

GEOLOGY OF THE BRALORNE MAP AREA

92/15

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LEGEND

BEDDED ROCKS

TERTIARY

7 (Eocene?) Felsic and intermediate lavas, hoodoo forming pyroclastics and minor sedimentary rocks

LOWER CRETACEOUS

6 TAYLOR CREEK GROUP: mostly boulder and pebble conglomerate and sandstone (6a) with some intercalated shales and micaceous sandstones (6b)

UPPER JURASSIC

5 RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP: buchia-bearing grey shales, siltstones, tuffaceous and polymictic conglomerate

TRIASSIC

4 CADWALLADER GROUP:
HURLEY FORMATION: soft brown and green argillites, siliceous and calcareous argillites with sandstone and conglomerate (4a), limestone (4b) and volcanics (4c)

3 NOEL FORMATION: mainly black argillite and siltstone with some calcareous zones

2 PIONEER FORMATION: basaltic pillow lava (2a), aquagene breccia and lenses of limestone breccia (2b), tuffs and amygdaloidal lava (2c)

PALEOZOIC

1 FERGUSSON GROUP: mostly ribbon chert (1a), ranging to biotite quartz greiss (1b), some marble bands (1c) and fine-grained amphibolite (1d)

IGNEOUS INTRUSIONS

TERTIARY

D REX PEAK PORPHYRY: a felsic phase of the (Eocene) Mission Ridge pluton and equivalent stocks, sills and dykes

CRETACEOUS

C COAST INTRUSIONS: biotite and hornblende diorite, granodiorite and granite (including the various phases of the Eldorado (Ca) and Bendor (Cb) stocks)

MESOZOIC

B ULTRABASIC ROCKS: peridotite, serpentine and listwanite (Ba)

PALEOZOIC

A BRALORNE INTRUSIONS: mostly heterogeneous amphibolite, diorite and gabbro with felsic veinlets

SYMBOLS

Geological Boundary	—
Bedding — horizontal, inclined	+ 45°
Foliation, schistosity	× 45°
Fold Axis (plunge)	30°
Glacial Striae	↙ ↘ ↙ ↘
Fault — approximate, assumed	—
Roads	—
Topographic contours (interval, 50 metres)	150
Properties — Mines	■
Prospects	▲

