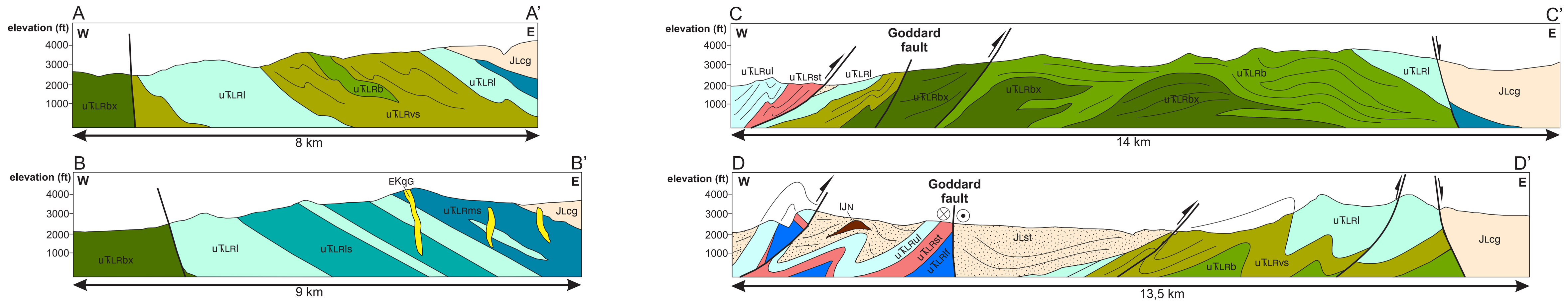
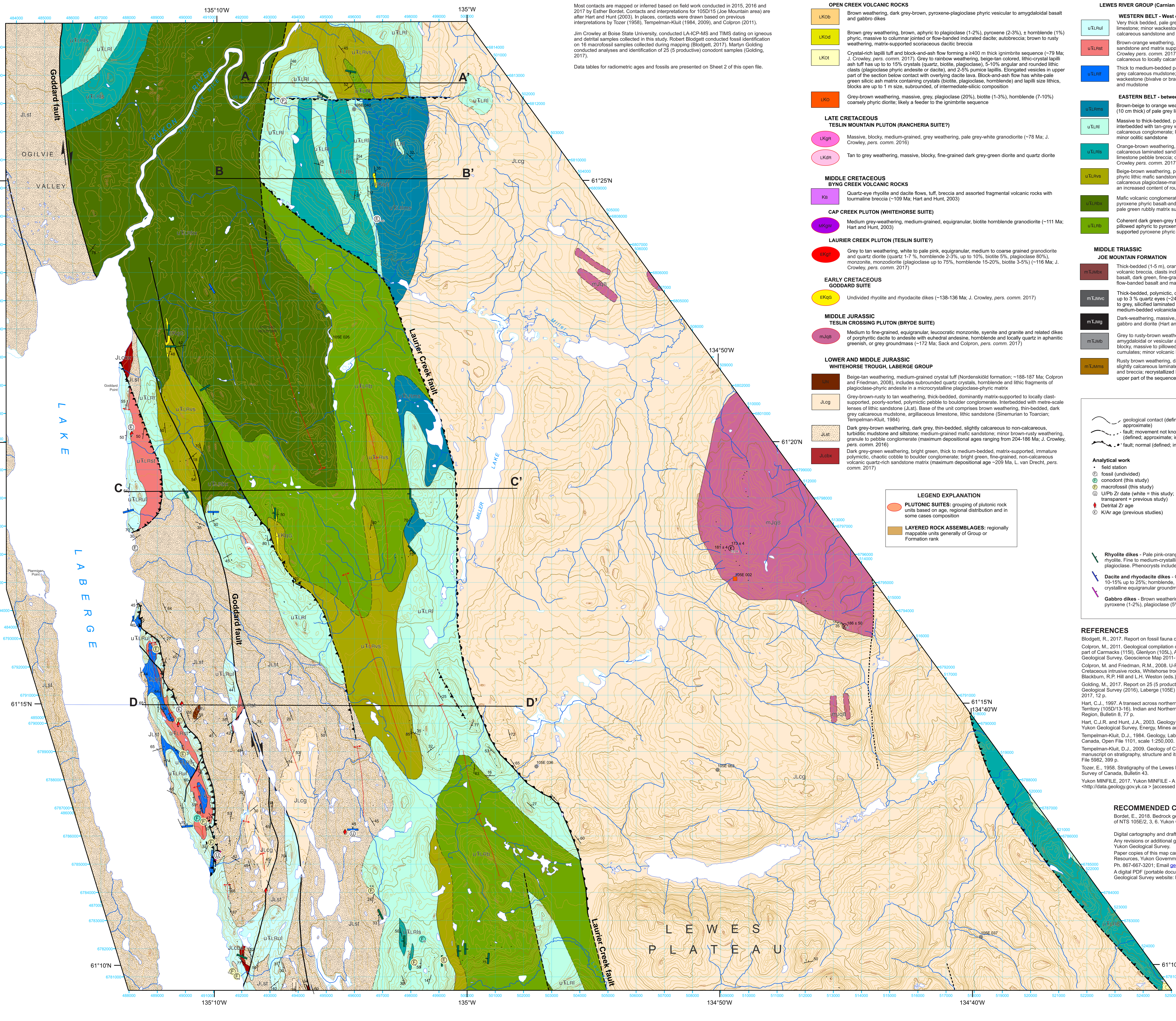
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources

CROSS SECTIONS

0 1 2 3 4 5 km





NOTES

Most contacts are mapped or inferred based on field work conducted in 2015, 2016 and 2017 by Esther Bordet. Contacts and interpretations for 105D/15 (Joe Mountain area) are after Hart and Hunt (2003). In places, contacts were drawn based on previous interpretations by Tozer (1958), Tempelman-Kluit (1984, 2009), and Colpron (2011).

Jim Crowley at Boise State University, conducted LA-ICP-MS and TIMS dating on igneous and detrital samples collected in this study. Robert Blodgett conducted fossil identification on 16 macrofossil samples collected during mapping (Blodgett, 2017). Martyn Golding conducted analyses and identification of 25 (5 productive) conodont samples (Golding, 2017).

Data tables for radiometric ages and fossils are presented on Sheet 2 of this open file.

OVERLAP ASSEMBLAGES

UPPER CRETACEOUS

OPEN CREEK VOLCANIC ROCKS

- **LKOb** — Brown weathering, dark grey-brown, pyroxene-plagioclase phyric vesicular to amygdaloidal basalt and gabbro dikes
- **LKOd** — Brown grey weathering, brown, aphyric to plagioclase (1-2%), pyroxene (2-3%), ± hornblende (1%) phyric, massive to columnar jointed or flow-banded indurated dacite; autobreccia; brown to rusty weathering, matrix-supported scoriaceous dacitic breccia
- **LKOt** — Crystal-rich lapilli tuff and block-and-ash flow forming a ≥400 m thick ignimbrite sequence (~79 Ma; J. Crowley, *pers. comm.* 2017). Grey to rainbow weathering, beige-tan colored, lithic-crystal lapilli ash tuff has up to to 15% crystals (quartz, biotite, plagioclase), 5-10% angular and rounded lithic clasts (plagioclase phyric andesite or dacite), and 2-5% pumice lapillis. Elongated vesicles in upper part of the section below contact with overlying dacite lava. Block-and-ash flow has white-pale green silicic ash matrix containing crystals (biotite, plagioclase, hornblende) and lapilli size lithics, blocks are up to 1 m size, subrounded, of intermediate-silicic composition
- **LKO** — Grey-brown weathering, massive, grey, plagioclase (20%), biotite (1-3%), hornblende (7-10%) coarsely phyric diorite; likely a feeder to the ignimbrite sequence

LATE CRETACEOUS

TESLIN MOUNTAIN PLUTON (RANCHERIA SUITE?)

- **LKgR** — Massive, blocky, medium-grained, grey weathering, pale grey-white granodiorite (~78 Ma; J. Crowley, *pers. comm.* 2016)
- **LKdR** — Tan to grey weathering, massive, blocky, fine-grained dark grey-green diorite and quartz diorite

MIDDLE CRETACEOUS

BYNG CREEK VOLCANIC ROCKS

- **KB** — Quartz-eye rhyolite and dacite flows, tuff, breccia and assorted fragmental volcanic rocks with tourmaline breccia (~109 Ma; Hart and Hunt, 2003)

CAP CREEK PLUTON (WHITEHORSE SUITE)

- **MKgW** — Medium grey-weathering, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite hornblende granodiorite (~111 Ma; Hart and Hunt, 2003)

LAURIER CREEK PLUTON (TESLIN SUITE?)

- **EKgT** — Grey to tan weathering, white to pale pink, equigranular, medium to coarse grained granodiorite and quartz diorite (quartz 1-7 %, hornblende 2-3%, up to 10%, biotite 5%, plagioclase 80%), monzonite, monzodiorite (plagioclase up to 75%, hornblende 15-20%, biotite 3-5%) (~116 Ma; J. Crowley, *pers. comm.* 2017)

EARLY CRETACEOUS

GODDARD SUITE

- **EKqG** — Undivided rhyolite and rhyodacite dikes (~138-136 Ma; J. Crowley, *pers. comm.* 2017)

MIDDLE JURASSIC

TESLIN CROSSING PLUTON (BRYDE SUITE)

- **mJqB** — Medium to fine-grained, equigranular, leucocratic monzonite, syenite and granite and related dikes of porphyritic dacite to andesite with euhedral andesine, hornblende and locally quartz in aphanitic greenish, or grey groundmass (~172 Ma; Sack and Colpron, *pers. comm.* 2017)

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

WHITEHORSE TROUGH, LABERGE GROUP

- **lJN** — Beige-tan weathering, medium-grained crystal tuff (Nordenskiöld formation; ~188-187 Ma; Colpron and Friedman, 2008), includes subrounded quartz crystals, hornblende and lithic fragments of plagioclase-phyric andesite in a microcrystalline plagioclase-phyric matrix
- **JLcg** — Grey-brown-rusty to tan weathering, thick-bedded, dominantly matrix-supported to locally clast-supported, poorly-sorted, polymictic pebble to boulder conglomerate. Interbedded with metre-scale lenses of lithic sandstone (JLst). Base of the unit comprises brown weathering, thin-bedded, dark grey calcareous mudstone, argillaceous limestone, lithic sandstone (Sinemurian to Toarcian; Tempelman-Kluit, 1984)
- **JLst** — Dark grey-brown weathering, dark grey, thin-bedded, slightly calcareous to non-calcareous, turbiditic mudstone and siltstone; medium-grained mafic sandstone; minor brown-rusty weathering, granule to pebble conglomerate (maximum depositional ages ranging from 204-186 Ma; J. Crowley, *pers. comm.* 2016)
- **JLcbx** — Dark grey-green weathering, bright green, thick to medium-bedded, matrix-supported, immature polymictic, chaotic cobble to boulder conglomerate; bright green, fine-grained, non-calcareous volcanic quartz-rich sandstone matrix (maximum depositional age ~209 Ma, L. van Drecht, *pers. comm.* 2017)

LEGEND EXPLANATION

- **PLUTONIC SUITES:** grouping of plutonic rock units based on age, regional distribution and in some cases composition
- **LAYERED ROCK ASSEMBLAGES:** regionally mappable units generally of Group or Formation rank

STIKINIA

UPPER TRIASSIC

LEWES RIVER GROUP (Carnian and older, to Norian; Tozer, 1958; Hart, 1997)

WESTERN BELT - West of Goddard fault

- **uTLRul** — Very thick bedded, pale grey to orange weathering, dark grey, finely to coarsely crystalline, micritic limestone; minor wackestone with fossil clasts (corals, bivalve shells or brachiopods, crinoids); calcareous sandstone and conglomerate
- **uTLRst** — Brown-orange weathering, dark grey-green, non-calcareous, polymictic medium to coarse-grained sandstone and matrix supported granule conglomerate (maximum depositional age ~212 Ma; J. Crowley *pers. comm.* 2017); brown-rusty weathering, dark grey, thin to medium-bedded non-calcareous to locally calcareous mudstone
- **uTLRlf** — Thick to medium-bedded pale grey limestone mudstone including lenses of rusty weathering, dark grey calcareous mudstone; medium-bedded (30-50 cm) argillaceous, fossiliferous limestone wackestone (bivalve or brachiopods shells, corals, burrows); thin-bedded calcareous sandstone and mudstone

EASTERN BELT - between Goddard and Laurier Creek faults

- **uTLRms** — Brown-beige to orange weathering, pale grey-green, argillaceous laminated mudstone with lenses (10 cm thick) of pale grey limestone mudstone; non-calcareous fine-grained sandstone
- **uTLRl** — Massive to thick-bedded, pale grey weathering, calcareous mudstone and wackstone; locally interbedded with tan-grey weathering, mainly clast-supported, non-sorted, pebble to cobble calcareous conglomerate; lenses of tan-orange weathering fine-grained calcareous sandstone; minor oolitic sandstone
- **uTLRls** — Orange-brown weathering, thin to medium-bedded, grey fine-grained calcareous and non-calcareous laminated sandstone and mudstone; coarse calcareous sandstone and subangular limestone pebble breccia; chaotic limestone conglomerate (maximum depositional age ~230 Ma; J. Crowley *pers. comm.* 2017)
- **uTLRvs** — Beige-brown weathering, pale grey-green, medium-grained volcaniclastic sandstone; pyroxene-phyric lithic mafic sandstone; brown matrix-supported polymictic cobble conglomerate with locally calcareous plagioclase-mafic-rich sandstone matrix. Towards the north, conglomerate units include an increased content of rounded limestone clasts
- **uTLRbx** — Mafic volcanic conglomerate, angular breccia and lapilli tuff, main clast composition is plagioclase-pyroxene phyric basalt-andesite; thick-bedded (10-20 m) pale green mafic volcanic breccia with pale green rubbly matrix supporting subrounded, pyroxene-phyric basalt blocks
- **uTLRb** — Coherent dark green-grey to rusty brown weathering, dark green, finely crystalline, flow-banded to pillowed aphyric to pyroxene-phyric basalt and plagioclase-phyric basalt or andesite; matrix to clast-supported pyroxene phyric volcanic breccia (up to 10-15% crystals)

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

JOE MOUNTAIN FORMATION

- **mTJMbx** — Thick-bedded (1-5 m), orange-brown-grey weathering, matrix-supported, dark green polymictic volcanic breccia, clasts include plagioclase-pyroxene phyric basalt-andesite, dark green aphyric basalt, dark green, fine-grained volcanic mudstone; locally interbedded with coherent pillowed to flow-banded basalt and mafic volcanic sandstone and mudstone
- **mTJMvc** — Thick-bedded, polymictic, chaotic volcaniclastic boulder conglomerate; green angular lapilli tuff with up to 3 % quartz eyes (~245 Ma; J. Crowley, *pers. comm.* 2016); pale green weathering, dark green to grey, silicified laminated mafic ash tuff ; orange-brown-grey to tan weathering, pale grey-green, medium-bedded volcaniclastic sandstone
- **mTJMg** — Dark-weathering, massive, variably textured, coarse-grained and locally pegmatitic, pyroxene gabbro and diorite (Hart and Hunt, 2003)
- **mTJMb** — Grey to rusty-brown weathering, dark grey-green, fine to medium-crystalline, locally finely amygdaloidal or vesicular aphyric basalt and basaltic andesite forming thick-bedded (up to 1-2 m), blocky, massive to pillowed lava flows; locally plagioclase-phyric (up to 5%), minor pyroxene cumulates; minor volcanic breccia and volcaniclastic sandstone
- **mTJMms** — Rusty brown weathering, dark grey to pale grey-green, thin to medium-bedded, fine-grained, locally slightly calcareous laminated mudstone; coarse-grained mafic volcanic sandstone, conglomerate and breccia; recrystallized lenses of thin-bedded banded calcareous mudstone/sandstone in the upper part of the sequence along the contact with mTJMvc north of Teslin Mountain

SYMBOLS

- geological contact (defined; approximate)
- fault; movement not known (defined; approximate; inferred)
- fault; normal (defined; inferred)
- dextral strike-slip fault (defined; approximate)
- fault; thrust (defined; approximate; inferred)
- fold; anticline
- fold; syncline

Analytical work

- field station
- fossil (undivided)
- conodont (this study)
- macrofossil (this study)
- U/Pb Zr date (white = this study; transparent = previous study)
- Detrital Zr age
- K/Ar age (previous studies)

Mineral occurrences*

- Cu skarn
- Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au
- Porphyry Mo (Low F-type)
- Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au
- Unknown
- Au-Quartz vein
- Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au
- Iron formation (hematite-magnetite)

*MINFILE information can be obtained by visiting data.geology.gov.yk.ca

Structural measurements

- bedding (normal)
- bedding (subvertical)
- fault plane
- flow-banding

Rhyolite dikes - Pale pink-orange-beige to tan-weathering, massive to blocky or locally foliated rhyolite. Fine to medium-crystalline, pale pink to grey groundmass contains up to 10-60% plagioclase. Phenocrysts include K-feldspar (5-25%), quartz (1-10%), hornblende or biotite (1-5%)

Dacite and rhyodacite dikes - Grey-beige weathering, grey fresh, porphyritic dacite (plagioclase 10-15% up to 25%; hornblende, 1-5% up to 10%, quartz <1%) with grey, aphanitic to finely crystalline equigranular groundmass

Gabbro dikes - Brown weathering, conchoidally fractured, dark grey-green gabbro dikes with pyroxene (1-2%), plagioclase (5%) in a fine-crystalline, dark grey groundmass

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bordet, E., 2018. Bedrock geology map of the Teslin Mountain and East Lake Laberge areas, parts of NTS 105E/2, 3, 6. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2018-1, 2 sheets, Scale 1:50000.

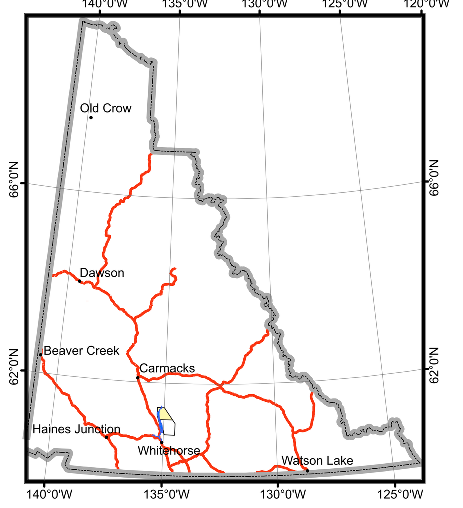
Digital cartography and drafting by Esther Bordet, Yukon Geological Survey.

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

Paper copies of this map can be obtained from the Yukon Geological Survey, Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Government, Room 102-300 Main St., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2B5.

Ph. 867-667-3201; Email geology@gov.yk.ca

A digital PDF (portable document file) of this map may be downloaded free of charge from the Yukon Geological Survey website: http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/



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ONE THOUSAND METRE GRID
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
Zone 8

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 ft (105E/03 and 105E/06) or 20 m (105E/02)
Elevations in feet/metres above Mean Sea Level

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

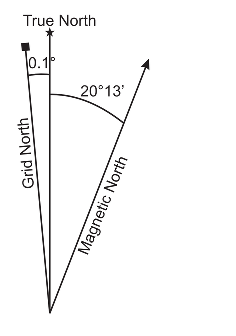
PARTS OF TESLIN MOUNTAIN, LAKE LABERGE, LOWER LABERGE AND MASON LANDING

YUKON

0 1 2 3 4 5

Kilometres

SCALE 1:50 000



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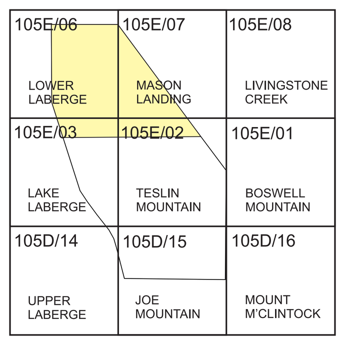
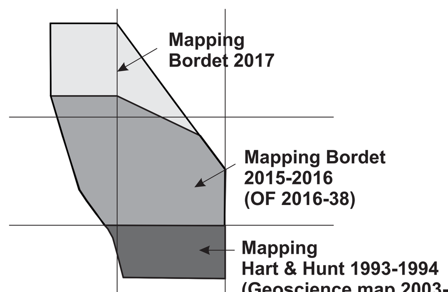
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 2016
FOR CENTER OF MAP





Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Open File 2018-1

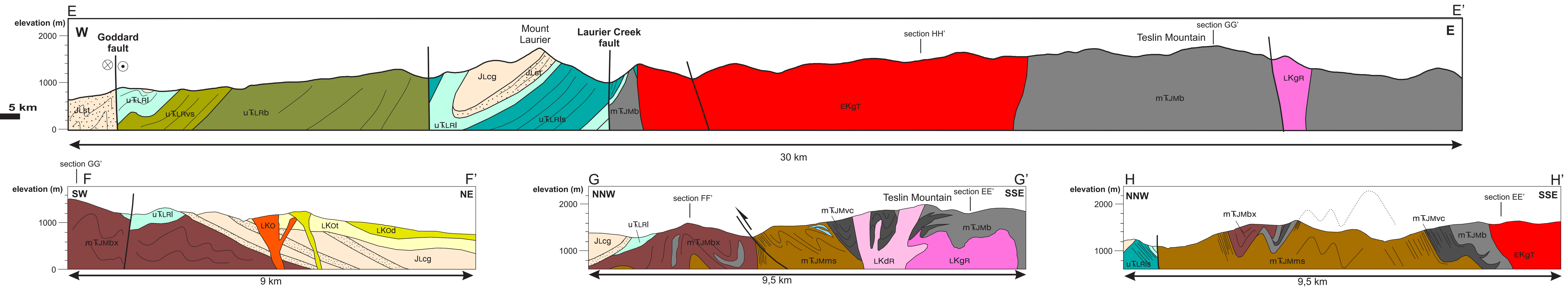
Bedrock geology map of the Teslin Mountain and east Lake Laberge areas

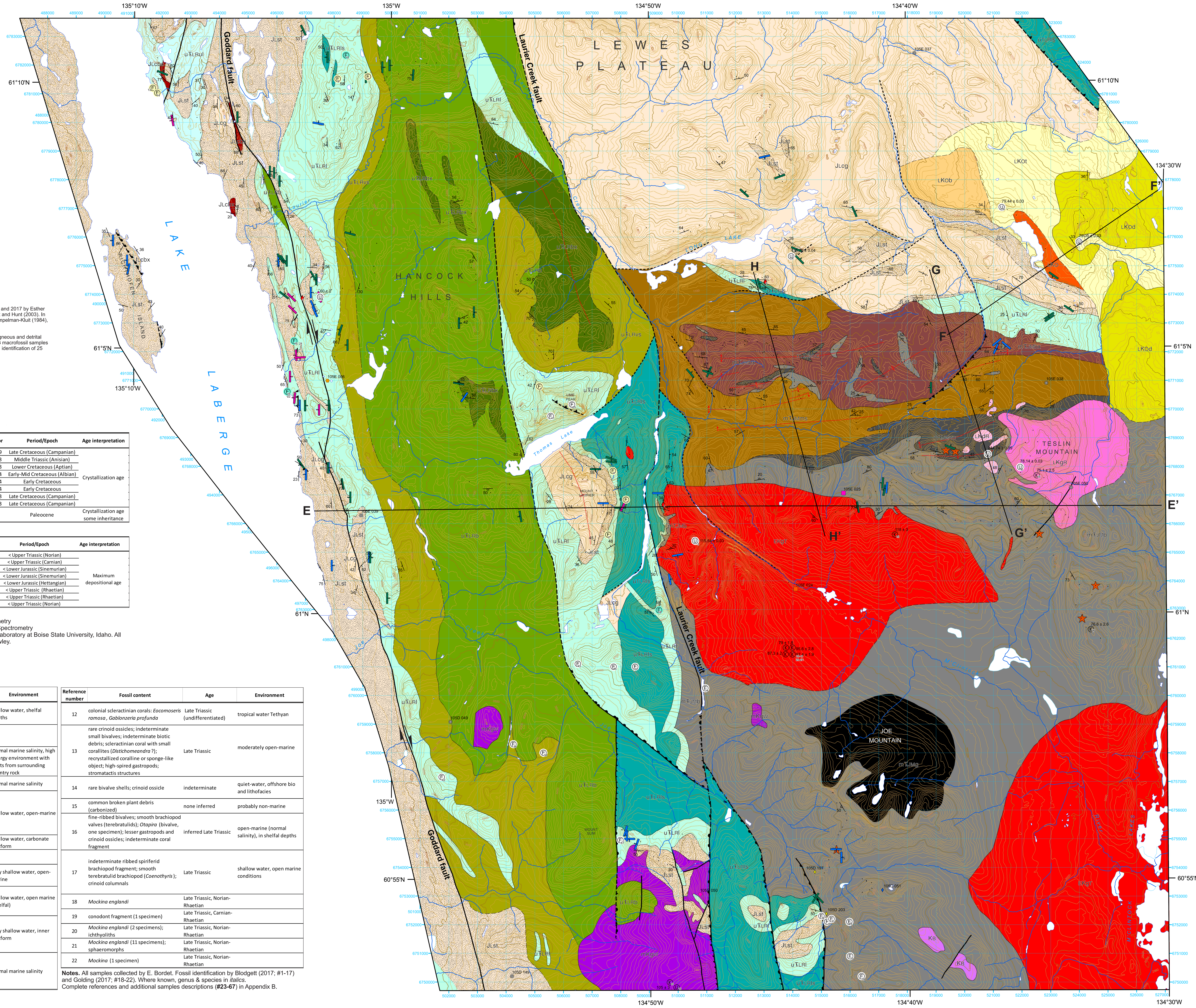
Sheet 1

Parts of Teslin Mountain (105E/2), Lake Laberge (NTS 105E/3), Lower Laberge (NTS 105E/6) and Mason Landing (NTS 105E/7) (1:50 000 scale)

by Esther Bordet

CROSS SECTIONS





NOTES

The map legend is presented on Sheet 1 of this open file.

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NEW RADIOMETRIC DATES

IGNEOUS SAMPLES

Reference Number	Lat	Long	Analysis type	Material dated	Age		Error	Period/Epoch	Age interpretation
1	61.05	-134.61	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	244.74	±	0.09	Late Cretaceous (Campanian)	Crystallization age
2	61.05	-134.59	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	78.14	±	0.03	Middle Triassic (Anisian)	
3	61.02	-134.80	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	115.54	±	0.03	Lower Cretaceous (Aptian)	
4	61.20	-135.16	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	105.91	±	0.04	Early-Mid Cretaceous (Albian)	
5	61.20	-135.16	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	138.06	±	0.04	Early Cretaceous	
6	61.11	-134.74	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	135.79	±	0.04	Early Cretaceous	
7	61.12	-134.56	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	79.05	±	0.03	Late Cretaceous (Campanian)	
8	61.13	-134.60	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	79.44	±	0.03	Late Cretaceous (Campanian)	
9	61.10	-135.05	U/Pb, TIMS	Zircon	60	±	2	Paleocene	Crystallization age some inheritance

DETRITAL SAMPLES

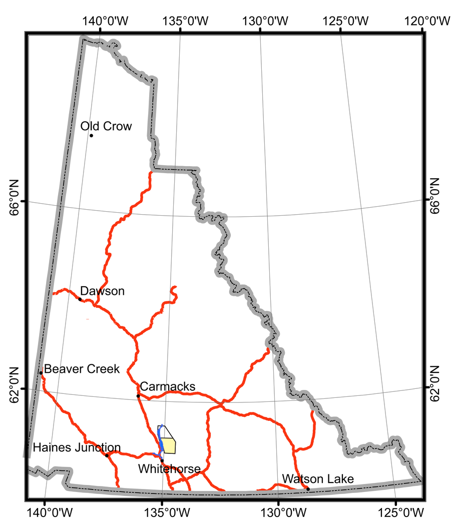
Reference Number	Lat	Long	Analysis type	Material dated	Age		Error	Period/Epoch	Age interpretation
1	61.24	-135.19	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 212.3	±	0.14	< Upper Triassic (Norian)	Maximum depositional age
2	61.03	-134.82	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 230 Ma	±		< Upper Triassic (Carnian)	
3	61.10	-135.06	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 186.22	±	0.09	< Lower Jurassic (Sinemurian)	
4	61.21	-135.08	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 186.38	±	0.07	< Lower Jurassic (Sinemurian)	
5	61.25	-135.19	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 199.78	±	0.06	< Lower Jurassic (Hettangian)	
6	61.10	-134.76	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 202.4	±	1.5	< Upper Triassic (Rhaetian)	
7	61.19	-135.13	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 204	±		< Upper Triassic (Rhaetian)	
8	61.34	-135.22	Detrital, LA	Zircon	< 211.33	±	0.1	< Upper Triassic (Norian)	

Notes on radiometric dates reporting
TIMS (ID-TIMS)= Isotope Dilution-Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometry
LA (LA-ICP-MS)= Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry
All samples collected by E. Bordet, and submitted to geochronology laboratory at Boise State University, Idaho. All dates are preliminary, and are personal communications from J. Crowley.
Samples **#10-21** are detailed in Appendix A.

NEW FOSSIL COLLECTION

Reference number	Fossil content	Age	Environment
1	columnal crinoid ossicles; bivalve shells; undetermined solitary scleractinian corals	indeterminate, inferred Late Triassic	shallow water, shelfal depths
2	recrystallized biotics; possible sponge and crinoid ossicles	indeterminate, inferred Late Triassic	
3	rare to abundant small crinoid ossicles	uncertain, post-Cambrian	normal marine salinity, high energy environment with clasts from surrounding country rock
4	crinoid ossicles; sponge; biotic debris	indeterminate, inferred Late Triassic	normal marine salinity
5	disarticulated shells (bivalves or brachiopods); recrystallized scleractinian corals (*Retiophyllia* ?); recrystallized calcareous sponge; crinoid ossicles; undetermined medium-sized, high-spired gastropods	Late Triassic	shallow water, open-marine
6	crinoid ossicles; undetermined solitary scleractinian corals; possible hydrozoan	Late Triassic	shallow water, carbonate platform
7	stromatactis-like structures	indeterminate	
8	crinoid ossicles; bivalve shells	indeterminate, inferred Late Triassic	very shallow water, open-marine
9	recrystallized sponge; crinoid ossicles; fine-ribbed and disarticulated bivalves; *Lepismatina* (spiriferid brachiopod)	Middle to Late Triassic	shallow water, open marine (shelfal)
10	large fasciculate coral; indeterminate solitary scleractinian corals; indeterminate ribbed bivalve fragments; small smooth ostracodes; crinoid ossicles	indeterminate, inferred Late Triassic	very shallow water, inner platform
11	ribbed bivalves: *Monotis, Halobia, Cassianella;* Gastropods: *Coelostyliolina, Zygopleura (Anoptychia);* crinoid ossicles (including *Pentacrinus*)	late middle Norian (Columbianus Zone)	normal marine salinity
12	colonial scleractinian corals: *Eocomoseris ramosa*, *Gablonzeria profunda*	Late Triassic (undifferentiated)	tropical water Tethyan
13	rare crinoid ossicles; indeterminate small bivalves; indeterminate biotic debris; scleractinian coral with small corallites (*Distichomeandra* ?); recrystallized coralline or sponge-like object; high-spired gastropods; stromatactis structures	Late Triassic	moderately open-marine
14	rare bivalve shells; crinoid ossicle	indeterminate	quiet-water, offshore bio and lithofacies
15	common broken plant debris (carbonized)	none inferred	probably non-marine
16	fine-ribbed bivalves; smooth brachiopod valves (terebratulids); *Otapira* (bivalve, one specimen); lesser gastropods and crinoid ossicles; indeterminate coral fragment	inferred Late Triassic	open-marine (normal salinity), in shelfal depths
17	indeterminate ribbed spiriferid brachiopod fragment; smooth terebratulid brachiopod (*Coenothyris*); crinoid columnals	Late Triassic	shallow water, open marine conditions
18	*Mockina englandi*	Late Triassic, Norian-Rhaetian	
19	conodont fragment (1 specimen)	Late Triassic, Carnian-Rhaetian	
20	*Mockina englandi* (2 specimens); ichthyoliths	Late Triassic, Norian-Rhaetian	
21	*Mockina englandi* (11 specimens); sphaeromorphs	Late Triassic, Norian-Rhaetian	
22	*Mockina* (1 specimen)	Late Triassic, Norian-Rhaetian	

Notes. All samples collected by E. Bordet. Fossil identification by Blodgett (2017; #1-17) and Golding (2017; #18-22). Where known, genus & species in *italics*.
Complete references and additional samples descriptions (**#23-67**) in Appendix B.



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CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 ft (105E/03 and 105E/06) or 20 m (105E/02)
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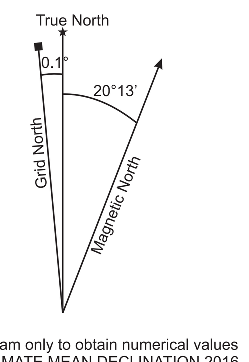
BEDROCK GEOLOGY
PARTS OF JOE MOUNTAIN, TESLIN MOUNTAIN AND LAKE LABERGE
YUKON

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

SCALE 1:50 000



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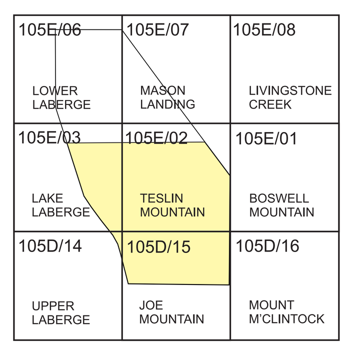
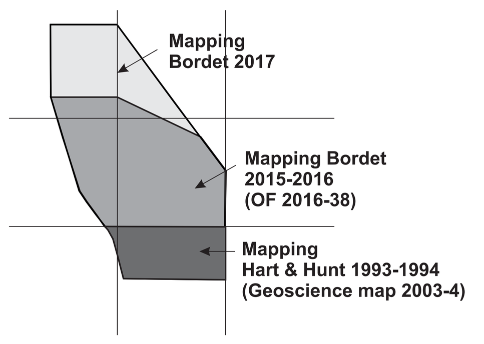
FOR CENTER OF MAP





Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Open File 2018-1

Bedrock geology map of the Teslin Mountain and east Lake Laberge areas

Sheet 2
Parts of Joe Mountain (NTS 105D/15),Teslin Mountain (105E/2) and Lake Laberge (NTS 105E/3)
(1:50 000 scale)

by Esther Bordet