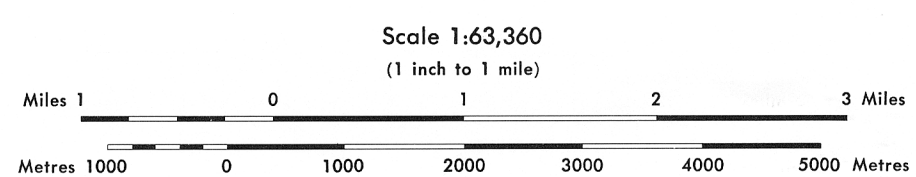


Figure 18
 Upper Paleozoic rocks near Tagish Lake, southeastern Whitehorse and northeastern Bennett map-areas, Yukon Territory and British Columbia



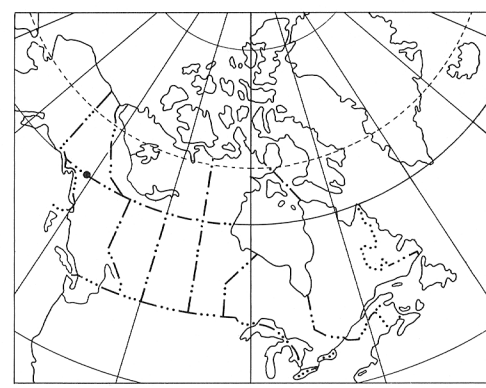
Geology by J.W. Monger

To accompany GSC Paper 74-47 by J.W. Monger

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, in 1971

Approximate magnetic declination 1974, 30°29.4' East, decreasing 3.7' annually



- LEGEND**
- QUATERNARY**
 Q Glacial deposits and alluvium
- LATE CRETACEOUS AND/OR EARLY TERTIARY**
 SLOKO GROUP (includes Hutshi Group of Wheeler, 1961)
 KTV Porphyritic andesite, andesite flow breccia
- MESOZOIC?**
 Mg Granitic rock
- UPPER PALEOZOIC**
 CACHE CREEK GROUP
 HORSEFEED FORMATION: cPH, limestone, dolomitic limestone; cPHvb, basaltic flow rock, probable diabase and pyroclastic rock
 KEDAHA FORMATION: chert, in part Lower Permian; in part possibly pre-Pennsylvanian; local pelite (cPKvb); cPKvb, basic volcanic rock
 NAKINA FORMATION: Basic volcanic rock, gabbro, fine-grained amphibolite, tentatively corrected with Nakina Formation
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
 Limit of geological mapping
 Bedding (inclined, vertical)
 Foliation (inclined, vertical)
 Fold axis
 Fault (approximate, assumed; solid circle indicates downthrow side)
 Thrust fault (teeth on upper plate; assumed)
 Chemical analysis (numbers 1 to 4 refer to analysis in Table 1) X

- FOSSIL LOCALITIES**
- Late Permian (~ Guadalupian) O Middle Pennsylvanian (Desmoinesian) ■
 Late Early Permian (~ Leonardian) □ Early Pennsylvanian (Morrowan) ▲
 Early Early Permian (~ Wolfcampian) △ Fossil in clast in breccia D○
 Late Pennsylvanian ●
 (numbers 1 to 3 refer to identifications in Appendix 1, Table 4)