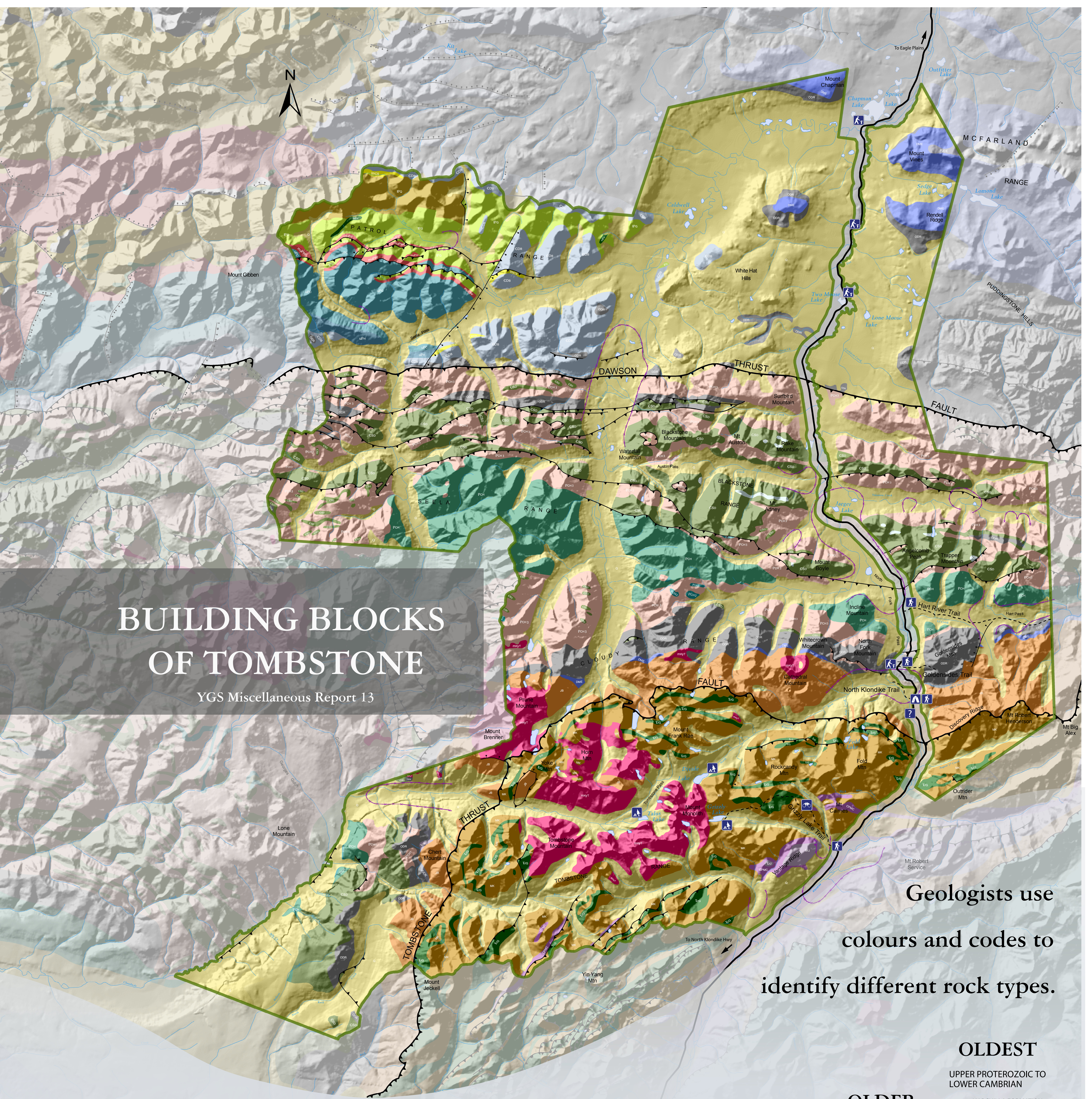




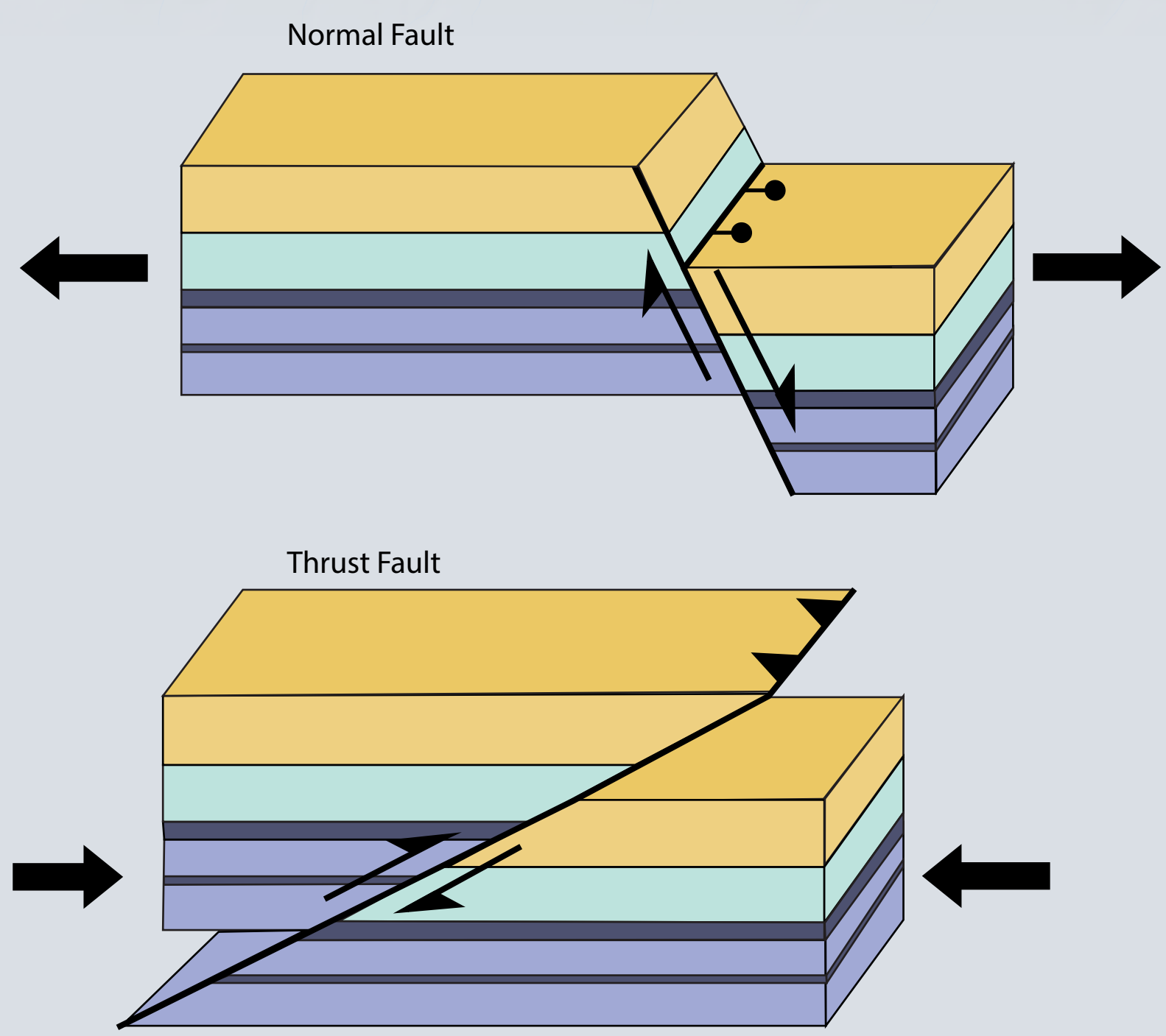
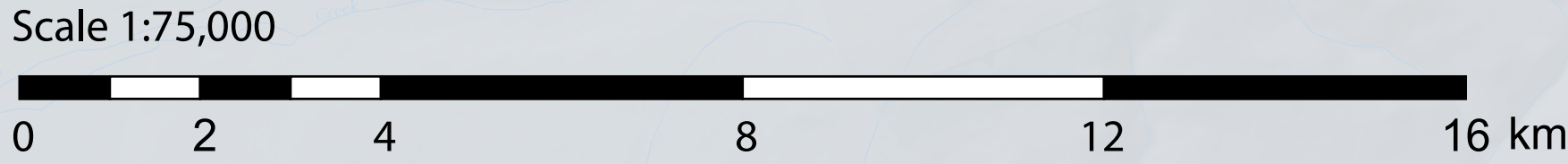
BUILDING BLOCKS OF TOMBSTONE

YGS Miscellaneous Report 13

Geologists use colours and codes to identify different rock types.

LEGEND

- Interpretive centre
- Territorial campground
- Backcountry campsite
- Trailhead
- Interpretive panel
- Viewpoint
- Park boundary
- Dempster Highway
- Trail
- Maximum extent of glacial ice ~25,000 years ago
- Contact: Where two different rock types meet
- Normal Fault:
A break or fracture that accommodates extension, or pulling apart, in the crust. Younger rocks above the fault surface drop downward relative to older rocks below the fault.
- Thrust Fault:
A break or fracture that accommodates compression of the crust. Older rocks are pushed along the thrust fault up and over younger rocks.



Geology simplified from: Gordley, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.), 1999. Yukon Digital Geology. Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/ Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division, Open File 1999-1 (D). Duk-Rodkin, A., 1996. Surficial Geology, Dawson, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3288, scale 1:250,000.

YOUNG

- QUATERNARY**
 - Sand and gravel in valleys
- MID-CRETACEOUS**
 - TOMBSTONE SUITE: Speckled granitic rock with black and white interlocking crystals
 - BUG CREEK FORMATION: grey shale and slate, minor quartzite
- MIDDLE TO UPPER TRIASSIC**
 - JONES LAKE FORMATION: Brown and black sandstone, shale with thin dark grey limestone
- TRIASSIC**
 - GALENA SUITE: Dark green and brown igneous intrusive rock

OLD

- LOWER AND MIDDLE PERMIAN**
 - TAHKANDIT AND JUNGLE CREEK FORMATIONS: Limestone, limy sandstone, and conglomerate
- CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN**
 - MOUNT CHRISTIE FORMATION: Dark grey metamorphosed quartz sandstone with black shale layers and limestone pods
- MISSISSIPPIAN**
 - KENO HILL QUARTZITE: Dark grey metamorphosed quartz sandstone with black shale layers and limestone pods
- DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN**
 - EARN GROUP: Black shale and slate with dark sandstone and conglomerate

OLDER

- ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN**
 - ROAD RIVER GROUP: Black shale and chert, green to orange-brown shale, siltstone and limestone
- UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN**
 - BOUVETTE FORMATION: Light grey and white, coarse-grained dolostone, black limestone, conglomerate, and breccia
- CAMBRIAN TO SILURIAN**
 - DEMPSTER VOLCANICS: Grey and brown volcanic rock; typically has holes formed by gas bubbles
- UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN**
 - RABBITKETTL FORMATION: Thin banded limestone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate
- LOWER AND MIDDLE CAMBRIAN**
 - SLATS CREEK FORMATION: Grey, green and red slate interbedded with sandstone and siltstone

OLDEST

- UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN**
 - NARCHILLA FORMATION: Dark red, brown, or green slate, minor shale
 - ALGAE FORMATION: Grey crystalline limestone marble
 - YUSEZYU FORMATION: Brown to pale green shale, sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone
- UPPER PROTEROZOIC**
 - SEELA PASS FORMATION: Grey dolostone, conglomerate, red mudstone
 - CALLISON LAKE FORMATION: Light grey dolostone with fine laminations and stromatolites
- MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC**
 - PINGUICULA/FIFTEEN MILE: Light grey dolostone, dark brown mudstone, and sandstone
 - HART RIVER INTRUSIONS: Dark brown and green crystalline igneous rock
- LOWER PROTEROZOIC**
 - GILLESPIE LAKE GROUP: Brown dolostone, stromatolites, and chert nodules, black siltstone layers
 - QUARTET GROUP: Grey to greenish laminated sandstone and sandstone, black shale, and orange carbonate