



Figure 75. Hypothetical cross-section of the Lewes River arc as it is thought to have looked about the Early Jurassic when fully evolved, but before it was thrust over North America [original figure].

Allochthonous assemblages (now preserved as klippen) formed near the base of the subduction complex are identified in the cross-section. Other arc elements in southern Yukon are indicated by stratigraphic names of units. Distances across the Lewes River arc system are measured from preserved features, and compared with the width of the Sunda arc given by Karig et al. (1979). Depth estimates are based on the thickness of cover from granitic plutons in the overridden autochthonous element.

Nisutlin assemblage is considered to be sedimentary trench melange; Anvil assemblage is thought of as trapped oceanic crust that became forearc basin floor (Cache Ck. assem.).

Simpson assemblage may be plutonic rocks intruded in, or associated with, the Cache Creek assemblage. All three were penetratively deformed above subducted oceanic crust during the Late Triassic and Jurassic periods.