

105K/6W

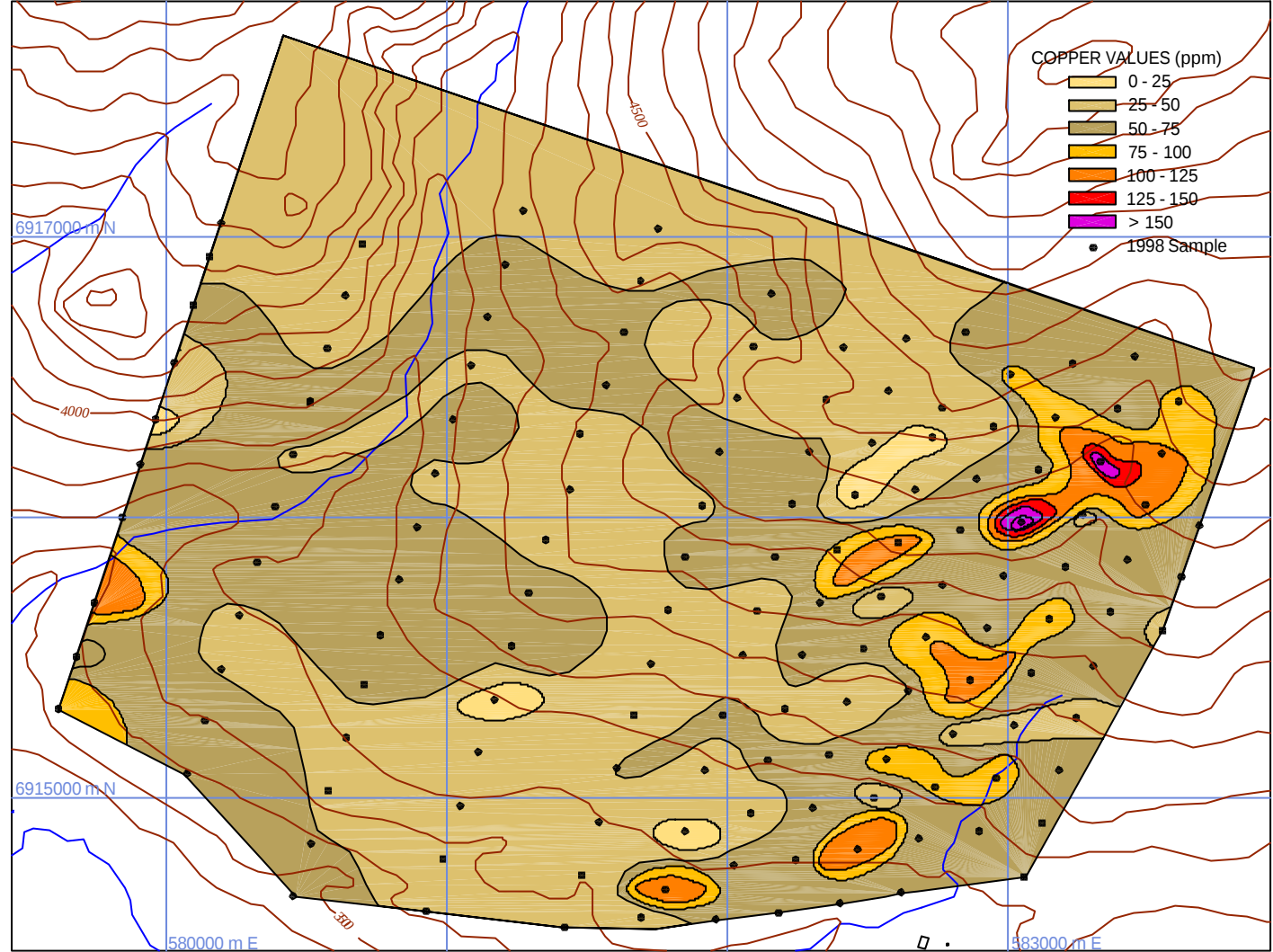
Canada



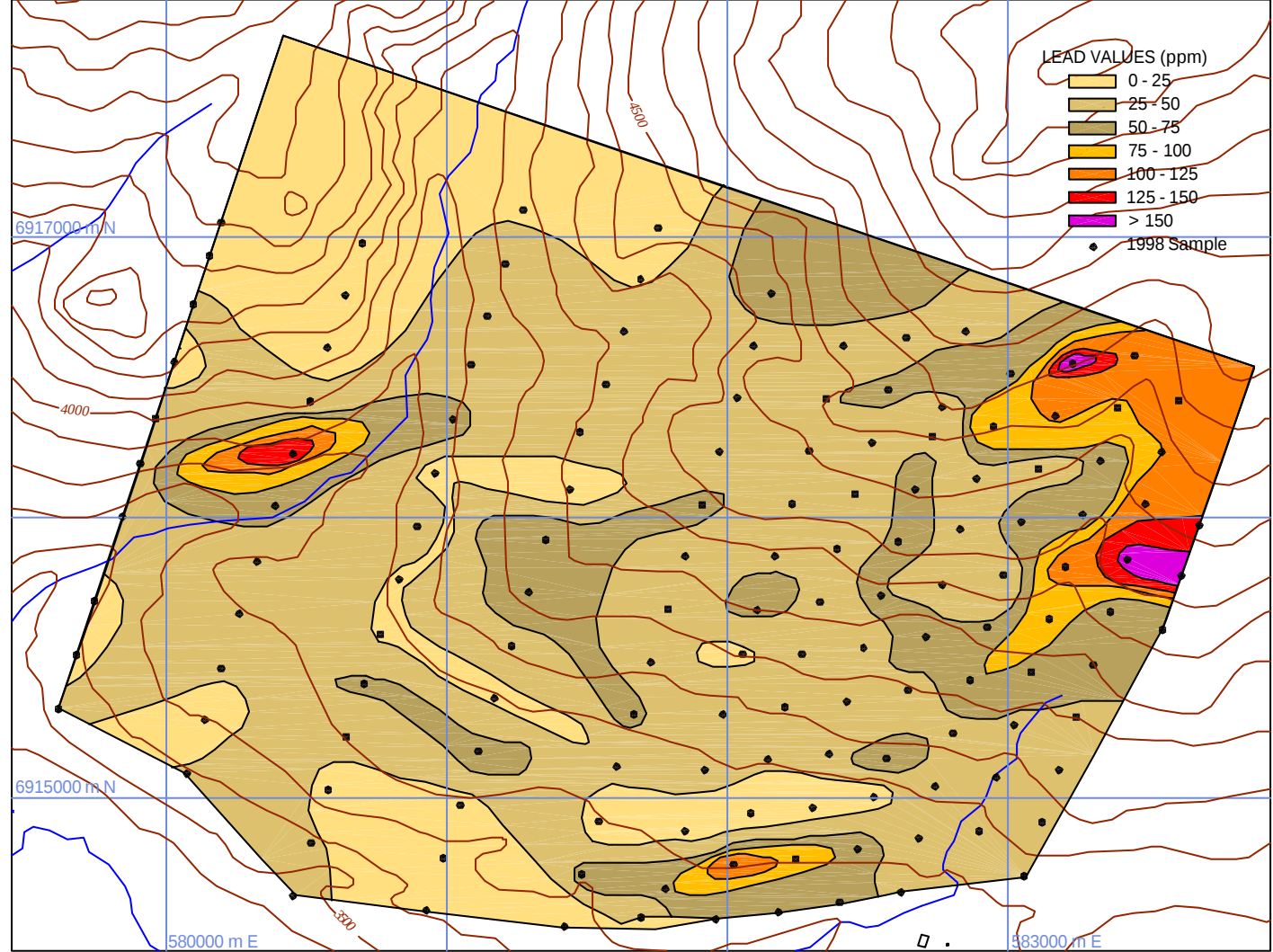
105K/6W

TILL GEOCHEMISTRY OF FARO GRID

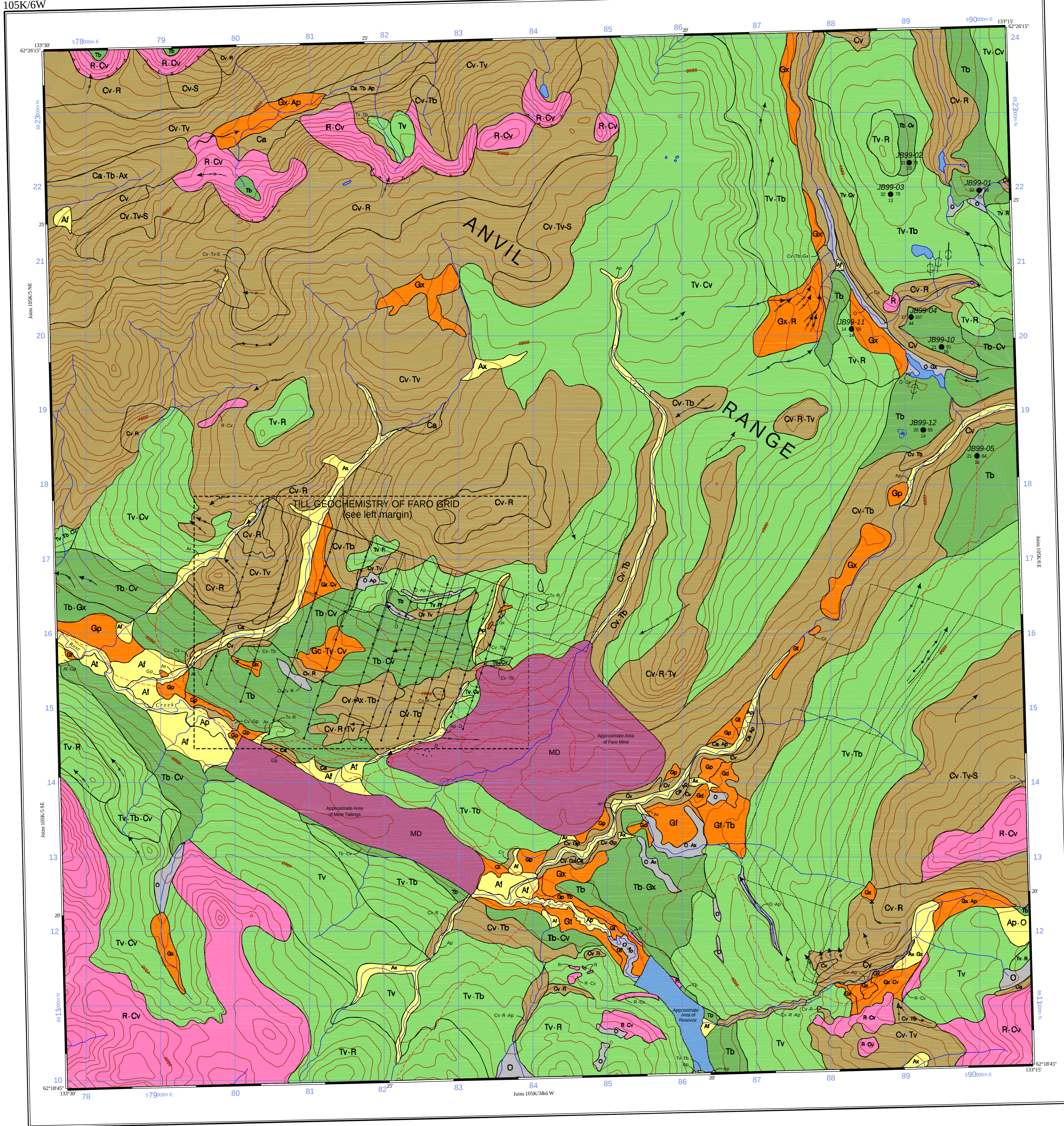
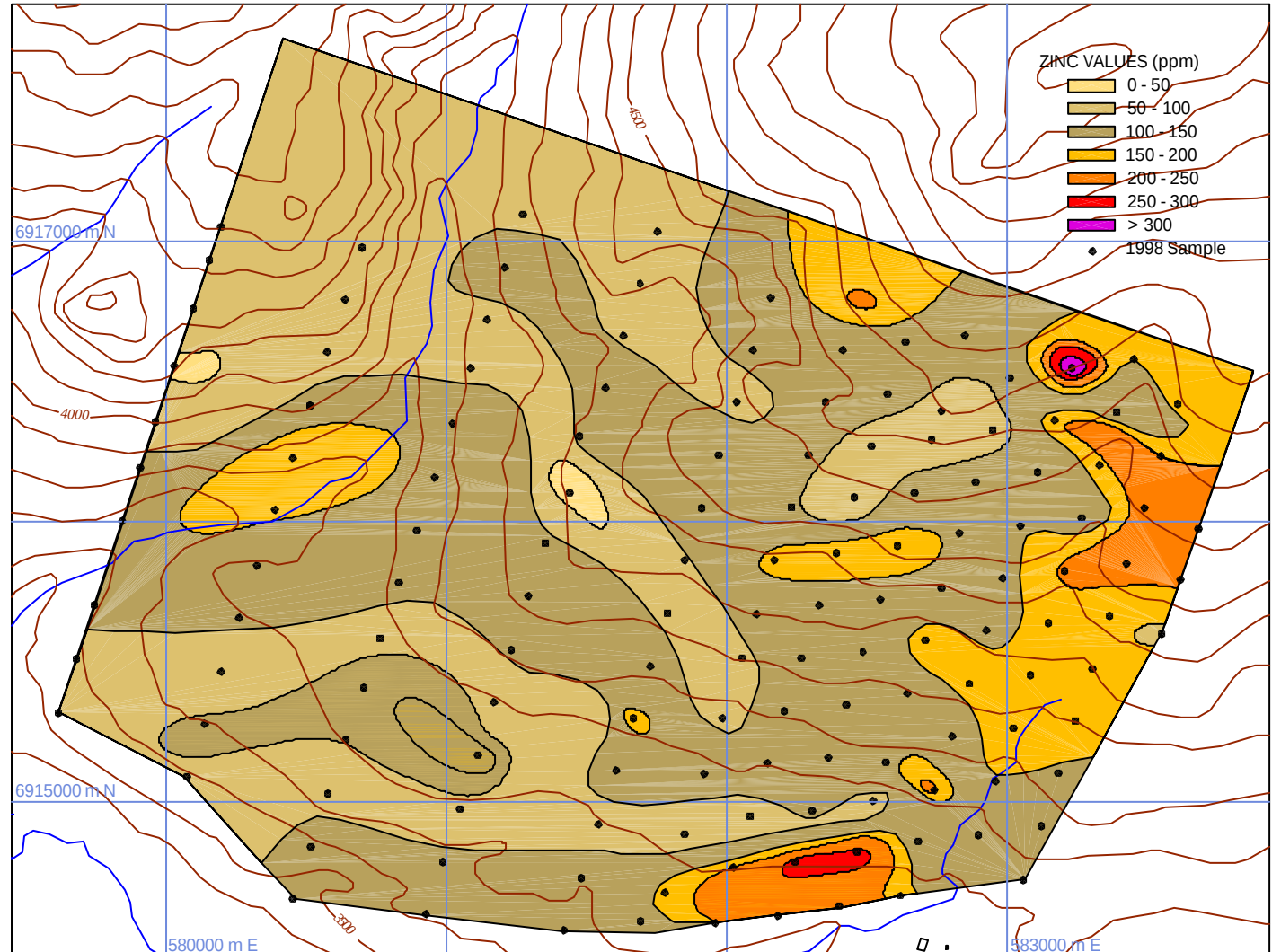
COPPER



LEAD



ZINC



- LEGEND**
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- MINE DISTURBANCE:** open-pit mine and stripped material.
- MD - mine disturbance: consisting of an open-pit, stripped till, bedrock accumulations and mill tailings. Bedrock and surficial sediments exposed in open pit.
- ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** peat and woody material, occurring as a flat to gently sloping plain, overlie lacustrine, till, or poorly drained glaciofluvial and alluvial deposits but rarely form a dominant geologic unit. Most common in meadow channels on the valley sides. Permafrost is commonly present within 1 m of the surface. Localized peat development occurs in more poorly drained organic deposits.
- O - organics: consisting of woody sedge peat, variable thickness. White River ash accumulations are commonly associated with poorly drained peaty areas.
- ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sand, silt and pebbles with minor cobbles deposited in modern drainages. Common in all drainages in the map area and may intermix with alluvial fan sediments in areas of higher relief.
- Ap - alluvial plain: silt, sand and pebbles with rounded cobbles and boulders occurring as bars or overbank floodplain deposits, 0-10 m thick, floodplain subject to periodic floods. Small valley alluvial plains may not be mapped at this scale.
 - Al - alluvial terrace: silt, sand and pebbles with rounded cobbles and boulders occurring as low terrace deposits, 0-10 m thick.
 - Al' - alluvial fan: coarse sand, pebbles, cobbles and mudflow deposits, up to or >10 m thick. Appear as vegetated, often peat covered, landforms developed during post-glacial sedimentation.
 - Ax - complexes of Ap and Al undivided. Common when a stream is unconfined and also in narrow valleys where side-entry alluvial fans cannot be differentiated from an alluvial plain.
- PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE (UNDIVIDED)**
- COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** disarticulated, gravel, shattered bedrock, and mixes of sand and silt derived from bedrock and surficial sediments by physical and chemical weathering processes. Transport of dislodged debris occurs as surface creep or by mass wasting processes. Permafrost and seasonal freeze-thaw processes often initiate and enhance colluviation. Common on slopes above tree-line in the Anvil Range.
- Cv - colluvium veneer: conforms to bedrock topography, <1 m thick.
 - Ca - colluvium apron: colluvial colluvial fans at the base of a slope, >1 m thick.
- LATE PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSINAN) - MCCONNELL GLACIATION**
- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** stratified to massive, poorly to well sorted, gravel and sand with minor silt and cobbles; deposited by meltwater originating from glacial ice. Common in Rose Creek valley and its major tributary from the northeast.
- Gp - glaciofluvial plain: 5-10 m thick.
 - Gf - glaciofluvial terrace: <10 m thick.
 - Gc - glaciofluvial channel: glaciofluvial deposition in an ice-marginal outwash channel, <10 m thick.
 - Gd - glaciofluvial fan: 1-10 m thick.
 - Gd' - glaciofluvial delta: gently sloping graded surface formed in contact with a former glacial lake, 1-20 m thick.
 - Gx - glaciofluvial complex: composed of deposits of outwash, glacioaccretion and minor till deposited in an ice contact environment. Hummocky topography is associated with this depositional setting, 1-40 m thick.
- GLACIAL DEPOSITS (M):** unsorted clay, silt, sand, pebbles and cobbles with minor boulders; deposited by meltwater from glacial ice and occurs as subglacial veneer and blanket deposits. Till is common as a veneer over much of the map area and grades into blanket deposits on more gentle slopes and valley bottoms.
- Tv - till veneer: conforms to underlying topography, <1 m thick.
 - Tb - till blanket: gently to moderately sloping plain controlled by bedrock or underlying surficial deposits, >1 m thick.
- LOWER CAMBRIAN TO CRETACEOUS**
- BEDROCK:** The map area is underlain by rocks of North American affinity and the Anvil Plutonic Suite. North American rocks underlie the southeast and uppermost northeast part of the map area and consist of the Lower Cambrian Mt. Mye formation, the Cambrian to Lower Ordovician Vangorda formation, the Lower Ordovician to Silurian Mealy Creek formation and Ordovician to Devonian rocks of possible Farn Group affinity. The Farn massive sulphide deposit lies in the uppermost Mt. Mye stratigraphy. Late- and post-metamorphic Cretaceous relictions of the Anvil Plutonic Suite (but the metamorphic stratigraphy and form the core of the Anvil Range (Jennings and Jolson, 1986).
- R - bedrock: common on plateau summits and ridges of the Anvil Range.

COMBINED MAP UNITS

The surficial geology unit(s) are shown first followed by the terrain modifiers. Combined surficial geology units are used where, for reasons of scale, two or more deposits cannot be delineated individually. The dominant unit (>50 % of polygon coverage) is shown first and the subordinate unit(s) (<50 % of polygon coverage) are shown second and third. A dash separates the surficial units and a dash separates the terrain modifier from the surficial geology.

TERRAIN MODIFIERS

SUB-ARCTIC, ALPINE AND PERIGLACIAL PROCESSES

PI - permafrost: within 1 m of surface

A - thermokarst

S - solifluction

FLUVIAL PROCESSES

Active - recently active part of floodplain

EROSIONAL PROCESSES

G - gullying: areas of rapid erosion

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary (defined, assumed) _____
- Glacial meltwater channel _____
- Moraine ridge _____
- Cricket _____
- Aligned landform _____
- Till geochemistry sample (ppm) _____
- Sample Number
Cu ● Zn
Pb

REFERENCES

JENNINGS, D.S. and JOLSON, G.A., 1986. Geology and sulphide deposits of Anvil Range, Yukon. In: Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera, Proceedings of the Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera Symposium, M.D.R.N., J.A. (Ed.), Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 27, p. 319-361.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

BOND, J.D., 1999. Surficial geology map and till geochemistry of Mount Mye (105K/6W), central Yukon (1:25,000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Open File 1999-10.

Digital cartography and drafting by P.S. Lipovsky, Yukon Geology Program.

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

Copies of this map may be purchased from Geoscience Information and Sales, c/o the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Room 102-300 Main St., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2B5, PH: 867-667-3266 Fax 867-667-3267.

Keep this map stored in a dark area to prevent map colours from fading.

This map was released Nov. 1999, and was revised Dec. 14, 1999.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Exploration and Geological Services Division
Yukon Region

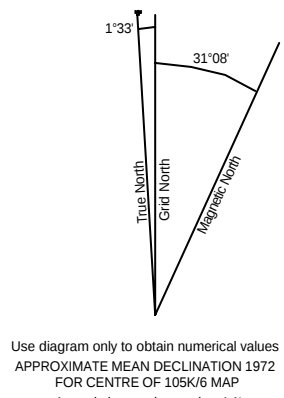
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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP AND TILL GEOCHEMISTRY
OF MOUNT MYE (105K/6W), CENTRAL YUKON

by

J.D. Bond
Yukon Geology Program
Geoscience Office

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP AND TILL GEOCHEMISTRY OF MOUNT MYE (105K/6W), YUKON TERRITORY SCALE 1:25 000



Topographic base provided by
SURVEY AND MAPPING BRANCH,
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ONE THOUSAND METRE
Universal Transverse Mercator Grid
ZONE 8

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1983
Transverse Mercator Projection

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Meters

