001302



LEGEND

OLIGOCENE (?) Breccia, composed of chert, greenstone, syenite, diorite, gabbro, a some serpentine

EOCENE AND (?) LATER

Intrusive rocks: 5a, alkaline syenite, largely rhomb-porphyry (equivalent to lavas of division 4A); 5b, syenite and diorite (equiva to lavas of division 4B); 5c, diorite (equivalent to lavas of division 5d, undivided syenitic rocks of Coryell type (in part, possibly equiv to 4B); 5e, undivided dykes; too small to map and shown symbolic as short solid line indicating position and trend of dyke; largely in equivalent of divisions 4A, 4B, 4C but some of unknown affinity

EOCENE

6

5

CENOZOIC

MARRON FORMATION (4A, 4B, 4C): Division 4C: 4Ca, andesite; 4Cb, tuff and conglomerate Division 4B: 4Ba, andesite and trachyandesite; 4Bb, tuff Division 4A: 4Aa, sodic trachyte, in part undersaturated and mino

phonolite; 4Ab, related rocks characterized by flow breccias and j bedded pyroclastics; 4Ac, related (?) trachytes



1

KETTLE RIVER FORMATION: feldspathic and lithic volcanic san and siltstones; shale and conglomerate; minor acid and intermedi pyroclastic and flow rocks

CRETACEOUS



PALAEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC

Granodiorite, granite and leucocratic gneissic rocks; 2a, mainly intrusive rocks of gneissic composition (may be Tertiary)

JURASSIC TO LATE PALAEOZOIC

Limestone, chert, phyllite, schist, sandstone, conglomerate, green amphibolite, serpentine

Drift-covered area	
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)	
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Thrust fault (teeth in direction of dip; defined, assumed)	
Axial trace of anticline (approximate)	

Tertiary rocks in west half mapped by J. W. H. Monger, 1965; pre-tertiary rocks mapped by H. W. Little, 1965; rocks in east half mapped by H. W. Little and E. Thorpe, 1963, 1964

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1968

Base-map compiled by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1961