

LEGEND						
		CRETACE:	DEOUS PER CRETACEOUS			
MESOZOIC		KD	Ct-D	DUNVEGAN FORMATION: Light grey to buff sandstone, massive or crossbedded; subordinate pebble conglomerate, dark grey silty shale, and coal.		
			R CRETACE( FORT ST. JO			
		Ksu	Ct-Su	SULLY FORMATION: Dark grey shale and siltstone with sideritic concretions; silt content higher in upper part.		
		Ksk	Ct-Sk	SIKANNI FORMATION: Greenish grey sandstone, siltstone, and shale; sandstone is thick-bedded, commonly calcareous or glauconitic, typically thinly laminated and crosslaminated.		
		KL	Ct-L	LEPINE FORMATION: Dark grey mudstone with concretions, silty shale, and black fissile shale; lower part of unit abundantly fossiliferous.		
		KSc	Ct-Sc	SCATTER FORMATION: Resistant, greenish-grey, glauconitic, laminated sandstone; medium- to thick-bedded; silty, concretionary mudstone common in middle part of unit.		
		KGr	Ct–Gr	GARBUTT FORMATION: Grey shale and siltstone with sideritic concretions; minor thin-bedded, finely laminated sandstone; may include the Chinkeh Formation where that unit is too thin to map separately.		
		KCh KCh	Ct-Ch	CHINKEH FORMATION: Chert-pebble conglomerate overlain by bioturbated quartz arenite with variable chert content, and argillaceous siltstone; woody or plant debris common.		
	PERMIAN ISHBEL GROUP					
PALEOZOIC		PF	Pr–F	FANTASQUE FORMATION: Rusty weathering, dark grey to white, well bedded, spiculitic chert; rhythmically interbedded with minor shale and siliceous siltstone; basal phosphatic breccia or sandstone.		
		PT PT	Pr–T	Tika map unit: Buff weathering, light to medium brown, silty and sandy limestone or dolostone grading into calcareous siltstone and sandstone; thin- to medium-bedded and massive; rectilinear fracture pattern characteristic.		
	LOWER CARBONIFEROUS					
			MATTSON	FORMATION		
		CM-u	Cb-Ma-u	UPPER MEMBER: Grey, fine- to coarse-grained, quartz arenite and sub-chert-arenite, fossiliferous limestone, and shale; sandstone commonly shows large-scale crossbedding; fossils in the limestone are commonly silicified; may include Tika map unit.		
		См-т	Cb-Ma-m	MIDDLE MEMBER: Grey to buff or brown, poorly- to well-indurated, fine-grained quartz arenite interbedded with subordinate siltstone and dark shale; minor coal; sandstone is thick-bedded, shows fine- to large-scale crossbedding, and forms fining-up packages.		
		См-і	Cb-Ma-I	LOWER MEMBER: Greyish-orange weathering, light grey or buff, well-indurated, fine-grained quartz arenite interbedded with siltstone and dark grey shale; minor coal; crosslaminae and trace fossils common; thin- to medium-bedded with coarsening-up packages.		
	DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS					
	_	DCBR	DvCb-BR	BESA RIVER FORMATION: Dark grey to black shale; sparsely fossiliferous; minor interbedded greyish - orange weathering sandstone, siltstone, limestone, and lithoclast breccia; scattered sideritic nodules.		

## MAP SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Outcrop stations	×
Outcrop; remote observation	$\otimes$
Bedding (vertical, horizontal, inclined, overturned, estimated)	$\times$ $+$ $\swarrow_{60}$ $\swarrow_{60}$ $\swarrow_{2}$
Crossbedding (dip direction and dip; uncorrected)	₹ 60
Joints	160
Fractures	268
Anticline (defined, approximate, assumed)	<del>-</del>
Syncline (defined, approximate, assumed)	<del></del>
Overturned anticline (defined, approximate, assumed)	—————————————————————————————————————
Overturned syncline (defined, approximate, assumed)	<del>                                      </del>
Anticlinal kink fold - (defined, approximate, assumed) (See diagram below)	<del></del>
Synclinal kink fold- (defined, approximate, assumed) (See diagram below)	<del></del>
Overturned anticlinal kink - limbs dip in opposite direction (certain, approximate, assumed)	<b>→ → → → →</b>
Overturned synclinal kink - limbs dip in opposite direction (certain, approximate, assumed)	—————————————————————————————————————
Fault, thrust (approximate, assumed)	4444
Fault, unknown type (defined, approximate) (U on upthrown side, D on downthrown side)	U
Map unit labels (on map, in GIS data files)	DCBR DvCb-BR

## 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).

## References:

Mountain

Mount Flett

**Fisherman** 

GSC OF 1750 GSC OF 1802

GSC OF 1777 GSC OF 1828

GSC OF 1765 | GSC OF 1747

Creek

Babiche

Mountain

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO

ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA GIS PRODUCTS

95C/8

95C/10

Tika Creek

Brown Lake

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.

THIS MAP IS A PRODUCT OF THE CENTRAL FORELAND NATMAP PROJECT

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

THIS MAP IS A PROJECTED GRAPHIC OF THE MAIN THEMES INCLUDED WITH THIS GIS DATASET, COMBINED WITH TOPOGRAPHIC BASEMAP INFORMATION. IT IS PROVIDED AS A REFERENCE TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GIS DATA FILES.

Recommended citation: Lane L.S. and Fallas, K.M.

2003: A GIS dataset of geological features for the Chinkeh Creek map area (95C/9), Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1828, 1 CD-ROM.

Le Programme national de cartographie géoscientifique du Canada

CHINKEH CREEK (95C/9) NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle 1/50 000 Projection transverse universelle de Mercator North American Datum 1983

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