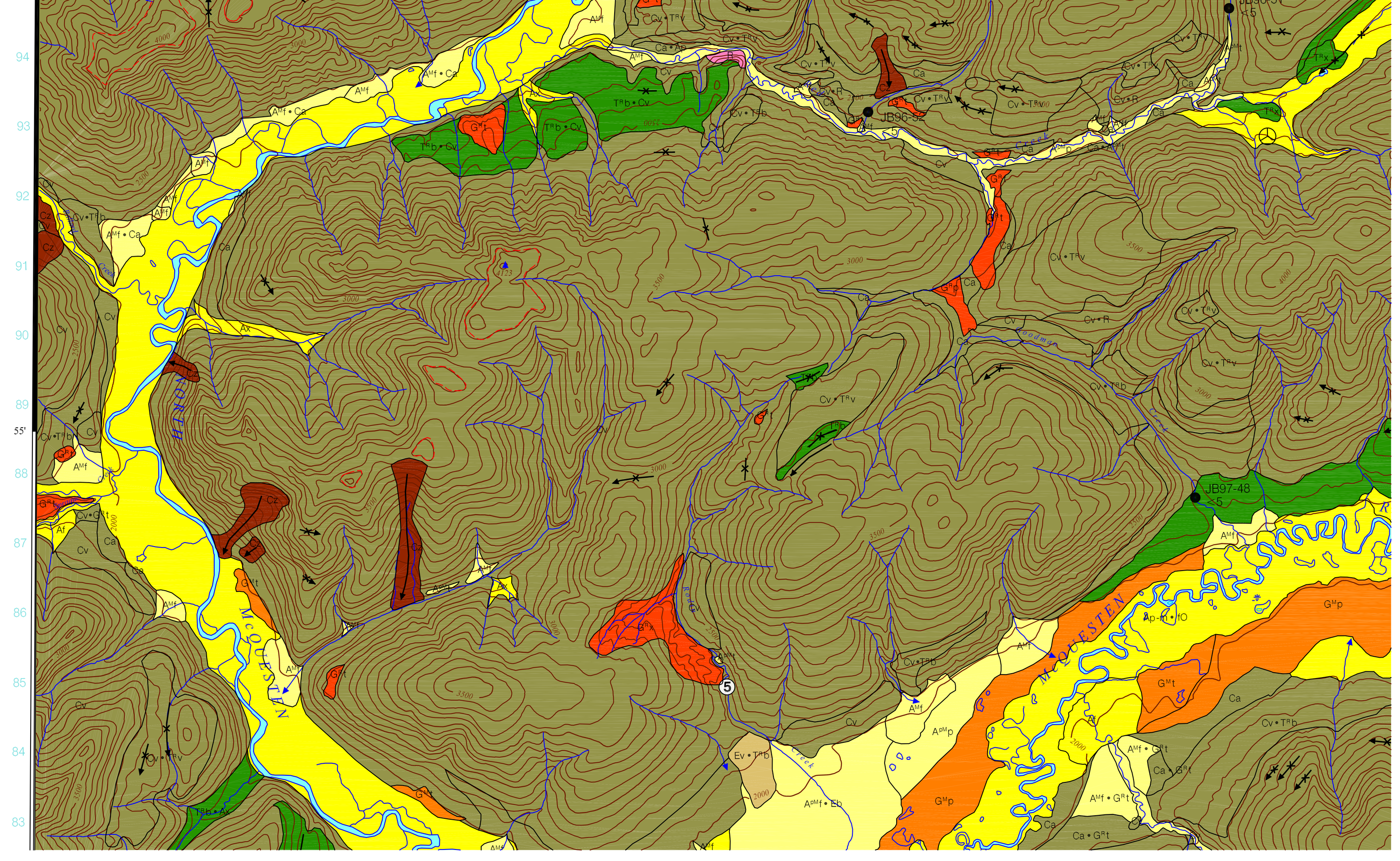
ssed by the South McQuesten and North McQuesten river valleys. The Secret/Red
ermediate-scale east-west trending valley across the north half of the map area.
tributary to the South McQuesten River, lies at the eastern edge of the map area.
uth McQuesten River average 3900 feet elevation, which is below tree-line. Scheelite
ling uplands south of the South McQuesten River, reach 5240 feet elevation. The
f Johnson, Castnor, Seattle, and Morrison creeks drain the north side of the Scheelite
d Bennett creeks drain the south side.

Quaternary period is characterized by multiple glaciations and interglaciations. The
originated from accumulation zones in the Ogilvie, Wernecke, Selwyn, Pelly, Cassiar
Ice from these centers merged and flowed toward the central Yukon plateau region.
ated by ice originating in the Ogilvie, Wernecke and Selwyn mountains. From oldest
acial episodes were the pre-Reid, Reid and McConnell glaciations.
ents multiple undifferentiated glaciations that occurred approximately between 2.5
00,000 years ago. Landforms from these glaciations have been subsequently eroded
fy. In Seattle Creek map area evidence of pre-Reid Cordilleran glaciations is limited
annels and erratics at 4900 feet on Scheelite Dome. Pre-Reid interglacial deposits
Seattle and Highet creeks. A pre-Reid cirque is also preserved at the headwaters of
s were glaciated in the map area during the pre-Reid glaciations.
occurred at least 200,000 years ago (Berger, 1994) and presumably followed similar
aciations. Based upon the elevation of erratics on Scheelite Dome the Reid limit is at
e pre-Reid limit. Reid glacial landforms are moderately preserved, enabling the
ximately delineated by air photo interpretation. Reid ice advanced into the map area
following the South McQuesten and North McQuesten river valleys.
eek connected with the North McQuesten valley glaciers by advancing up Secret
ek. Recessional moraines at the divide between Secret and Red creeks support this
e Reid ice in the north of the map area was estimated to reach 3800 feet elevation
meltwater channels.
valley acted as a major conduit for Reid ice into the area and supplied much of the
ry valleys on the north side of Scheelite Dome. In the southeastern part of the map
approximately 4300 feet. This limit is based on outwash deposits preserved near
son Creek and the elevation of erratics in the headwaters of Seattle Creek. Ice
uplands was a combination of ice from Minto Creek, which advanced up Highet
nd ice from the South McQuesten River valley to the north, which advanced into the
e and merged with Highet Creek ice. This is supported by glacial lake sediments in
alley and eskers at the divide between Morrison and Highet creeks. South
d the north slope of Scheelite Dome to 4300 feet where it combined with small alpine
Laska and Strike gulches. South McQuesten ice also advanced into Johnson
levation of Reid ice west of Johnson Creek is estimated at 4200 feet.
ation advanced into the Mayo area approximately between 17,000 and 20,000 years
onnell ice terminated to the east of Seattle Creek map area, north of Mount Haldane.
aces are common in the South McQuesten River valley and also present in the North
Periglacial conditions and the resulting sedimentation processes induced by the
heet had the most notable affect on the landscape. Numerous inactive alluvial fans
he period of active sedimentation during the McConnell glaciation. These processes
n streams and placer gold deposits. As periglacial fans developed, they diverted
am beds, preserving the interglacial deposits. Periglacial weathering and the
also acted as a drainage flush that reconcentrated placers into lower parts of the
eriglacial fan.

of Seattle Creek map area can be divided into those creeks south of the South
ose north of the South McQuesten River. Drainages of interest around the Scheelite
Creek, Castnor Creek and Bennett Creek. Drainages of interest north of the South
Creek and Rodin Creek.
n-flowing tributary east of Scheelite Dome and Morrison Creek is its main tributary.
ned on Morrison Creek and in the upper reaches of Seattle Creek. Pre-Reid
lentified in section in the upper part of the drainage and reportedly contained fine
has been completed on bedrock in Seattle Creek. A pocket of coarse placer gold
outwash that overlies the pre-Reid interglacial gravel. It appears that the gold was
the bedrock contact further upstream. Seattle Creek should be drilled to test depths

th of Scheelite Dome and flows westward into the South McQuesten River. The
eek flow north off Scheelite Dome. The placer potential of the drainage is best rated
able bedrock. Placer gold has been found in abundance on the south and west
e in Highet and Johnson creeks and in mineable grades on the east side of Scheelite
. A stream sediment sample collected as part of this study from a right limit tributary
n headwaters on the north-slope of Scheelite Dome, was anomalous at 75 ppb gold.
Creek should focus on the lower reaches where it has been deflected around a large
Gulch. Paleo-Castnor Creek extends under the fan and interglacial deposits may be
ravel was noted in Laska Gulch, which may present a problem for mining if it is
an. Drilling should be a priority to determine the stratigraphy of the deposit and
problem. Currently there is no road access to Castnor Creek.
ated east of Scheelite Dome and flows southward into Minto Creek. Hardrock gold
oted on the west fork of the drainage, which include the Bennett mineral occurrence
115P033). An overgrown trail and an old cabin were noted at the lower forks of
area would probably be best for testing, with some focus on the left fork. Favourable
o occur in tributaries to Seattle Creek that share the divide with Bennett Creek. There
ett Creek from the Minto Creek road but testing for placers on the lower reaches of
confined to glacial deposits that are typically barren of placers. Testing should
s of the Bennett Creek drainage.
ws southward and it may have placer potential. Gold-bearing veins are present to
part of Red Creek, which extends north of this map area, has a sizeable alluvial
e 115P026). Much of upper Red Creek lies within Na Cho N'yak Dun settlement
ard flowing section was actively glaciated during the Reid glaciation, however a
ction, 3 km upstream from the mouth, may have placer potential.
outheastward into the South McQuesten River and has been mined 4 km upstream
and deposits that flank the west side of Rodin Creek will hinder exploration
w unmined bench about 200 meters upstream of the old working on the left limit of
l. The gravel and medium-sized boulders are approximately 1 m thick above
of 10 colours per pan were obtained from the bedrock surface.