

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS LOWER CRETACEOUS

FORT ST. JOHN GROUP SCATTER FORMATION: Resistant, greenish-grey, glauconitic, laminated sandstone; medium- to thick-bedded; silty, concretionary mudstone common in middle part of unit.

GARBUTT FORMATION: Grey shale and siltstone with sideritic concretions; minor thin-bedded, finely laminated sandstone. CHINKEH FORMATION: Chert-pebble conglomerate overlain by bioturbated quartz arenite with variable chert content, and argillaceous siltstone; woody or

PERMIAN ISHBEL GROUP

FANTASQUE FORMATION: Rusty weathering dark grey to white, well bedded, spiculitic chert; rhythmically interbedded with minor shale and siliceous siltstone. Tika map unit: Buff weathering, light to medium brown, silty or sandy limestone or dolostone; medium-bedded, massive to crosslaminated; rectilinear fracture pattern

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS MATTSON FORMATION MIDDLE AND UPPER MEMBERS UNDIVIDED: see Note 1

UPPER MEMBER: Light to medium grey, fine- to coarse-grained, locally calcareous or dolomitic quartz arenite and sub-chert-arenite; subordinate fossiliferous limestone, dolostone, and grey to green shale; sandstone commonly shows large-scale crossbedding; may include Tika map unit.

MIDDLE MEMBER: Grey to buff to brown, poorly- to well-indurated, fine-grained quartz arenite and subordinate sub-chert arenite with siltstone and dark shale; sandstone shows fine- to large-scale crossbedding; typically forms sharp-based, thick-bedded, fining-up sequences. LOWER MEMBER: Greyish-orange weathering, light grey or buff, well-indurated, fine- to very fine-grained quartz arenite interbedded with siltstone and dark grey shale; dolostone, and lithoclast breccia; crosslaminae and trace fossils common; typically thin- to medium-bedded with coarsening-up sequences.

DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS BESA RIVER FORMATION: Dark grey to black shale, locally weathers buff; minor interbedded greyish - orange weathering sandstone, siltstone, lithoclast breccia, dolostone and limestone increasing up section; scattered sideritic

MAP SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Marker beds	~~~~
Outcrop stations	×
Outcrop; observation by helicopter	⊗
Bedding (inclined, horizontal); tops established by sedimentary structures and/or stratigraphic order	60 —
Fractures	60
Joints	160
Crossbedding (dip direction and dip, uncorrected)	\mathcal{X}^{7}
Anticline (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Syncline (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Anticlinal kink fold - (defined, approximate, assumed) (See diagram below)	
Synclinal kink fold- (defined, approximate, assumed) (See diagram below)	
Fault, thrust (defined, approximate, assumed)	A A A A
Stratigraphic section (short, long)	•
Well (dry abandoned, gas abandoned)	- -

FOLD SYMBOLOGY



Cross-section view: double arrows are used to indicate folds where the dip direction changes across the hinge, and single arrows are used where the dip direction remains the same across a hinge

(see Stockmal et al, 2002).

LIST OF WELLS

UWID			SURFACE LOCATION
300F086040124302 CPOG E	FULL NAME	SPUD DATE	(Easting, Northing)
	CPOG ET AL LABICHE F-08 FNX LA BICHE C-30	03-Aug-88 01-Mar-75	416806, 6721845 413652, 6725274

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

Mattson Fm - B.C. Richards (Richards, 1989)
Tika map unit (continues from 76RAH1) - B.C. Richards (unpublished data, 2002)
Fantasque Fm - B.C. Richards (unpublished data, 2002)
Chinkeh Fm - D.A. Leckie (Leckie et al., 1991)
Chinkeh Fm - D.A. Leckie (Leckie et al., 1991)
Chinkeh Fm - D.A. Leckie (Leckie et al., 1991) 1 76BAH1 2 02RAH18 4 L5 5 L23 6 L6

NOTES:

1. Middle and Upper members of the Mattson Formation are not subdivided in parts of the western half of the map area due difficulties in delineating the characteristic carbonate beds of the Upper Mattson under heavy bush cover.

Bedding orientations are shown at station locations; crossbedding and joint orientations are shown slightly offset from stations for clarity.

References:

1. Leckie, D.A, Potocki, D.J., and Visser, K 1991: The Lower Cretaceous Chinkeh Formation: A frontier-type play in the Liard Basin of Western Canada; American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v.75 (8), pp.1324-1352.

1989: Uppermost Devonian and lower Carboniferous stratigraphy, sedimentation, and diagenesis, southwestern District of Mackenzie and southeastern Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 390, 135p.

2. Stockmal, G.S., Kubli, T.E., Currie, L.D., and McDonough, M.R., 2002: Map symbology and analysis of box and polyclinal folds, with examples from the Rocky Mountain Foothills of northeastern British Columbia and the Liard Ranges of pourtheastern Vision Tarritory and courthwestern Northwest Tarritories: Canadian of southeastern Yukon Territory and southwestern Northwest Territories; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, vol. 39, p.145-155.

> Compilation by A. K. Khudoley based on fieldwork and studies of vertical air photographs 2002. THIS MAP IS A PRODUCT OF THE CENTRAL FORELAND NATMAP PROJECT

Geology from field work by A. K. Khudoley 2002, with contributions from L.C. Pigage, K.M. Fallas, L.D. Currie, and L.S. Lane

Geological cartography by S. J. Hinds

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

Base map at the same scale published Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1971 CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level

Recommended citation:

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GSC OF 4267 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

Brown Lake

95C/07

95C/06

Gold Pay Creek

processus officiel de

publication de la CGC.

GSC OF 1674

Babiche Mountain

95C/08

Khudoley A. K.

Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1660, scale 1:50 000.