

ALPHA

672732

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Dear George.

Enclosed is a print of the FF geology map which I have colored and then added all the criticism I could think of. Some of these are justified I think while others are pretty picky but the purpose is to indicate some of the problems &, hopefully, solutions to mapping in this rugged terrain. Many similar situations will exist on HART but I do not have prints available for that area.


In the case of HART look carefully at any indicated contacts which cross contour lines at any appreciable angle since the trace of a bedding plane or contact indicates dip or structure. Do not project contacts across rock glaciers or overburden for appreciable distances unless there is strong supporting evidence.


Individual rock outcrops, such as those part way up the slope north of Mogol zone, should be sketched in your notes or work sheets from visual inspection and then visited to determine rock type and elevation. Check in on bench marks to check elevation as frequently as possible.

The top edge of talus slopes should be plotted in relation to contour lines after

determination of elevation at one or more points. This would be particularly relevant at the top of the talus north of Mogul zone, at the top of talus above the south end of the main rock glacier and on the south west slopes of the ridge south east of Top zone. The line of top of talus will then be the lower edge of outcrop area, the top of ridge generally represents top edge of rock outcrop area and it remains then to determine the rock types.

If contacts or faults or other mappable structures are evident on otherwise unclimbable cliff faces they can be plotted in plan view in relation to relative position of talus tops, ridge tops etc.

All outcrops examined should be outlined as outcrop but in addition rock outcrop areas should be defined so that when prints are made of the map anyone can color it with reference to the geological legend. Rock glaciers might be indicated by hash marks or  pointing down slope.

Trenches should be indicated by an appropriate symbol such as  with the hash marks on the down slope side.

East of the empty beaver pond and north west of Mogul zone previous work indicated horizons of basalt between horizons

of rhyolitic or trachytic material. These horizons should show as discrete outcrops at the appropriate elevation. Are they the same horizon as the dark outcrops in the talus slope north of Mogul zone?

North of Mogul zone the top of the rusty ridge had been indicated on last years map as being of basalt but this is apparently an error and the approximate contact between "rhyolite" and basalt at about the 1500 metre contour on the north east back side of that ridge should be determined. Since this ridge top is of "rhyolite" rather than ~~basalt~~ the enigma of having anomalous geochem samples above basalt is removed.

On the south map sheet, south east of Topzone, the large ridge with top elevations of 1556 1571 1525 has a dark rusty ~~face~~ face on the south west side but appeared to have a sharp contact at the top between that rock and light gray to nearly white rock of some other composition in the 1525 elevation area.

I hope these remarks are some help. I think it is primarily a matter of trying to see the contour map in three dimensions and plotting geology with structure in mind.

Cam.