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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA — COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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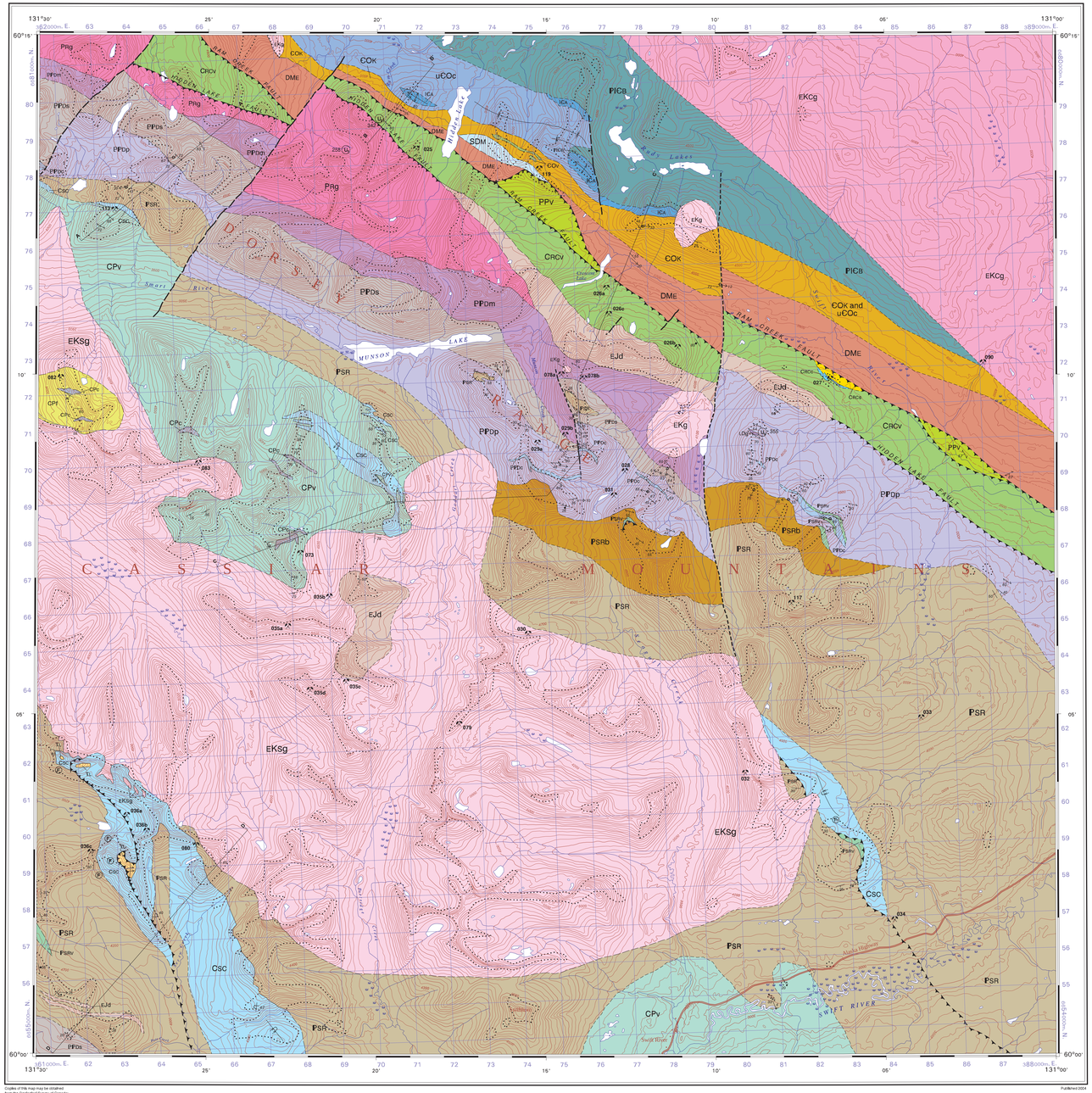

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Geology by: C. Roots, 1999-2001; J.L. Nelson, 1998-2000; R. Stevens, 1995-1996

Digital cartography by P. Dhesi, Geological Survey of Canada, Pacific Division

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

GSC OPEN FILE 4632

YGS OPEN FILE 2004-1

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

SEAGULL CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

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Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geoscience Information Division

Universal Transverse Mercator Grid Zone 9

Mean magnetic declination 2003, 25°26'E, decreasing 17.9' annually.

Elevations in feet above mean sea level
Contour interval 100 feet

105 B/5 OF 4631 YGS OF 2004-3	105 B/6	105 B/7
105 B/4 OF 4630 YGS OF 2004-2	105 B/3 OF 4632 YGS OF 2004-1	105 B/2 DIAND OF 1886-1
104-O/13 BCGS OF 2003-6	104-O/14	104-O/15 BCGS OF 2001-6

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE

Titles and authors of those adjoining maps are listed in References

Published 2004

LEGEND

SYN- AND POST-OROGENIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EARLY CRETACEOUS

EKg — *Biotite granite, granodiorite, leuco-quartz monzonite, alaskite*

EKSg — *Seagull Batholith*

EKCg — *Cassiar Batholith: Granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, diorite; granite protomylonite and mylonite within 2 km of Cassiar Fault*

EARLY JURASSIC

EJd — *Hornblende diorite and quartz diorite; minor biotite hornblende quartz monzonite*

OVERLAP ASSEMBLAGES

LAYERED ROCKS

LOWER TO MIDDLE TRIASSIC

TL — *Black graphitic siliceous phyllite, phyllonite; chert-grain grit, sandstone and conglomerate*

PERMIAN AND OLDER
KLINKIT GROUP

CPf — *Upper clastic member: Brown-weathering indurated metasiltstone and sandstone, interbedded chloritic meta-tuff, quartzose grit and light grey marble*

CPc — *Beige-weathering marble, locally silicified; rare chloritic interbeds*

CPv — *Volcanic fragmental member: Undifferentiated meta-tuff and volcanic breccia of intermediate composition; minor chloritic meta-sandstone and meta-siltstone 'dust-tuffs'*

MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN TO LOWER PENNSYLVANIAN

Csc — *Screw Creek Limestone: Thin- to thick-bedded, light grey weathering, commonly bioclastic limestone and dolomitic marble; minor maroon to phyllite and bedded green chert.*

YUKON-TANANA TERRANE

PERMIAN

PRg — *Ram Stock: Coarse-grained monzonite, granodiorite (intrudes Dorsey Complex)*

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS AND OLDER
SWIFT RIVER GROUP

PSR — *Dark coloured quartz-plagioclase grit, meta-sandstone; minor phyllitic argillite, quartzite, conglomerate, limestone and chloritic meta-tuff, carbonaceous siltstone, grey chert and volcanic breccia (intermediate composition)*

PSRv — *Chloritic andesitic intrusions, breccia and tuff; green siliceous argillite*

PSRb — *Black to grey, thin- to thick-bedded chert and siliceous phyllite with prominent grey to white clean quartzite*

CARBONIFEROUS AND OLDER
DORSEY COMPLEX

PPDp — *Upper Dorsey unit: Red-brown weathering phyllite, grey pelite and quartzite, grey metachert and felsic metatuff (355.6 ± 2.7 Ma U-Pb zircon; Roots and Heaman, 2001)*

PPDc — *Beige-weathering marble and limestone, brown calc-silicate rock*

PPDs — *Biotite ± garnet schist, quartz meta-grit, minor marble*

LDg — *Foliated tonalite dyke (358 Ma on discordant U-Pb zircon; Roots et al., 2003)*

PPDm — *Lower Dorsey unit: Hornblende schist and gneiss, locally contains felsic leucosome with amphibolite*

Hidden Lake Fault

CARBONIFEROUS (?) AND OLDER
RAM CREEK COMPLEX

CRcv — *Chloritic meta-basalt and meta-tuff of intermediate to mafic composition; minor volcanic meta-sandstone; typically sheared*

CRcs — *Quartzite, phyllite, biotite-muscovite-garnet schist; minor quartz-sericite schist (felsic meta-tuff)*

CRcc — *Beige-weathering limestone and marble*

Ram Creek Fault

SLIDE MOUNTAIN TERRANE (?)

PENNSYLVANIAN TO LOWER PERMIAN (?)

PPv — *Grey-brown andesitic basalt breccia and tuff, locally sandy with argillite chips; unsheared*

ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA (CASSIAR TERRANE)

LAYERED ROCKS

LOWER DEVONIAN TO LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN
EARN GROUP

DME — *Recessive, carbonaceous shale and slate, locally phyllitic*

SILURIAN TO UPPER DEVONIAN

SDM — *McDame Formation: Grey to black, laminated and thin-bedded felid limestone*

UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER ORDOVICIAN
KECHIKA GROUP

COk — *Chloritic volcanic fragmental rocks, limestone lenses*

COv — *Orange-weathering, brown and green, lime-cemented volcaniclastic rocks*

UPPER CAMBRIAN

uCOc — *Recessive buff weathering, thin bedded grey slate and argillaceous limestone*

LOWER CAMBRIAN
ATAN GROUP

ICA — *Rosella Formation: Grey, buff and orange massive dolostone, limestone and calc-silicate rock*

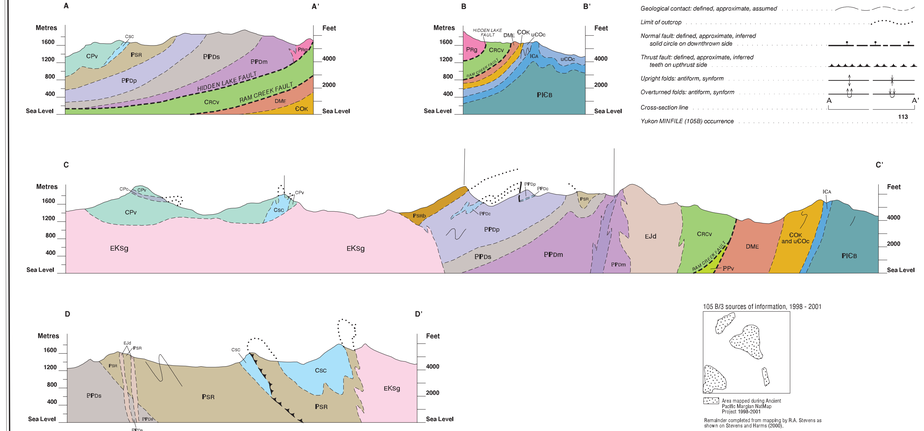
LOWER CAMBRIAN AND OLDER
INGENIKA GROUP

PICB — *Boya Formation: Biotite schist, carbonaceous schist, quartzite*

SYMBOLS

Bedding: inclined, upright, overturned
Dominant foliation (transposition foliation; commonly parallel to compositional layering): inclined, vertical, (2nd stage) inclined, (2nd stage) vertical
Igneous layering
Compositional layering
Crenulation lineation
Elongation or mineral lineation
Intersection lineation, with vergence: M fold
Folds, with vergence: M fold
Cleavage
Jointing
U/Pb zircon date, age in Ma — 258 U
Fossil locality — F
Geological contact: defined, approximate, assumed
Limit of outcrop
Normal fault: defined, approximate, inferred
solid circle on downthrown side
Thrust fault: defined, approximate, inferred
teeth on upthrust side
Upright folds: antiform, synform
Overturned folds: antiform, synform
Cross-section line — A A'
Yukon MINFILE (105B) occurrence — 113

Interpretive Vertical Cross-sections Seagull Creek, Yukon (1:50 000)



NOTES

ACCESS

The only settlement in Seagull Creek map area is a road-side lodge and Yukon government Maintenance Camp at Swift River. A seasonal track extends from the Pine Lake airstrip (near km 1162 of the Alaska Highway, east of the map boundary) to Crescent Lake and valleys to the south.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The map area encompasses the northern edge of the Cassiar Mountains. The high angular ridges are underlain by metamorphic rocks. Younger granite bedrock produces blocky crests, cliffs and boulder fields. Thick glacial till mantles the U-shaped valley bottoms, with extensive sand deposits where Pleistocene ice stagnated (Klassen, 1982). Treeline is at approximately 1500 m elevation.

PREVIOUS WORK

Reconnaissance surveys by Lord (1944) and Poole et al, (1960) preceded detailed mapping (Abbott, 1981; Stevens and Harms, 1995; 2000). This map results from fieldwork in 1999-2001, new isotopic dates and companion investigations (e.g. Roots et al., 2000; Roots and Heaman, 2001; Colpron and the Yukon-Tanana Working Group, 2001).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The map area spans the western edge of the old North American continent and the terranes that accreted to it in Mesozoic time, which together form a generally west-dipping structural stack, separated by layer-parallel thrust faults. Three major elements are represented: 1) tilted strata of the ancient North American margin (Cassiar Terrane), 2) overthrust rocks that originated as volcanic arcs and off-shore sediments (Yukon-Tanana Terrane), and 3) granitic bodies injected into this thickened crust after the Cordilleran orogeny.

North American margin strata: The oldest exposed rocks are correlated with the Ingenika Group (Mansy and Gabrielse, 1977; Murphy, 1998) represent sedimentation during Late Proterozoic to Cambrian continental extension. Overlying Kechika rocks reflect subsequent sedimentation and alkalic volcanism in a marginal basin (c.f. Cecile, 1982). Carbonaceous siltstone and argillite, here correlated with Earn Group, resulted from erosion of locally uplifted basin sediments.

Cassiar Terrane is separated from adjacent pericratonic terranes by the Ram Creek and underlying thrust faults (Poole, 1956), which merges with Cassiar Fault to the southeast of the map area,

Yukon-Tanana Terrane: Two belts of Yukon-Tanana Terrane are separated by the pre-Early Jurassic Hidden Lake Fault. Rocks in the structurally lower belt, the Swift River Group, are tectonically interleaved with Cassiar Terrane. It includes early Mississippian plutons and late Mississippian felsic metatuff, but scant exposure in the map area precludes stratigraphic resolution and the map units are lithological. Equivalent rocks in northern British Columbia comprise a Mississippian calc-alkaline arc, thrust eastward over Cassiar Terrane strata (Nelson, 1999).

Southwest of, and above the Hidden Lake Fault is a southwest dipping succession called the Dorsey Complex. It includes clastic sediments likely derived from a continental margin (Nelson, 2003), amphibolite (Nelson and Friedman, in press), deformed granitic dikes, sill-like bodies and felsic leucosome (373 ± 14 Ma U-Pb zircon; Roots et al. 2003); overlain by late Devonian felsic tuff (355.6 ± 2.7 Ma U-Pb zircon; Roots and Heaman, 2001). Upper amphibolite-grade metamorphism indicates its burial to mid-crustal depth (Stevens, 1996) with complex deformation prior to intrusion by the mid-Permian Ram stock (258 ± 2 U-Pb zircon; Mortensen, 1999). The reduced width of this pluton in some fault blocks suggest a downward-tapering geometry. Correlative basement is found in northern BC (including the highest structural slice of Sylvester allochthon; Nelson and Friedman, in press), and in central Yukon (Snowcap assemblage; Colpron et al., 2001).

Ram Creek Complex: Structurally below Dorsey Complex on a layer-parallel contact interpreted as gradational stratigraphy modified by thrusting (Roots et al., 2003); however the degree of deformation diminishes upward. This basinal, chert-siliciclastic sequence contains sediments younger than Silurian (Gleeson et al., 2000) and of continental provenance (strongly negative epsilon Nd; Creaser and Harms, 1996).

Klinkit Group is a carbonate/volcanic arc succession deposited across Yukon-Tanana Terrane (Simard et al., 2003). The Screw Creek limestone locally interdigitates with coarse conglomerate at its base and contains abundant coral debris (Abbott, 1981; Roots et al., 2002).It is typically overturned in west-verging synclinal keels. Volcaniclastic rocks in the map area are mainly hornfelsed pendants atop Seagull batholith. They consist of chloritic meta-tuff and are interbedded with black to brick-red meta-siltstone (particularly near the west edge of the map area), with lesser chert, quartzite and carbonate rocks.

The overlying Triassic unit is restricted to small inliers in the core of the overturned syncline involving Screw Creek limestone in the southwestern corner of the map area. It is lithologically similar to Swift River Group and difficult to recognize without paleontological confirmation.

A series of chloritic volcaniclastic outcrops northeast of the Swift River could be a sliver of obducted Slide Mountain Terrane faulted between Cassiar and Yukon-Tanana terranes as interpreted along structural trend in central Yukon (Colpron et al., 2003).

Unfoliated plutonic rocks: Seagull batholith (ca 101 Ma, K-Ar; Mato et al, 1983; Mortensen, 1999), has steep southern and eastern margins, but to the north and west lies at shallow depth beneath hornfelsed volcanics and carbonate sedimentary rocks. East of the Cassiar Fault is part of the 350 km long Cassiar Batholith (ca 112 Ma; K-Ar; Driver, 1998). Small, felsic bodies intrude Swift River Group and form a more mafic peripheral step. Seagull batholith is considered part of the Early Jurassic suite, based upon similarities to the Nome Lake and Simpson Peak batholiths 30 km south of the map area (Mihalynuk et al., 2000; l'Heureux, 2000)

ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

Skarn-related Zn-Pb-Fe occurrences Crescent, Bar (Dan), BOM and TBMB have been trenched, drilled and mapped (e.g. Bremner and Liverton, 1991; D'el Rey Silva et al., 2002; Roots et al., 2003). Lead isotopes from galena samples indicate a mid-Triassic to mid-Jurassic model ages (Mortensen and Gabites, 2002). The Vertex (STQ) occurrence is a sediment-hosted gold deposit in Swift River Group (Gleeson et al., 2000; Roots et al., 2002). Placer gold is abundant and mineralized float variously attributed to skarn and syngenetic formation, with felsic rock in the vicinity. Beryl and topaz crystals have been found in many localities near the margin of the Seagull batholith (e.g. Lodgung; 6 km east of the southwest corner of the map area).

Mineral Occurrences 105B/3
Yukon MINFILE (105B; Dekterk, 2003)

No.	Name	Minerals, type
105B 025	Hidden	Pb, Zn, Ag - skarn
105B 026	Atom (Crescent)	Zn - skarn
105B 027	Bar (Dan)	Zn-skarn
105B 028	Bom	Pb, Zn, Ag - skarn
105B 029	Munson (TBMB)	Zn - skarn
105B 030	Partridge	Sn, Zn - skarn
105B 031	Mod	Pb, Zn, Ag - skarn
105B 032	Gem	Topaz - vein
105B 033	Raggle	type unknown
105B 034	Plate	Ba - type unknown
105B 035	Goddart	Sn - vein
105B 036	Screw	Pb, Zn, Ag, Sn - vein
105B 073	Current	Sn - skarn
105B 078	Verley (STQ)	W, Sn - skarn
105B 079	Skin	Sn - type unknown
105B 080	Skouce	Sn, Cu - skarn
105B 082	Pont	Sn - skarn
105B 083	Sin	Sn - skarn
105B 090	Swift	Mo - type unknown
105B 113	Stephens	Zn - skarn
105B 117	Highmark	type unknown
105B 119	Crescent	type unknown

Note: sub-occurrences a,b etc are showings linked to main occurrence by the original finder

Canada

Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP CARTNAT Ancienne marge du Pacifique

Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources

Yukon Geological Survey
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Open File 2004-1

Bedrock geology, Seagull Creek (NTS 105B/3) Yukon Territory

(1:50,000 scale)

by

C. Roots, J. Nelson and R. Stevens

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