

Rocks in the extreme northeast corner of the map area are separated from the metamorphic

rocks along the Tintina Fault. These rocks are composed of 530-390 million year old Road

50 million year old conglomerate and sandstone.

River Group black shale, chert, argillite and siltstone. Rocks in the Tintina Fault include mainly

extensive, discontinuous permafrost, with a low to moderate ice content (Heginbottom and

Radburn, 1992). Massive ice bodies may be found at depth particularly in fine-grained

sediments. In the Dawson area, coarse gravel has been excavated and found to be frozen at

tabular ice bodies, as well as numerous ice wedges, ice veins and lenses. Cryoplanation

NOTE: A new digital compilation of Yukon Geology is now available by Steve Gordey and Andrew Makepeace (GSC Open File D3826 and/or DIAND Open File 1999-1(D)), and more recent MINFILE updates should also be verified (Yukon MINFILE, 2001).

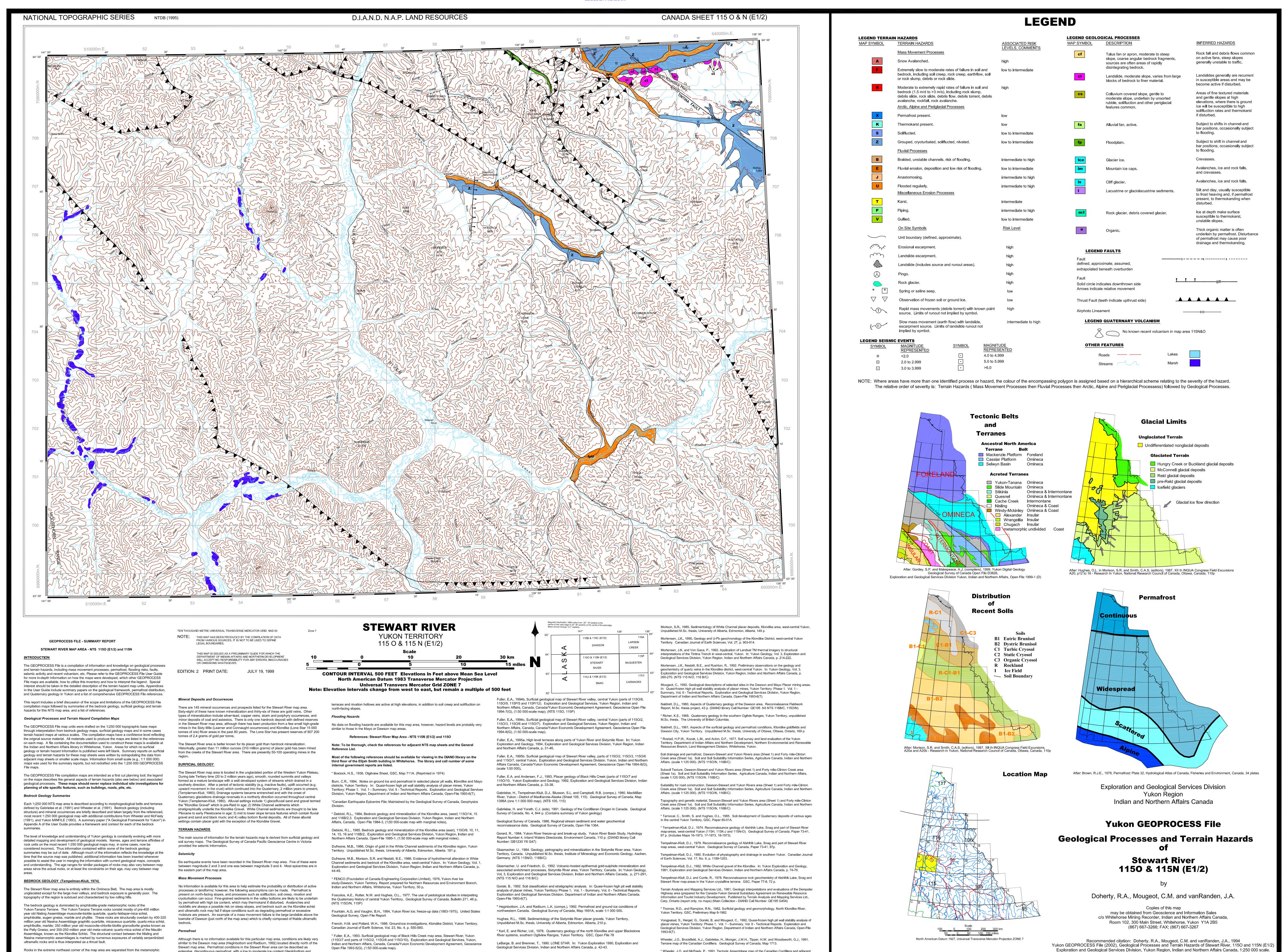
depth as great as 30 meters (Mougeot, 1992). Fine-grained alluvial sediments contain large

Fuller, E.A., 1994a. High level terraces along lower Stewart River and parts of Yukon River. In:

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 15-28.

Yukon Exploration and Geology -1993, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region,





* Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P., 1991. Tectonic Assemblage map of the Canadian Cordillera and adjacent

Yukon MINFILE, 1994. NTS 115O & 115N (E1/2) - Stewart River, Exploration and Geological Services

parts of the United States of America. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1712A.

Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

* References used in compiling this map

Milner, M.W., 1976. Geomorphology of the Klondike placer goldfields; Final report, Contract OSV

5-0047, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 157 p.

PhD. thesis. (NTS 115N/O, 116B/C)

Milner, M.W., 1977. Geomorphology of the Klondike placer goldfields. McGill University, Montreal,