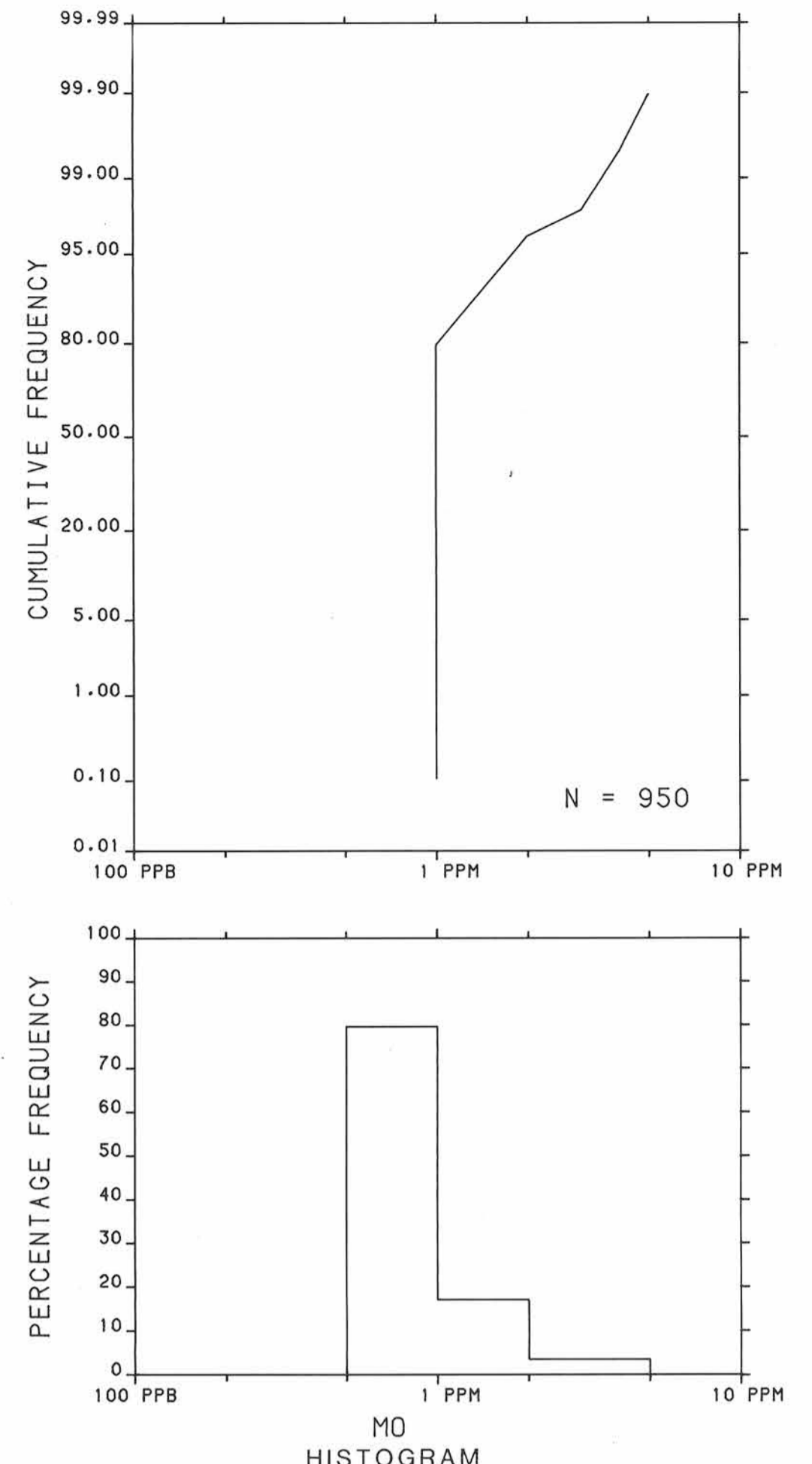


The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/d²) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically 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 analysis 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 238
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1R 6K7

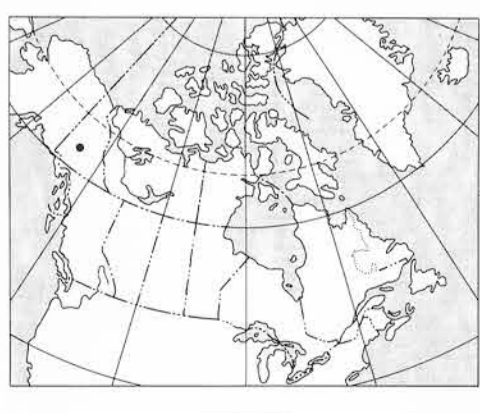
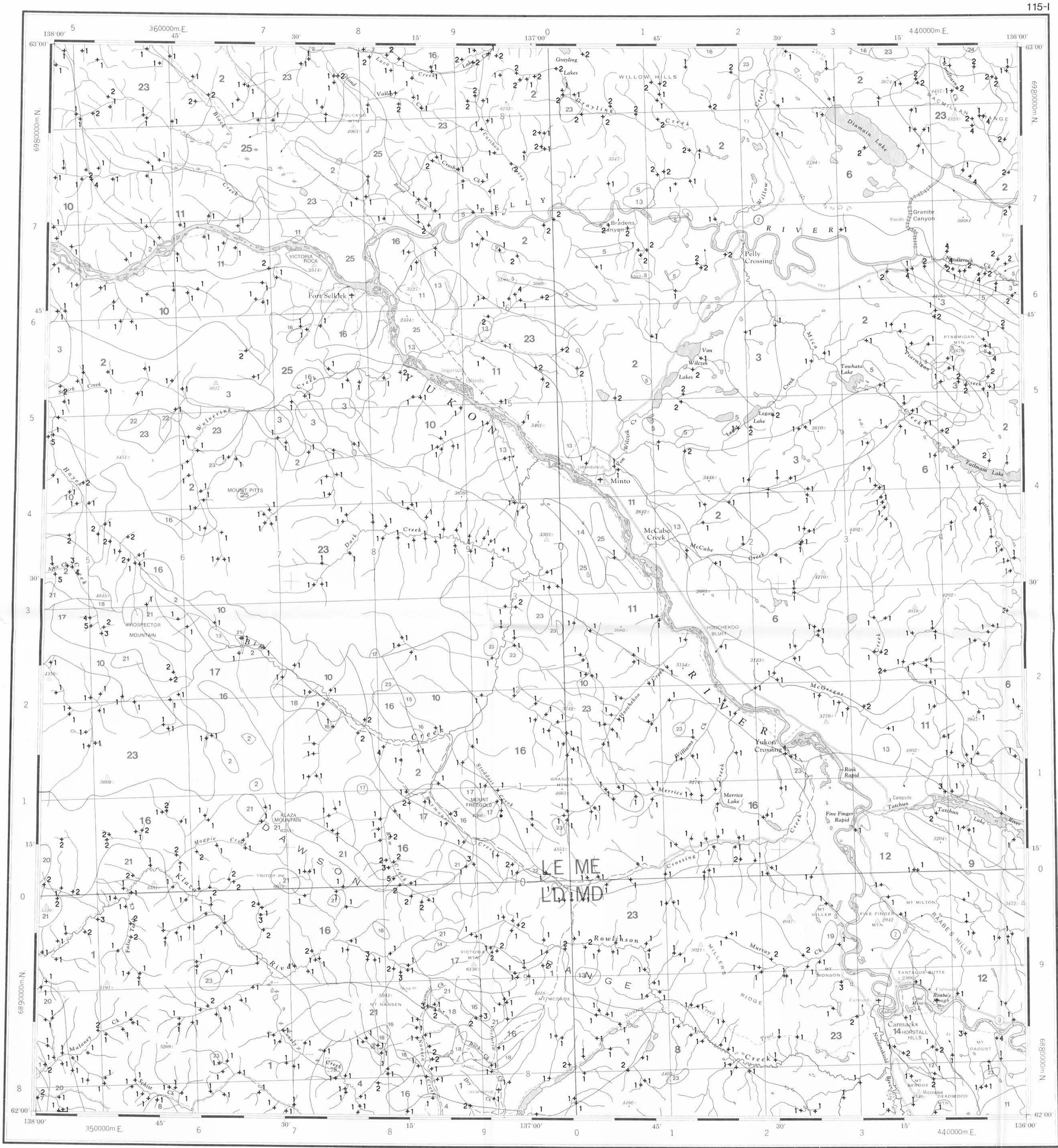
The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:

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

- Undivided surficial deposits; alluvium, glacial till and moraine, outwash and ice contact deposits, volcanic ash, loess, colluvium
- Glaciers and permanent snowfields
- 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 moutonnées and drumlinoid forms, direction of flow indicated
 - Drumlinoid form, direction of movement inferred, not inferred

Sources of information:
 Bostock, H.S. (1936) Geology - CARMACKS SHEET, Yukon Territory, Canada Department of Mines, Bureau of Economic Geology, Geological Survey, Map 340A (1:253,440 scale)
 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)

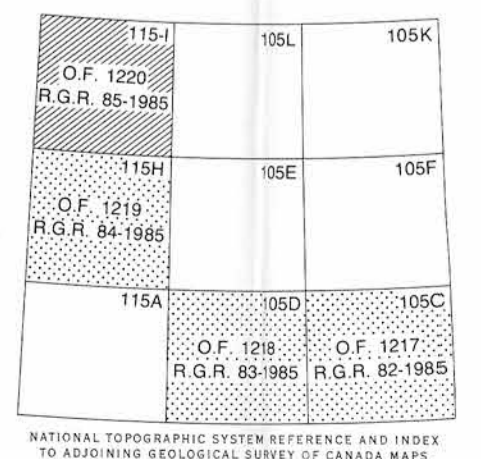
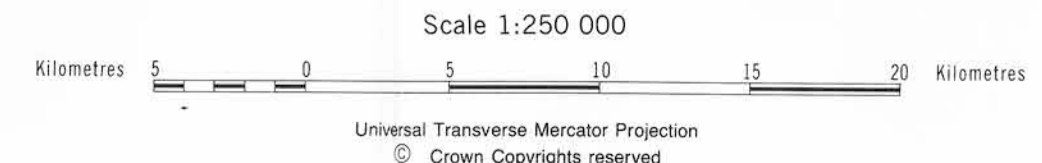


Elevation in feet above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 1986, 30°25' East, decreasing 13.6' annually. Readings vary from 30°14' E in the SE corner to 30°36' E in the NW corner of the map area

MOLYBDENUM (ppm)
 GSC OPEN FILE 1220
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 85-1985
 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 1974. Streams were revised by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition.



LEGEND

QUATERNARY	RECENT	SELKIRK GROUP				
	25	RS 64*	Basalt, andesite flows, breccia, tuff			
	TERTIARY	LATE TERTIARY	24	LTG 62	Rhyolite porphyry, granite, granodiorite	
		OLIGOCENE AND MIOCENE	CARMACKS GROUP	23	OMCV 60	Andesite, basalt, breccia
	OLIGOCENE	22		OCS 60	Conglomerate, sandstone, shale	
	CENOZOIC	EOCENE	MOUNT NANSEN GROUP	21	EMN 59	Acid to intermediate tuff, breccia
		LOWER TERTIARY		20	TFP 58	Feldspar porphyry dykes, flows
		EARLY TERTIARY	19	TVB 58	Basalt	
		18	ETF 57	Granite and syenite porphyry, rhyolite		
		CRETACEOUS	17	KY 52	Syenite, monzonite	
16			KQM 52	Quartz monzonite, granodiorite; CASSIAR quartz monzonite, alaskite		
JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS		DEZADEASH GROUP	15	JKD 51	Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, volcanics	
			14	JKT 51	TANTALUS: Conglomerate, siltstone, arkose, coal	
			13	JKDI 51	Diorite, hornblende diorite	
		LABERGE GROUP	12	JL 47	Greywacke, arkose, conglomerate	
	TRIASSIC		11	TV 42	Basaltic greenstone	
		10	TGDN 42	Foliated hornblende granodiorite, quartz		
	UPPER TRIASSIC	LEWES RIVER GROUP	9	UTC 45	Limestone	
			MESOZOIC UNDIVIDED	8	MQM 41	Porphyritic quartz monzonite
	7	MGD 41		Granodiorite, quartz monzonite		
	6	MGN 41		Foliated hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite		
PALEOZOIC UNDIVIDED	MESOZOIC	5	PC 09	Limestone		
		4	PM 09	Amphibolite, schist, gneiss		
		3	PGDN 09	PELLY GNEISS: Foliated to gneissic granodiorite		
	CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN	HADRYNIAN AND CAMBRIAN	2	CPSN 35	Schist, gneiss, includes BIG SALMON METAMORPHIC COMPLEX	
			1	HCSN 08	Schist, gneiss, quartzite	

*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. Tempelman-Kluit, S.L. Blusson and R.B. Campbell, Geological Survey of Canada, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1980. 1:1 000 000 scale