



# GEOLOGY

**DENDALE LAKE (95C/15)** 

YUKON TERRITORY - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres	1	0	1	2	3	Kilomètres
Universal Tr	ansverse	Mercator Projection		Projection transverse	e univers	elle de Mercator
North American Datum 1983			Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1			
Her Majesty the last of the last o	e Queen	in Right of Canada 2003		<ul> <li>Sa Majesté la Reine</li> </ul>	du chef	du Canada 2003

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 1460	Open files are products that have not gone through the GSC formal publication process.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA	Les dossiers publics son des produits qui n'ont pas été soumis au processus officiel de publication de la CGC.
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA 2002	

95F/02		95F/01	
no title		Clausen Creek	
	95C/15	95C/16	
	Dendale Lake	Etanda Lakes	
G	SSC OF 1460	GSC OF 1676	
	95C/10	95C/09	
	Tika Creek	Chinkeh Creek	
	GSC OF 1660	GSC OF 1674	

TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

124° 30'

LEGEND						
		OUS R CRETACEOUS ORT ST. JOHN GROUP				
≤ E	KL	LEPINE FORMATION: Dark grey mudstone with concretions, silty shale, and black fissile shale; lower part of unit abundantly fossiliferous.				
MESOZOIC	KSc	SCATTER FORMATION: Resistant, greenish-grey, glauconitic, laminated sandstone; medium- to thick-bedded; silty, concretionary mudstone common in middle part of unit.				
	KGr	GARBUTT FORMATION: Grey shale and siltstone with sideritic concretions; minor thin-bedded, finely laminated sandstone.				
	KCh Kch	CHINKEH FORMATION: Chert-pebble conglomerate overlain by bioturbated quartz arenite with variable chert content, and argillaceous siltstone; woody or plant debris common.				
	PERMIAN	SHBEL GROUP				
	РТ	Tika map unit: Buff weathering, light to medium brown, silty or sandy limestone or dolostone; medium-bedded, massive to crosslaminated; rectilinear fracture pattern characteristic.				
	LOWER CARBONIFEROUS  MATTSON FORMATION					
_	См-ти	MIDDLE AND UPPER MEMBERS UNDIVIDED: see Note 1				
PALEOZOIC	См-и	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.				
SIC	См-т	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.				

#### MAP SYMBOLS

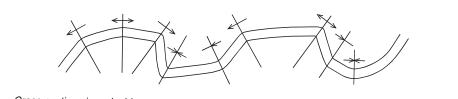
DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS

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.

BESA RIVER FORMATION: Dark grey to black shale, locally weathers buff; minor interbedded greyish - orange weathering sandstone and siltstone; scattered sideritic nodules.

Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Outcrop stations	×
Outcrop; observation by helicopter	$\otimes$
Bedding (inclined, overturned, estimated); tops established by sedimentary structures and/or stratigraphic order	60 45 60
Shear fractures	60
Joints	/60
Crossbedding (dip direction, dip) (uncorrected for bedding orientation)	2 <sup>15</sup>
Anticline (defined, approximate, assumed)	<b>→ → → → → →</b>
Syncline (defined, approximate, assumed)	<del>*</del> - * *
Overturned anticline (approximate)	<del></del>
Overturned syncline (approximate)	— <del>\\</del> —
Anticlinal kink fold (defined, approximate, assumed) (See diagram below)	
Synclinal kink fold (defined, approximate, assumed) (See diagram below)	<del></del>
Fault, thrust (defined, approximate, assumed) (teeth on upper plate)	AND AND AND
Fault, type unspecified (defined, approximate) (U,D indicate upthrown and downthrown sides respectively)	D
Measured section	•

#### 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.
(Stockmal et al., 2002)

## STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

SECTION NOTES

1 L14 Chinkeh Fm (type section) - D.A. Leckie (Leckie et al., 1991)

## NOTES

 This map was revised in April 2003 to correct minor errors in the orientation data and update the legend.

2. Middle and Upper members of the Mattson Formation are not divided in parts of the map area due to difficulties in delineating the characteristic carbonate beds of the Upper Mattson where exposure is limited or poor quality.

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

## References:

 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, AAPG Bulletin, v. 7 no 8, p. 1324-1352.

 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 southeastern Yukon Territory and southwestern Northwest Territories; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, vol. 39, pp.145-155.

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

Geology from fieldwork by K.M. Fallas 2002, with contributions from L.C. Pigage, I.R. Smith, G.F. Hynes, 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:

2002: Geology, Dendale Lake (95C/15), Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1460, scale 1:50 000.