Canada

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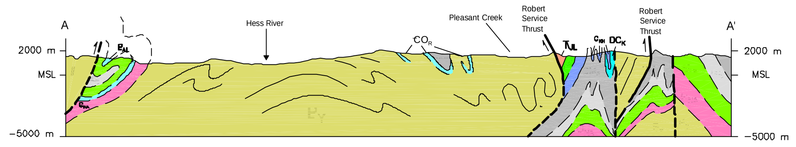

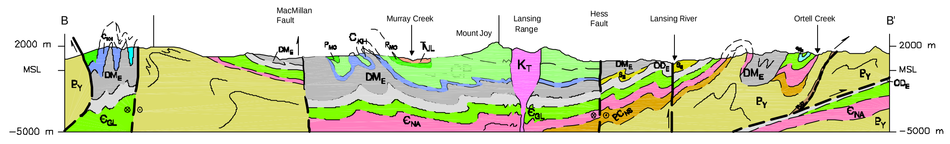

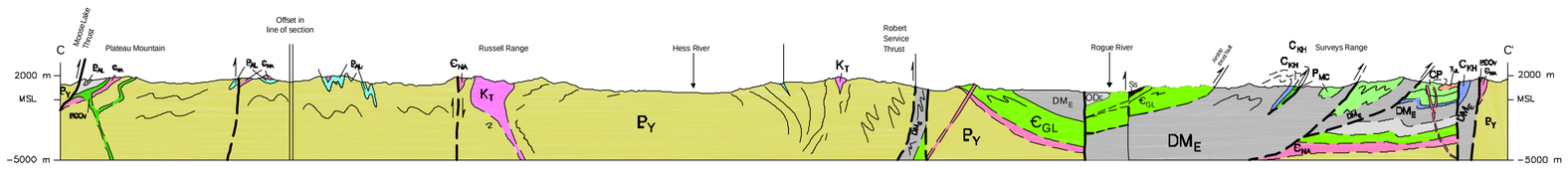

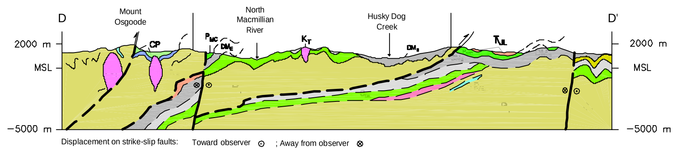

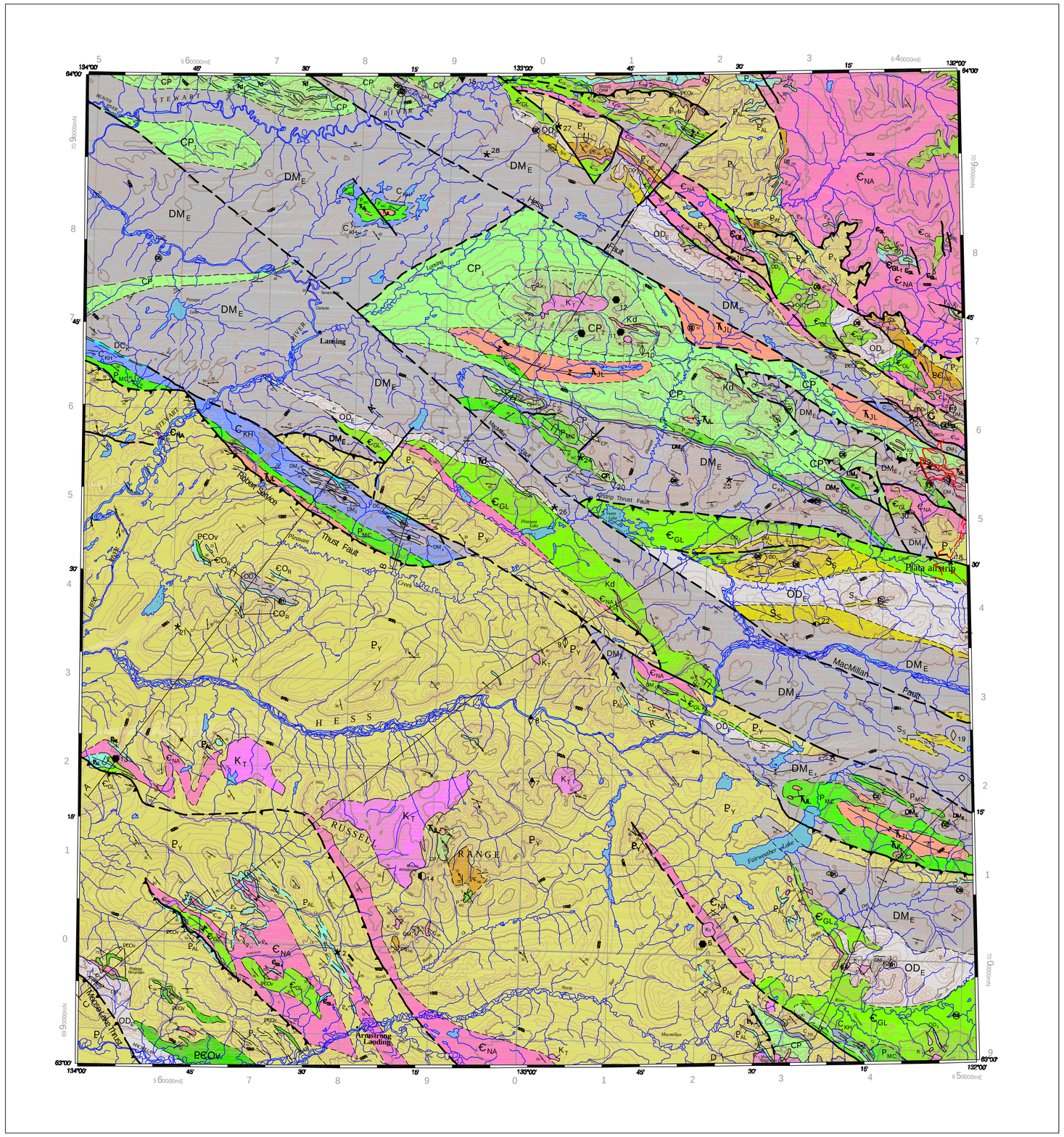

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

K_T **Kd**

Tombstone Intrusions: Mesocatic granitic plugs and plutons: white-weathering, fine- to medium-grained, hornblende ± biotite granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite; U-Pb zircon from Lansing pluton: 92.7 Ma (J.K. Mortensen, pers. comm.,1996).

Felsic dykes aligned with trend of Tombstone intrusions: white- and rusty weathering, fine-grained to aphanitic pink rhyolite dykes and biotite-quartz-feldspar-phyric felsite.

TRIASSIC

T_{JL}

Jones Lake Formation: Calcareous cross-bedded arenite; slate, sandy slate, limestone, calcareous black shale, micaceous, calcareous siltstone, sandstone; grey, non-calcareous shale.

Td

Galena Suite: Amphibole-chlorite (rare augite) metadiorite and metagabbro; locally concordant with foliation. Correlated on basis of stratigraphic setting with sills in northern Mayo and North Klondike River areas; the latter have a U-Pb baddeleyite age of 229 Ma (Mortensen and Thompson, 1990).

CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN

P_{MC}

Mt. Christie Formation: Green-grey laminated sediments: Orange-brown-, buff- and pink-weathering siliceous siltstone, laminated and burrowed with trace fossils on undersides of beds locally abundant grey barite nodules. Ribboned black and grey chert contains Late Permian radiolarians near Mt. Osgoode.

CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN

CP

1. Orange-brown and dark grey weathering, slightly calcareous, bioturbated and micaceous black siltstone and slate interbedded with laminated fine-grained quartz sandstone, green shale and chert; thick bedded fine-grained quartzite, buff green phyllite.
2. Brown weathering, dark grey sandy limestone bed contains Early Carboniferous conodonts 5 km south of West Lake (C1), and cross-laminated limy sandstone contains early Permian conodonts 5 km west of Plata mineral occurrence (P2). Commonly includes layers of white weathering, grey and black chert and medium bedded siliceous argillite which contain Permian radiolaria 4 km south of West Lake (P7).

(Probably correlative with Tsichu Group (Cecile, 2000) and Tsichu formation (Gordey and Anderson, 1993).

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS

C_{KH}

Keno Hill Quartzite: Massive to thick-bedded grey-brown weathering, banded dark grey and black, fine-grained quartzite, thin interbeds of black shale or carbonaceous schist, siliceous argillite and white limestone. Grey siliceous, streaky clastic rock containing crystal fragments (intermediate to felsic meta-tuff and epi-volcaniclastic rock) at west end of Wilson Range.

DC_K

Kalzas Formation: Grey and buff weathering, generally thick-bedded to massive dark grey to black fetid limestone; fine crystalline to cryptocrystalline and commonly bioclastic (corals are Frasnian [Upper Devonian] age). (Correlated with unit defined by Campbell, 1967; Tay Assemblage of Gordey and Makepeace, 2001).

MIDDLE DEVONIAN AND EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

DM_E

Earn Group: Black siliceous shale and chert containing conglomeratic submarine fan and channel deposits, minor mafic and felsic volcanic occurrences

1. Brown weathering micaceous quartz sandstone, parallel and ripple cross laminated, minor siltstone (resembles Itsi Member near Macmillan Pass; see Abbott and Turner 1990)
2. Silver- and blue-weathering well-bedded siliceous mudstone, platy and graphitic. South of Hess River the mudstone grades downward into black argillaceous chert with minor centimetre-thick black limestone beds, to more recessive black fissile siliceous shale.
3. Gossanous white- and yellow-weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, white, light grey and black chert. Blue- and brown-weathering siliceous shale; grades upward to thin- to medium-bedded, white and yellow-weathering black chert; concretions and grey barite lenses (Plata area, described by Abbott, 1986).
4. Dark blue-grey weathering, siliceous carbonaceous siltstone and mudstone, thin-bedded black chert; conglomerate and grit with chert clasts, minor white-weathering limestone.
5. Amygdaloidal flows and breccia at west end of Fairweather Lake.
6. Siliceous slate, carbonaceous schist, meta-chert and meta-conglomerate, north and west of Penape Lake (metamorphosed equivalent of undifferentiated Earn Group?).

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

Road River Group

S_S

Steel Formation: Rusty dark green to orange-brown weathering, green siliceous argillite and dolomitic siltstone with members or partings of orange-weathering, thin-bedded beige dolostone, tan-weathering limestone and black calcareous shale and chert.

OD_E

Elmer Creek / Duo Lake Formation: Black, gun-blue or silvery weathering black graptolitic shale, and black chert; resistant grey weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, light grey to black greenish grey or turquoise chert, minor argillaceous limestone.

UPPER CAMBRIAN TO ORDOVICIAN

ϵO_R

Rabbitkettle Formation: Thin-bedded limy phyllite and interbedded siltstone

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN TO ORDOVICIAN

ϵ_{GL} **ϵ_{GL1}**

Gull Lake Formation: Olive and brown siltstone, black argillite and shale; thin interbedded limy shale and argillaceous limestone between Pleasant Creek and Hess River (facies equivalent of Hess River Formation; Cecile 2000)

1. Basal sub-unit of grey dolostone or carbonate breccia, minor grey quartzite.

PEOv

Old Cabin Formation: Amygdaloidal mafic flows, pillows, hyaloclastic breccia , chloritized dioritic and gabbroic sills and dykes.

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

Hyland Group

Narchilla Formation

ϵ_{NA}

Arrowhead Lake Member: Maroon and brick-red argillite siltstone and purple/green slate. 1. Brown sandstone and pebble conglomerate with clasts of maroon argillite.

PC_{NS}

Senoah Member: Light brown weathering grit, sandstone interbedded with grey shale; green siltstone and sandstone.

P_{AL}

Algae Lake Formation: White-weathering, thick-bedded grey-white limestone, thin-bedded buff sandy limestone.

P_Y

Yusezyu Formation: Sandstone, grit, psammite, metaconglomerate, chloritic metasiltstone; includes carbonaceous phyllite or graphitic slate near base (Pyb); grey limestone and marble lenses near top, where not mapped separately.

1. Pale-weathering fine-grained chlorite schist with laminar quartz-feldspar segregations, foliated metavolcanic siltstone (2 km north of Mount Osgoode).

P_Yb

Dark brown weathering fine-grained graphitic shale, fine-grained grey quartzite.

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (defined, approximate, inferred)
- Bedding (tops unknown, known, overturned) — 45 45 40
- Foliation (inclined, vertical) — 60
- Lineation (elongation of minerals or streaking) — 24
- Antiform or anticline (trace of axial plane; upright, overturned)
- Synform or syncline (trace of axial plane; upright, overturned)
- Fault with normal or transcurrent displacement (defined, approximate, inferred)
- Thrust fault (defined, approximate, inferred)
- Fossil occurrence, mineral occurrence (Roots, 1998; Deklerk, 2002) — ⊗ ★24
- Tote Roads (not maintained)
- Gravel airstrip (not maintained)
- Line of cross-section..... A A'

MINERAL OCCURRENCES 105N
Yukon MINFILE (Deklerk, 2002)

001	HUGO	016	ANDREA (Ba formation)
002	ARMSTRONG (Pb-W)	017	FLATASA
003	PLATA (Ag, Pb, Au vein)	018	AIRSTRIP
004	ROGUE	019	DOG
005	JOY (Cu)	020	JAGOWERITE (Ba vein)
006	GOLF (Cu skarn)	021	EMILY
007	ETZEL (Cu vein)	022	FIDO
008	CARTIER (Cu vein)	023	KEG
009	PEBBLE (Pb)	024	BERDAHL
010	DEAN (Pb vein)	025	ROG
011	AUREOLE (Cu,Mo,Pb vein)	026	PLEASURE
012	BLOOM (Cu,Mo,Pb vein)	027	OP
013	PLEASANT (Cu, W skarn)	028	CDN
014	TONGUE (W skarn)	029	ABBOTT (Ba formation)
015	KIDD (Zn)	030	ROOTS (Ba formation)

Note: numbers on the map are shown without the preceding zeros.

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Recommended citation:
Roots, C.F., 2003. Bedrock geology of Lansing Range map area (NTS 105N), central Yukon (1:250 000 scale). Yukon Geological Survey, Energy Mines and Resources , Government of Yukon, Geoscience Map 2003-1; and Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1616.

Digital cartography and drafting by Charlie Roots and Jason Adams, Yukon Geological Survey.

MARGINAL NOTES

Mainly schistose clastic strata of the northern Selwyn Basin underlie Lansing map area. These strata form rounded mountains, although jagged ridgelines occur in the thermal metamorphic aureoles surrounding six Cretaceous granitic plutons. Major faults occupy some broad northwest-trending valleys: two of these extend eastward as the Hess and Macmillan faults (Abbott and Turner, 1990) in the Macmillan Pass area; another appears to continue westward as the Robert Service Thrust Fault. Argentiferous galena veins were intermittently mined from the east edge of the map area from 1976 to 1985, whereas the stratiform base metal and disseminated gold potential of these rocks have been investigated during the 1990s.

Stratigraphy

Sedimentary rocks of the Hyland (primarily Yusezyu Formation and Arrowhead Lake Member of the Narchilla Formation) and Road River (Gull Lake, Duo Lake/Elmer Creek, and Steel formations) groups represent the clastic fill and deep water chemical precipitate of the Late Proterozoic and Lower Paleozoic Selwyn Basin. Some areas of the basin were uplifted in mid-Devonian time (indicated by a locally prominent unconformity); in other places the distinctive black siltstone and conglomerate of the Earn Group conformably overlies a complete Selwyn Basin succession and is up to 1000 m thick.

Clastic shelf conditions returned in the Late Paleozoic and many units reflect distinctive depositional facies. The areal distribution of Triassic and Lower Jurassic formations is incompletely known because it depends upon relatively few microfossil collections; these indistinctive strata are probably more widespread than shown.

Summary descriptions of rocks in Lansing Range map area are included in fieldwork reports by: Roots and Breit (1994 a,b) for northeast quadrant; Roots et al. (1995 a,b) for eastern half; Roots (1997) for the northwest quadrant, and Roots (1998) for southwest quadrant. Formal description of all named rock units can be found in Gordey and Anderson (1993) and Cecile (2000).

Structure

Most strata dip moderately southwest and contain a strong parallel tectonic fabric. Three domains in the map area are separated by two northwest-trending faults; these domains exhibit different stratigraphic successions and distinct structural characteristics.

1) Northeast of the Hess Fault a complete Paleozoic succession forms a thrust sheet. The imbricated Narchilla maroon argillite footwall in the northeast corner of the map area is part of the Einarson décollement (Cecile, 2000).

2) In a northwest-to-southeast swath across the centre of the map area are Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata. Hyland Group rocks are exposed in the eastern Surveys Range (near the eastern margin of the map area) where the Road River Group has been removed beneath a mid-Paleozoic unconformity. South of a fault that passes beneath the Plata airstrip, the western Surveys Range exhibits an impressive succession of folded Road River strata.

3) South of the mid-Jurassic Robert Service Thrust Fault (Roots, 1997), the hanging wall consists of Yusezyu grit and sandstone with erosional outliers of Paleozoic strata. In the extreme southwest of the map area the presence of Road River allows recognition of the minor Moose Lake thrust fault which extends westward into Mayo map area. In the southeastern part of the map area Middle Devonian, Carboniferous-Permian and Triassic strata are preserved, and Ordovician through Early Devonian strata are missing beneath an unconformity.

The Robert Service thrust sheet was deformed and translated by the younger, underlying Tombstone Thrust (The trace of the Robert Service Thrust at the northern edge of this domain is masked by subsequent overturning and offset on steep faults between the Stewart River and Fairweather Lake) . In the thrust sheet strata older than areas to the north has been uplifted. The strong strain fabric in Yuseyzu strata east of the Russell Range is characteristic of the Tombstone Strain Zone as defined by Murphy (1997). In addition to northeast contraction, the Tombstone Thrust Fault had a component of northwesterly displacement (about 90 km; Abbott; 1990). In the Lansing Range map area displacement on the Tombstone Thrust Fault was probably linked to dextral motion on the Hess and Macmillan faults. Tight-to-overturned strata in the Wilson and southern Surveys ranges with fold axes oblique to the Macmillan Fault may be a transpressional effect (flower structure) related to lateral fault motion.

Igneous rocks and geophysical interpretation

The Middle Cambrian to Ordovician Log Cabin volcanics (Cecile, 2000), exposed in the northeast and southwest parts of the map area, are erosional remnants of eruptive centres near the Rogue River and Plateau Mountain. Both are typical of sub-alkalic submarine effusions within the Selwyn Basin. The overlying Gull Lake Formation contains tuff and epiclastic beds suggesting widespread volcanism and dispersion of its effusive products.

Within the Earn Group mafic flows and breccias occur east of Fairweather Lake. Intermediate- to felsic-crystal tuff beds were observed on the conical peak at the northwest end of the Wilson Range, spatially associated with the Keno Hill Quartzite. These beds resemble the meta-tuff of broad Mississippian age near the Marg massive sulphide deposit immediately northwest of the mapped area.

Triassic meta-diorite sills (Galena Suite), within a relatively thin Keno Hill Quartzite succession northwest of the mouth of the Nadaleen River, are the eastern extremity of a belt of intrusions in similar strata in southeastern Nash Creek map area (Abbott, 1990), north-central Mayo map area (Roots, 1997) and the Tombstone Range north of Dawson (Mortensen and Thompson, 1990). The 250 km extent of this belt of mafic sills suggests a zone of crustal weakness and magma upwelling prior to the Jurassic contractional deformation event. Incompetant Jurassic shale and the relatively stiff diorite and quartzite unit beneath likely defined the planes of the Tombstone Thrust Fault.

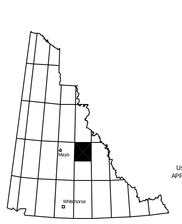
The Cretaceous Tombstone Suite (92-94 Ma; Mortensen and Murphy, in prep.) are undeformed granitic plugs and stocks that constitute two northwest-trending belts across Lansing Range map area. The northern trend includes Lansing pluton, satellite stocks, and quartz-phyric rhyolite dykes which extend eastward out of the map area at 63°39'N. Each pluton has a prominently oxidized halo of sedimentary rocks resulting in rugged mountain skylines and a positive aeromagnetic expression. Disseminated epithermal gold and base metal showings are common around these plutons. The southern trend includes Mount Osgoode, seven plugs south of Fairweather Lake, and a large, partly unroofed batholith in the Russell Range. These intrusions are surrounded by metamorphic aureoles (locally pyritized near Fairweather Lake). In contrast to the northern trend these have little or no aeromagnetic expression. Carbonate layers within these aureoles are mineralized with tin and tungsten vein occurrences.

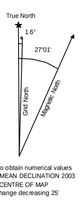
A prominent elliptical aeromagnetic and gravity anomaly (15 x 35 km) is centered over lower Pleasant Creek, and extends into eastern Mayo map area. The horseshoe of aeromagnetic peaks surrounds an aeromagnetic low 12 km wide which coincides with a prominent gravity high. A similar (but much smaller) geophysical response is shown by the Lansing Range (plutonic core exposed) and by Kalzas Twins, a peak in southwestern Mayo map area where zonation of vein minerals suggests an igneous body at shallow depth (Roots 1997). The Pleasant Creek anomaly is therefore interpreted to reflect a buried intrusion surrounded by a magnetite-rich alteration aureole. Exposures of bedrock in the area, however, consist of Yuseyzu Formation without indication of thermal metamorphism or concentration of quartz veins. Perhaps an unrecognized, low-angle thrust sheet has beheaded a large intrusion in this area. This explanation requires plutonic intrusion before thrusting, for which there is no evidence in the map area.

Mineral potential

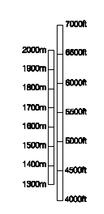
Lansing Range map area contains 30 known mineral occurrences (Deklerk, 2002). Many where discovered during the Hess joint venture (1967-1969); one became the Plata -Inca property, which produced 2800 tonnes of high-grade silver-lead ore (Abbott, 1986). At least eight quartz veins with galena and freibergite(?) were located in the area within cherty and carbonaceous siltstone of the Earn Group. Several stratiform pyritic-baritic horizons are located in similar strata along strike to the west. Following release of the reconnaissance silt geochemical survey by the GSC (Friske et al., 1990), six additional occurrences were staked within the Earn Group. In 1997-1999 another six claim groups were examined for low-grade gold associated with mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusions.

In the northwestern quadrant of Lansing map area two stratigraphic units have undetermined potential for base metal sulphide mineralization. Abundant iron sulfide nodules, concretions and laminae are located in Earn Group strata along the Stewart River near the confluence of the Beaver River. Secondly, abundant pyrite was found in grey-green phyllite south of the confluence of the Beaver River (Roots, 1997). This unit is possibly the Upper Devonian or Lower Carboniferous meta-tuff which hosts the Marg massive sulfide deposit (Holbek et al. 2001) 23 km west of the northwest corner of Lansing map area.





Use diagram to obtain numerical values
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 2003
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 25'



Elevation Conversions

LANSING RANGE

YUKON TERRITORY TERRITOIRE DU YUKON

SCALE 1:250 000 ÉCHELLE

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres

Magnetic Declination 2003 varies from 26°30' easterly at centre of west edge to 27°50' easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change decreasing 25'

En 1986, la déclination magnétique varie ver l'est de 26°30' au centre du bord ouest à 27°50' au centre du borde est. La variation annuelle moyenne décroît de 25'.

Topographic base map provided by SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES, AND RESOURCES.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METRES
Elevations in Metres above Mean Sea Level

TEN THOUSAND METRE
Universal Transverse Mercator Grid
ZONE 8
North American Datum 1983

Nash Ck. 106 D (Green, 1972)	Nadaleen River 106 C (Blusson, 1974; Gordey and Makepeace, 2001)	Bonnet Plume Lake 106 B (Blusson, 1974; Gordey and Makepeace, 2001)
Mayo 105 M (Murphy, 1997; Roots, 1997a)	THIS 105 N MAP	Niddery L. 105 O (Cecile, 2000)
Glenlyon 105 L (Campbell, 1967; Colpron et al., 2002)	Tay River 105 K (Gordey and Irwin, 1987)	Sheldon Lake 105 J (Gordey and Irwin, 1987)

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Yukon Geological Survey.

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Keep this map in a dark place to keep colours from fading.

Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Geoscience Map 2003-1

Natural Resources Canada
Geological Survey of Canada
Pacific Region

Open File 1616

Bedrock geology of Lansing Range map area (NTS 105 N), central Yukon (1:250 000 scale)

by

C.F. Roots
Geological Survey of Canada