ALASKA DIVISION OF MINING AND GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Public Data File 86-86e

PRELIMINARY DETAILED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS AND BEDROCK MAPS OF THE LISBURNE GROUP, MT. MICHELSON C-3, AND C-4 QUADRANGLES, WESTERN SADLEROCHIT MOUNTAINS AND NORTHWEST SHUBLIK MOUNTAINS, NORTHEASTERN ALASKA

Ву

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A brief synopsis of a study of the stratigraphy, structure, and sedimentology of the Carboniferous Lisburne Group in the western Sadlerochit and Shublik Mountains northeastern Alaska is presented. The study was undertaken during the summer of 1986 in conjunction with the Alaska Division of Mining and Geological and Geophysical Surveys and the University of Alaska as part of their ongoing program of geological mapping and stratigraphic studies in the Arctic National Wildlife Range. The data and samples collected from the study are part of my M.S. thesis research in geology at the University of Alaska.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study is to address seven major questions regarding the stratigraphy and structure of the Carboniferous Lisburne Group in the Sadlerochit and Shublik Mountains:

- 1) What were the depositional environment of the Lisburne carbonates?
- What are the age of the rocks? Can biostratigraphic correlation resolve age problems associated with the Lisburne Group?
- 3) What are vertical and lateral facies relationships?
- 4) What is the diagenetic history of the carbonates? Are there any well-developed porosity trends with reservoir potential?
- 5) What types of structural features can be determined within the Lisburne Group and adjacent rocks?
 Is bedding-plane slip present? Has recrystallization
 and/or pressure solution of the carbonate fabric
 occurred? If so, at what stratigraphic positions are
 they evident?
- 6) What is the nature of the contact between the Lisburne Group and the underlying Kayak Shale? Is it depositional and intact or has it acted as a surface of detachment?
- 7) The two study areas are separated by a major thrust fault which bounds the northern Shublik Mountains.

 Can facies relationships in the Lisburne Group be used to constrain estimates of fault displacement?

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Exposures of the Endicott Group and Lisburne Group west of the Katakturuk River in the Sadlerochit Mountains and the northeast portion of the Shublik Mountains were mapped (figure 1). Lithofacies and structures within the Lisburne Group were mapped along the predominant east-west trend in both areas. Map units defined in ADGGS Public Data Files 86-1B, 86-1C, and 86-1D, were used with additional subdivision of the Wahoo Limestone.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

The Lisburne Group of the Sadlerochit and Shublik Mountains is composed of the Mississippian Alapah Formation and the Pennsylvanian Wahoo Limestone (figure 2). The two formations were divided into the following lithologic units:

- Pwu Upper Cliff-former (Wahoo Limestone)
 - -ranges in composition from mudstones to grainstones.

 It is rich in crinoid, bryozoans, and brachiopods.

 Bedding thickness range from very thin (2 cms) to
 5 meters thick. The unit can be easily distinguished by its buff coloration, due to the presence
 of dolomitic beds, and its ledge and slope-forming
 character. It is unconformably overlain by the
 Echooka Formation.
- Pwl Lower Cliff-former (Wahoo Limestone)
 - -is composed of skeletal packstones to grainstones.

 It is characterized by three massive gray cliffs which range in thickness from 10-15 meters. It forms a high cliff above the slope-forming Alapah Formation.
- Mau

 Talus Forming Unit (upper Alapah Formation)

 -is predominantly lime mudstone which weathers into irregular shard-like pieces. It is gray to brown in color. The unit forms prominent talus slopes and is poorly exposed. The upper contact is conformable with the overlying Wahoo Limestone.
- Mal Lower Cliff-former (lower Alapah Formation)

 -is characterized by massive light gray cliffs consisting of predominantly peloidal grainstone.

 In most areas the top of the cliffs have a red hematitic staining derived from interbeds of sandstone and/or shale. The contact with the upper Alapah unit appears to be gradational.

The lower Mississippian Endicott Group disconformably underlies the Lisburne Group. Locally these rocks are poorly exposed and very thin (less than 15 meters in the western Sadlerochit Mountains to approximately 25 meters in the Shublik Mountains). The Endicott Group is subdivided into the following map units:

Me Endicott Group (undifferentiated)

-dark grey to black shales and siltstones of the Kayak Shale and sandstones and quartzite of the Kekiktuk Formation. Stratigraphically occurring between the Lisburne Group and the underlying Katakturuk Dolomite.

Mky Kayak Shale -black siltstone and shale.

Mk <u>Rekiktuk Formation</u>
-quartzose sandstone.

Detailed stratigraphic sections were measured in various localities in both ranges (see maps for locations). A composite, complete Lisburne Group section (sections I. J, K, and L) was measured in the Katakturuk River area. Another complete section (section M) was measured in the western Sadlerochit Mountains to determine lateral facies variations. Midway between these complete sections, section N was measured to document smaller scale facies changes and to allow more precise reconstructions of the depositional environment within the Wahoo Limestone. In the northwest Shublik Mountains a composite of the entire Lisburne Group (sections O, and P) was measured. The approximate thickness of the Lisburne Group for the Katakturuk River is 370 meters, for the western Sadlerochit Mountains it is 385 meters, and in the northwest Shublik Mountains it is 340 meters (figure 3).

The sections in the Sadlerochit Mountains are structurally intact and have maintained their relative spatial relationships. Rocks of the Shublik Mountains have been displaced an unknown distance northward. Detailed microfacies analysis (presently underway) together with biostratigraphic and field data will allow determination of the mosaic of depositional environments which comprise the Lisburne Group. Analysis of this information may help define displacement along the Shublik Mountain front fault relative to the Sadlerochit Mountains.

The sampling interval varied for each unit. The upper Wahoo (Pwu) unit was sampled at 0.5 meter intervals in the Katakturuk River section (section L) and in the northwest Shublik Mountains section (section 0). The lower Wahoo (Pwl) unit was sampled at 1.0 meter intervals in the reference section localities. Supplementary sections M and N were not systematically sampled. All the sections of the lower Alapah (Mal) and the upper Alapah (Mau) were randomly sampled. Section samples are referenced by the position, in meters, above the base of the unit.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS/INTERPRETATIONS

Stratigraphic measurements indicate a regional thinning trend to the west-southwest. Lithologies and stratigraphic sedimentologic relationships indicate the following general depositional environments:

lower Alapah Formation- open platform with periodic emergence.

upper Alapah Formation- lagoonal.

lower Wahoo Limestone- open platform.

upper Wahoo Limestone- near shoaling.

Apparent cyclicity occurs throughout the Lisburne Group The lower Alapah unit shows cycles of thick interlimestones. vals of cliff-forming limestone alternating with slope-forming terrigenous sandstone and shale. Three cycles probably record shallowing upward from marine limestone into sands deposited on an emergent platform. Cliffs of the lower Wahoo unit may be cyclic but determination of the nature of the cycles requires petrographic analysis. The upper Wahoo unit records a number of apparent shallowing upward cycles. These cycles are composed of mudstone to wackestone intervals alternating with packstone to grainstone intervals. Silicification has altered the rocks so the ledge and slope-forming topography and profile of the upper Wahoo unit does not precisely match cycles. These interpretations are based on field observations, no petrographic analysis has yet been performed.

The overlying Permian Echooka Formation locally channels into the upper Wahoo Limestones. Channeling has caused a erosional thinning of the upper Wahoo unit towards the west-southwest. Microfossil samples were taken from the contact between the upper Wahoo and the overlying basal Echooka Formation for age control needed to determine the duration of the erosional interval.

The Endicott Group in the western Sadlerochit Mountains outcrops discontinuously along strike. Although actual outcrop is scarce, there is a zone of Endicott Group rubble which is easily distinguished from the Lisburne Group and the pre-Mississippian Katakturuk Dolomite. Distinction is based on coloration and the presence of Kekiktuk Formation and scattered patches of Kayak Shale found in float. This zone appears to become thinner in the Katakturuk River area. Based on reconnaissance mapping, the Endicott Group in the northwest Shublik Mountains is thicker than in the Sadlerochit Mountains suggesting a thickening trend towards the south. Thickening may be depositional, based on minor amounts of Kayak Shale observed in the Sadlerochit Mountains, or structural because Kayak Shale thickens in anticlinal cores in the Shublik Mountains.

The most significant result of field mapping has been the documentation of thrust faults which lose displacement in the lower Alapah Formation. The thrust faults originate in the Katakturuk Dolomite, cut across the Endicott Group, and flatten out in the lower Alapah Formation. This small-scale folding and faulting

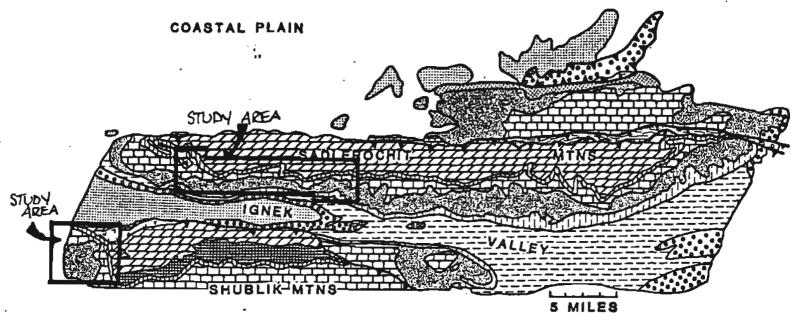
can be traced along strike in the western Sadlerochit Mountains and seems to reflect the regional structure of the area. Though the apparent displacement is small this faulting is significant because it cross-cuts the Endicott Group. Consequentially, the Kayak Shale is not acting as a detachment surface in the region.

CONTINUING STUDIES

A more detailed understanding of the Lisburne Group and its significance requires microfacies analysis. Several hundred samples were collected and are presently being prepared for petrographic study. These analyses, together with the data presented in this report, will allow determination of depositional environments, resolve causes of small-scale cyclicity in the upper Wahoo Limestone, and help define the extent of erosion and paleotopography of the carbonate platform prior to the deposition of the Echooka Formation.

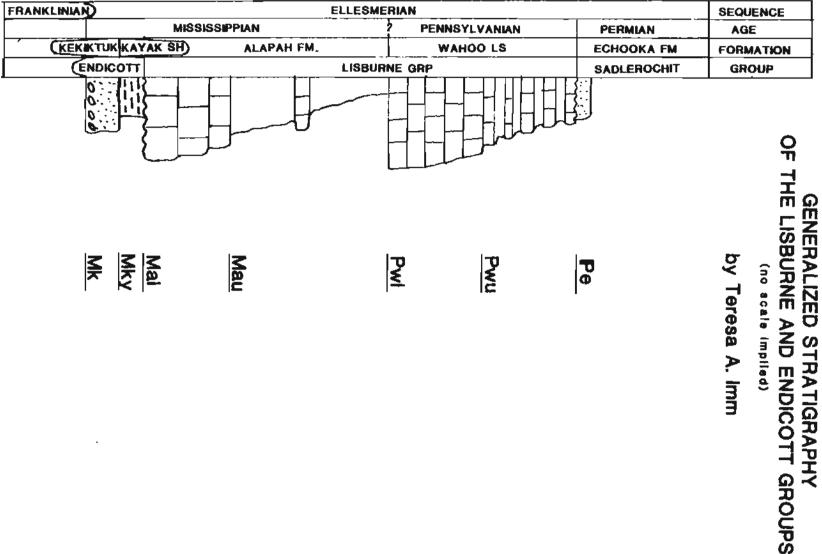
REFERENCES

- Reiser, H.N., 1970, Northeastern Brooks Range--A surface expression of the Pruhoe Bay section, in Adkinson, W.L., and Brosge, M.M., eds., Proceedings of the geological seminar on the North Slope of Alaska, AAPG Pacific Section Meeting, Los Angeles, p. Kl-Kl3.
- Robinson, M.S., et al, 1986, Preliminary bedrock geologic map of part of the Mt. Michelson Quadrangle, Sadlerochit Mountains, Northeastern Alaska: ADGGS PDF86-1B, 1C, and 1D.



GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SADLEROCHIT AND NORTHERN SHUBLIK MOUNTAINS (MODIFIED FROM REISER, 1970)

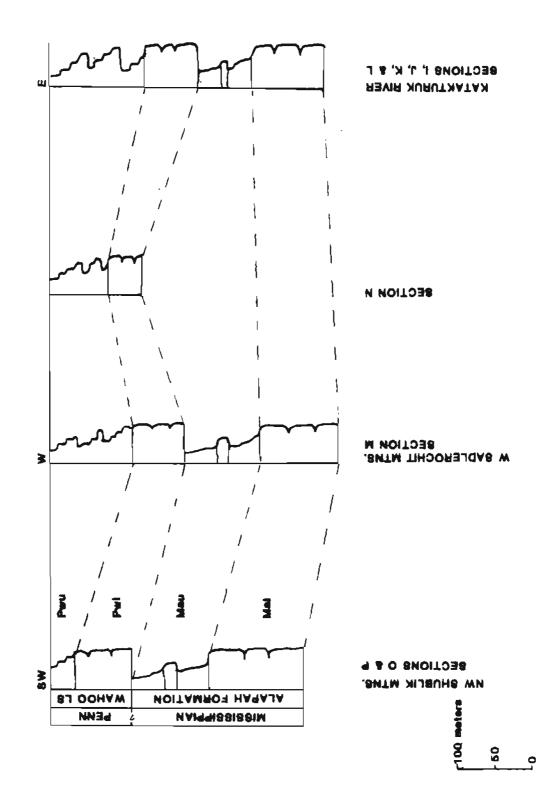
EXPLANATION Kc E Tertiary to Upper Cretaceous Colville Group КрК Lower Cretaceous Pebble Shale Unit and Kemik Sandstone Lower Cretaceous Pebble Shale Unit and Thin Kemik Sandstone KpKt 🔯 Unconformably over Sadlerochit Group (NE Sadlerochit Mtns.) KJk --Lower Cretaceous to Jurassic Kingak Shale Triassic Shublik Formation TAS 1 TAPs Lower Triassic to Permian Sadlerochit Group IPMI EEE Pennsylvanian to Mississippian Lisburne Group Mississippian Kayak Shale and Kekiktuk Conglomerate Mk | | | | D€n Devonian to Cambrian Nanook Limestone Precambrian (?) Katakturuk Dolomite Precambrian (?) Phyllite, Quartzite, and Calcilutite pMv | Pre-Mississippian Mafic Extrusive and Intrusive Rocks



CORRELATION DIAGRAM FOR STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

(all sections are generalized; datum is the base of the Echooka Formation)





APPENDIX I

Stratigraphic Sections of the Lisburne Group

KEY FOR STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

ROCK TYPES

M - Micrite/Mudstone

W - Wackestone

P - Packstone

G - Grainstone

B - Boundstone

X - Crystalline limestone

SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES

fu - fining up

cu - coarsening up

= - parallel laminae

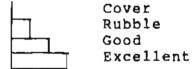
≈ - wavy laminae

~ - current ripple laminae

/// - low-angle cross-laminae

- basal scour

EXPOSURE QUALITY



DIAGENETIC FEATURES

- Chert nodules

→ - Chert stringers

Calcite nodules

∮ - Petroliferous

d - Dolomitic

g - Glauconitic

▲ - Pyritic

* - Silicified skeletal grains

BEDDING

3 - Very thin bedded

(less than 5 cm)

= - Thin bedded (5 - 20 cm)

3 - Medium bedded

 $\frac{20}{7}$ (20 - 50 cm)

 $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{11100}{100} =$

☐ - Massive

(greater than 1 m)

GRAIN TYPE

Skeletal Grains

★ - Crinoid

人 - Bryozoan (undifferentiated)

- Fenestrate

→ - Ostracod

G - Coral (solitary)

GO - Coral (colonial)

Q - Bivalve

- Brachiopod

∞ - Gastropod

🖸 - Algal coated grain

Algal mound

Non-skeletal Grains

(- Skeletal fragments

∅ - Ooid (single coat)

O - Ooid (multiple coat)

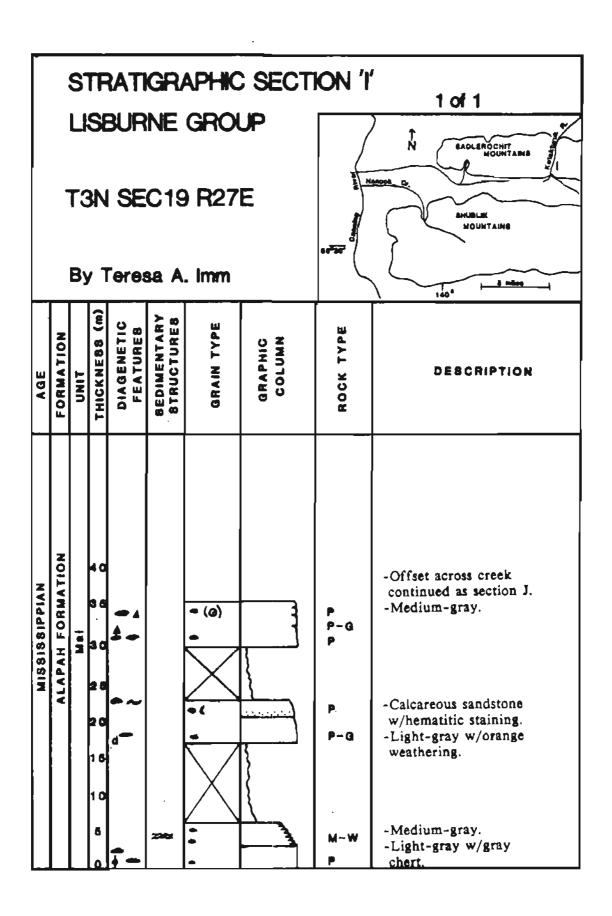
- Peloid

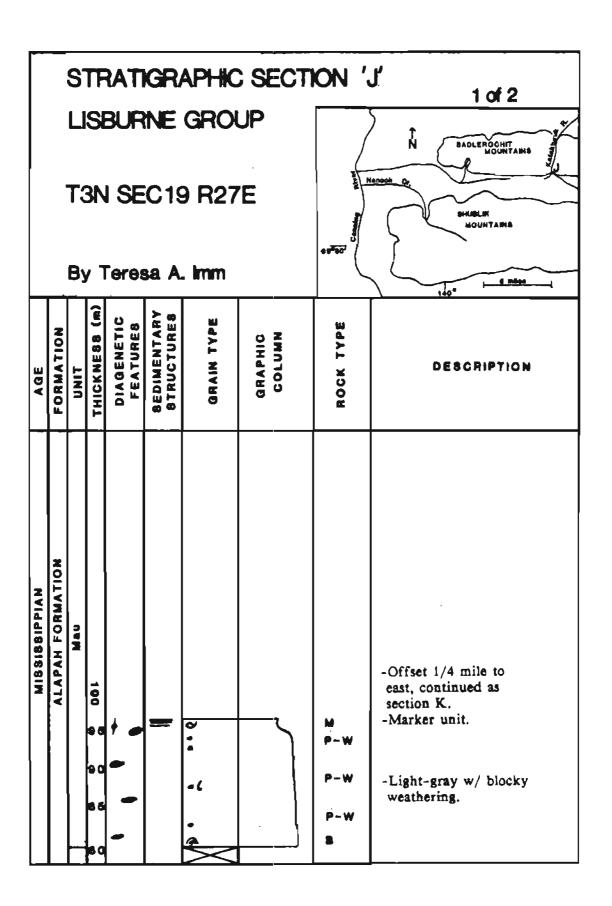
OTHER

11 - Abundant

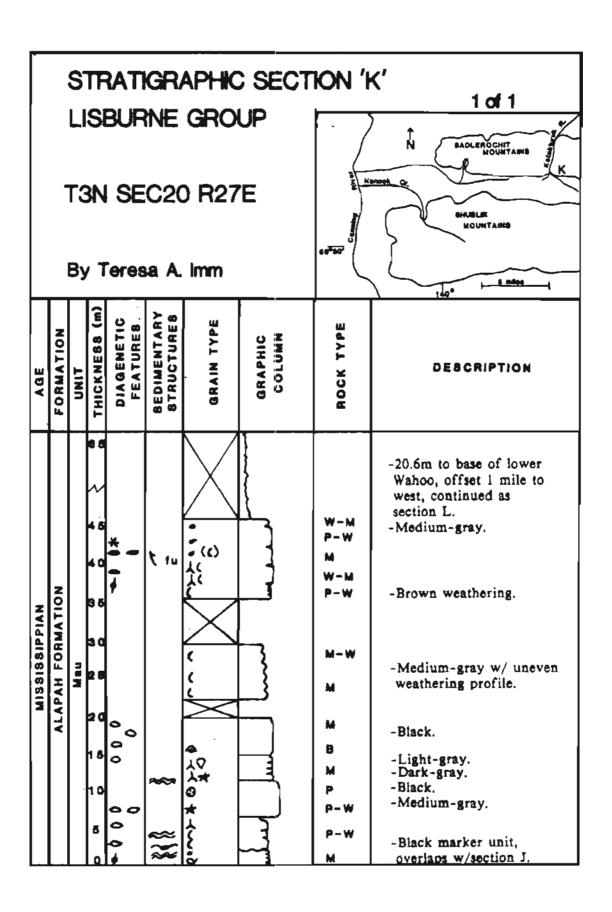
() - Rare/minor

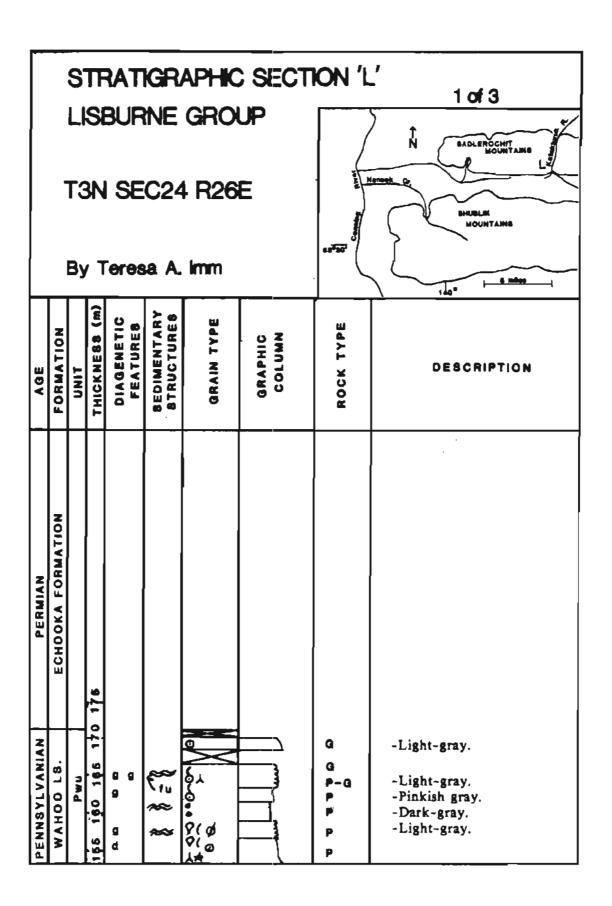
? - Questionable





STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'J' (continued) 2 of 2 THICKNESS (m) SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES DIAGENETIC FEATURED DRAIN TYPE ROCK TYPE FORMATION GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION TINO •(1) -Light-gray. P-G ALAPAPAH FORMATION MISSISSIPPIAN Mel -Light-gray. 1+1 P-G -Dark-gray, fine grained. P-G -Light-gray. ٠ -Dark-gray. a -Light-gray w/gray CU P-Q 6 chert nodules. P



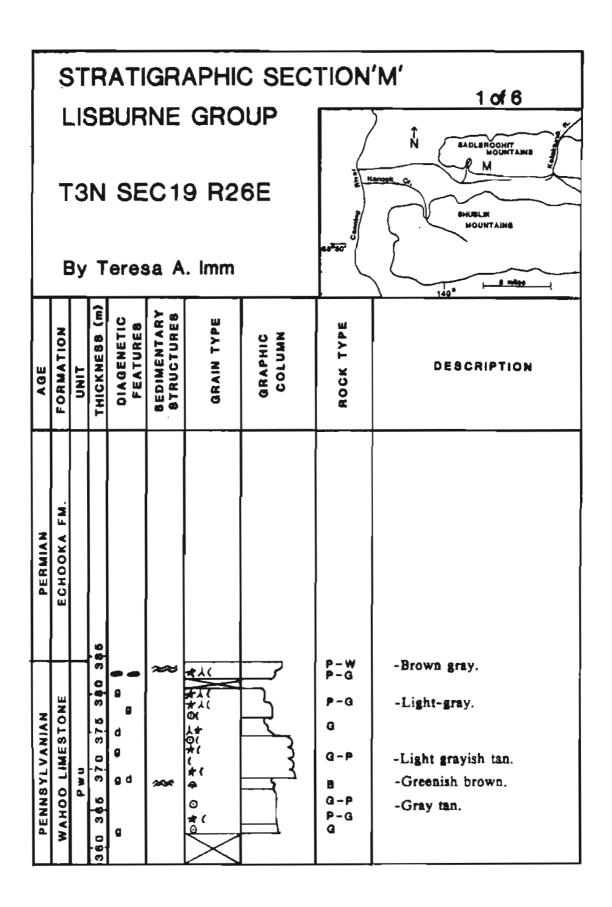


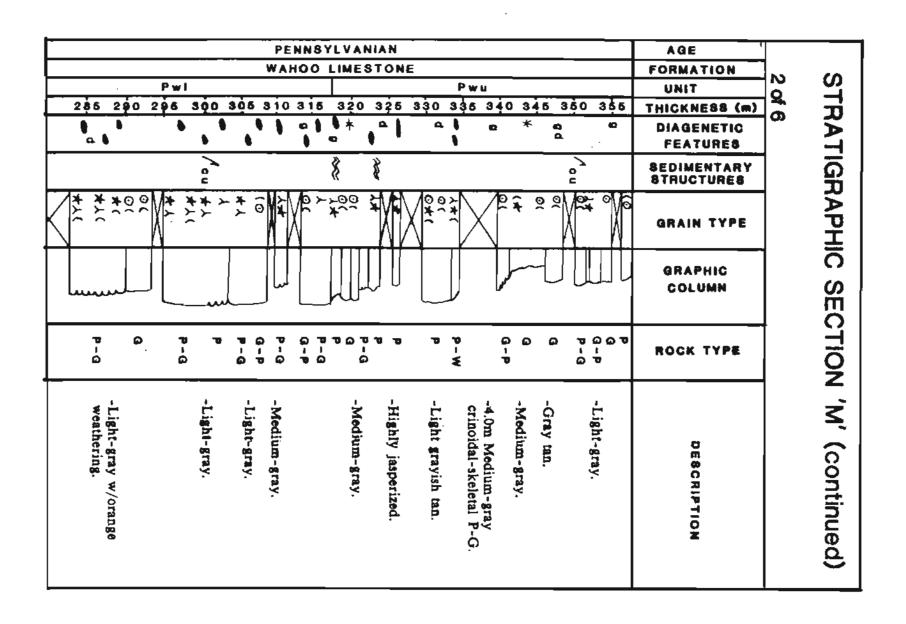
STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'L' (continued)

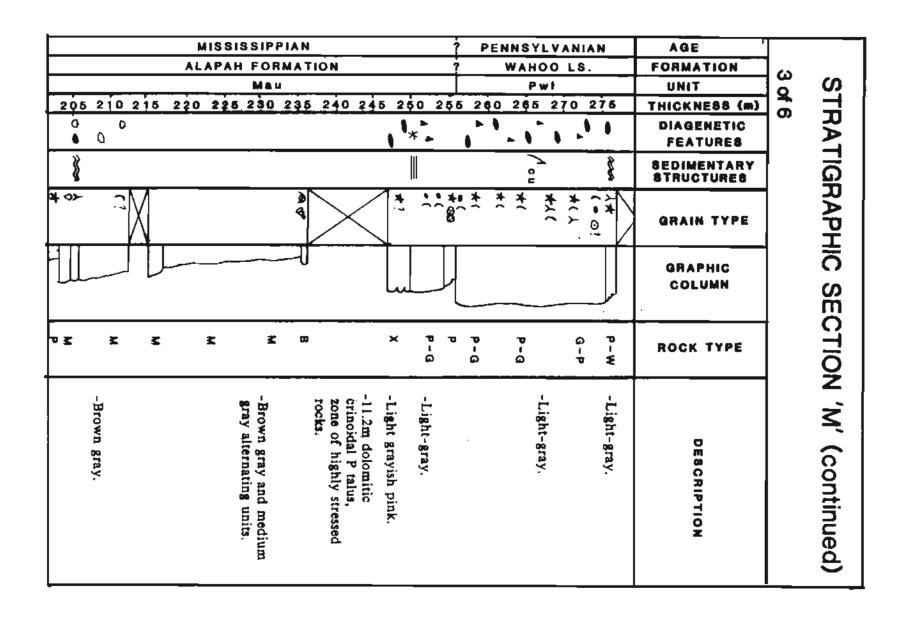
	2	of	3					_	
AGE	FORMATION	UNIT	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PENNS	WAHOO		S & S 140 145 110 116 120 125 130 135 140 145 150			# 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		9\$ 9 \$ 9 P \$ P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	-Irregular hackley profile, Dark-brown weatheringPinkish grayMedium-gray. -Medium-gray w/brown weatheringMedium-gray w/green chert nodules. -Light-grayMedium-gray w/ greenish weathering. -Light-gray. -Red and green chert nodules, jasperized. -Dark-gray. -Light-gray.

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'L' (continued)

	3	đ	3								
AGE	FORMATION	UNIT	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC FEATURES	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GOLUMN	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION		
			7 5 7 0			X		P-G			
			8 6	•		\searrow		P-Q	-Medium-gray.		
	BTONE	60	-	* (0) * (1)	للسر	P-G	-Medium-gray.				
N Y			5 6 5 0		₹ tu	***	4	9	-Light-gray.		
PENNSYLVANIAN	LIMES	Pwl	4.5	1:	2000	B 大★ ★•	3	P-Q	-Medium-gray.		
PENNS	WAHOO		40			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		G G	-Light-gray w/abraded grains.		
					3.5			* • •		G-P	-Light-gray.
-	+			2 G	4.	2000	है।।-(क		G-P G G	-Orange and black marker unit.	
NAIA	FM.	15		==	• (C) • (O)		P-G W X	-Medium-gray. -Pink coarse-grained limestone.			
MISSISSIPPIAN		Mau	10	•		ت وه	7	M-W	-Light-gray. -Black.		
MIS		6	-+	^ cu ~~	• (<i>e</i>)	7	G G-P	 Light-gray. Medium-gray w/black chert nodules. 			







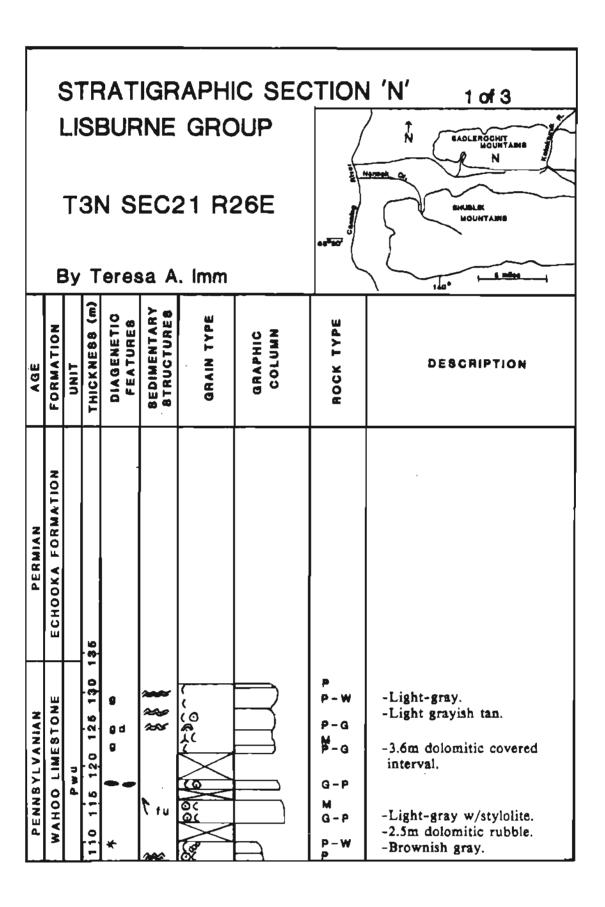
STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'M' (continued)

	4	4 c	af (3					
AGE '	FORMATION	UNIT	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
			195 200	•		* *		P	-Medium-gray.
			186 190 1			\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	H	M-W P-W M-W	
			180		_	(ee		м	-Brown gray.
	TION	Met	170 176	•		*		W-P	
MISSISSIPPIAN	FORMATION		0 165	•		# (#	7	W-P	-Brown gray,
MISSIS	ALAPAH F		55 16			*		W-P	-Medium-gray.
	AL		160 1	•		** \ 0	\supset	P-W	-5.2m skeletal P-W talus.
		_	146				\Rightarrow	P - W	
		Ma	6 140		∕° o u	*•		P-Q P-W	-Dark-gray, micro- stylolites.
			130 131	*-	=	••		G	
				-				P	

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'M' (continued)

	5 of 6											
AGE '	FORMATION	TINO	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC FEATURES	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION			
			0	•		~		P	-Light-gray.			
			120 110					W-P	-Dark-gray.			
			116	_		\angle			-8.4m crinoidal-bryozoan W-P talus.			
			105					P-G	-Light-gray.			
	z	Z	100	-	=	• 00						
z	10		9	•	=			M-W	-Dark-gray.			
MISSISSIPPIAN	FORMATION		- 0 d 4 -		• (?		W P M - W	-Light-gray.				
88188	H	Mal	8.5	- 1				M-W	-Dark-gray.			
3	ALAP		e 0					P				
			7 5	•		• (0)		P - G	-Light-gray.			
			ra									
			6.8			(M-W P-G	-Gray brown w/red hematitic calcareous			
			8 0	-					sandstone on top of			
						• ø		G	ledge. -Medium-gray.			
		Ш	5 5	-		_		P-G				
			5 0									
	ļ				A gu			P-G				

M	1\$81881	PPIAN						AGE	
KEKIKTUK CONGLOMERATE		ALAP	AH F	DRMAT	ION			FORMATION]
·			Ma				_	UNIT	၂၈ တ
	5	10	0 .	0 10 0 GE	3 0	Ω 01	0	THICKNESS (m)]으 ; ;
				<u>'</u>		1		DIAGENETIC FEATURES]° 3
							٥	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	្តិ
		><			X	•		GRAIN TYPE	STRATIGRAPHIC
U								GRAPHIC COLUMN	
				D - d	2	B	æ	ROCK TYPE	CTION
-Clean quartzite w/orange weathering.				-Medium-gray.		-Medium-gray, stylolitic.	-Medium-gray.	DESCRIPTION	SECTION 'M' (continued)



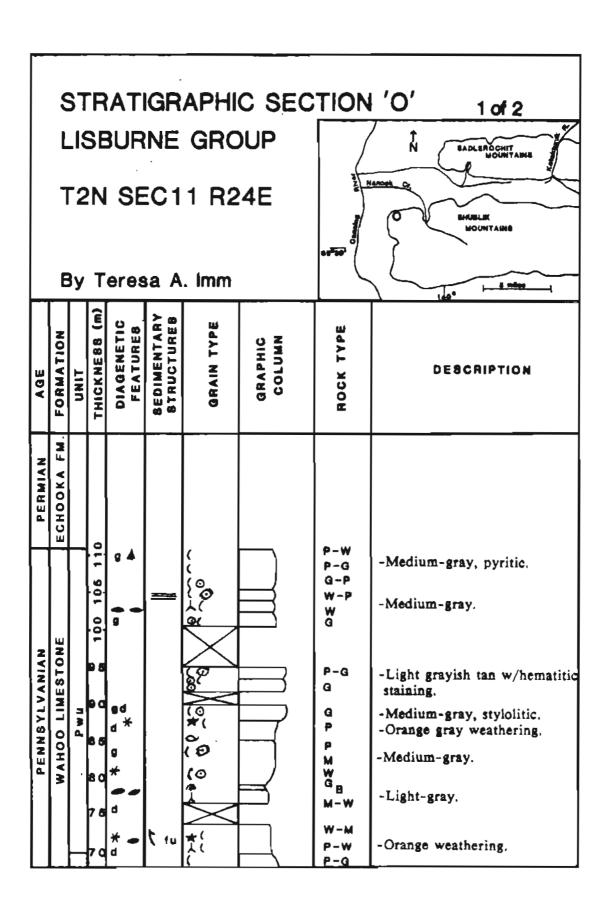
STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'N' (continued)

	2	Ø	13	}						
AGE .	FORMATION	UNIT	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC FEATURES	BEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	П		106	8 *	* ~	ĕ~¥/			P-G P	-Pinkish gray.
			100	d d	=	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			W - P P W - M P	-Medium-gray.
		7	9 a	g d		¥X₹			P-Q	-Brownish gray.
		۵	8 8	-	200 2				P	-Brownish gray.
NYI	LIMESTONE		Ва	* d		* (Ì	P-Q	-Light-gray stressed rocks.
LVAR	IMES		7 5	g d		\$ C			P-G P-W	-Light-gray.
PENNSYLVANIAN			70		_				G	,
PE	WAHOO		6 5	•	سم	14C			W-P	
l			e a		"	*(P	-Medium-gray.
l					1	人★ (Ĺ	P	-Condensed zone.
		-	6 0		/ 6u	(P	-Light-gray.
		4	80			 (<u> </u>			
			ķ.	~_^		*(P	-Light-gray.
			40	4		**		<i>'</i>	P - W	
			36			\boxtimes		•		
1						* *			P	-Light-gray.

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'N' (continued)

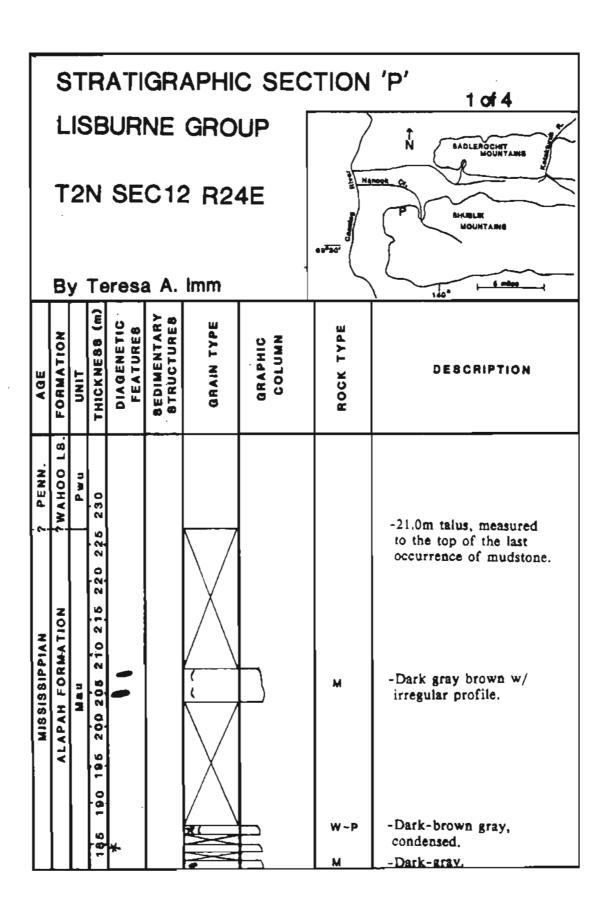
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DESCRIPTION WALGO LS. WALGO LS. P. G. THICKNESS (M) THICKNESS	L	-	5 Q	13	<u> </u>					
P-G P-G P-G P-G W-P Medium-gray. X Pinkish gray.	AGE	FORMATION	UNIT	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC FEATURES	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	. ~.	٠,	Pwl	20 15 10			*		P-G P-G W-P M-W	-Light-gray. -Medium-gray. -Pinkish gray. -Medium-gray.



STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'O' (continued)

2	2 of 2										
FORMATION	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION				
FM. ? WAHOO	٠,	* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	tu tu	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		90 0 \$ \$ 0 \$ 3 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$	-Dark-grayDark-grayMedium-gray stressed rocksMedium-grayDark-grayLight-grayGrayish tanOrange weatheringMedium-gray, highly weatheredBrown grayDark-grayLight-grayLight-grayLight-gray.				



STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'P' (continued)

L	2	d	f 4	•					
AGE	FORMATION	UNIT	THICKNESS (M)	DIAGENETIC FEATURES	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
			165 160 165 170 175	•	1 10	8		₩ ₩ ₽ ₩ ₩	-Medium-brown gray. -Dark gray black. -Light-gray, deeply weathered. -Dark-gray. -Light-gray. -Dark-gray w/coral, Syringioporid?
MISSISSIPPIAN	ALAPAH FORMATION	Mau	130 135 140 145 150 16	1 0 0 1 1	**			# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	-Orange brown weatheringOrange weatheringDark-gray-orange weatheringMedium light gray.
		Mel	110 116 120 126 1		*			P-G P-G P-G	-Light-gray. -Light grayish tan.

	MISSISSIPPIAN	AGE	l
	ALAPAH FORMATION	FORMATION	ယ ဟ
	Mal	UNIT	0 H
	100	THICKNESS (m)	육
		DIAGENETIC FEATURES	FA
22		SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	G H
		GRAIN TYPE	APH
IJ		GRAPHIC COLUMN	C SEC
6		ROCK TYPE	NOIT
-Dark gray brown.	-Dark gray brown weathers tanDark grayOrange weatheringMedium-gray w/ solitary coral at topBrownLight-grayDark-brown grayLight brown grayLight brown grayLight brown grayMedium-gray w/early diagenetic chertMedium-gray weathering unitDark-grayDark-gray.	DESCRIPTION	STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'P' (continued)

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STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION 'P' (continued)

	4	O	f 4						
AGE	FORMATION	UNIT	THICKNESS (m)	DIAGENETIC FEATURES	SEDIMENTARY BTRUCTURES	GRAIN TYPE	GRAPHIC	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
MISSISSIPPIAN	KAYAK SHALE? ? ALAPAH FM.	4.8.1	2 Q 1 5 O	, ,				M P - G P - G	-Dark gray blackMedium-gray. -Black, fine-grained. -Dark-gray. -Brownish grayTan-gray.

APPENDIX II

Bedrock maps of the Lisburne Group

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

TRIASSIC

Ta 1 - Ivishak Formation

PERMIAN

Pe - Echooka Formation

PENNSYLVANIAN

Pw - Wahoo Limestone (undifferentiated)

Pwu - Wahoo Limestone (upper)

Pwl - Wahoo Limestone (lower)

MISSISSIPPIAN

Mau - Alapah Formation (upper)

Mal - Alapah Fromation (lower)

Me - Endicott Group (undifferentiated)

Mky - Kayak Shale

Mk - Kekiktuk Conglomerate

PRE-CAMBRIAN

PEk - Katakturuk Dolomite

OTHER

m - Mafic volcanics (age unknown)

GEOLOGIC MAP SYMBOLS

- Strike and dip of beds
- A Strike and dip of overturned beds
- Strike of the axial trace and plunge of the axis of a large anticline; dashed where approximately located
- Strike of the axial trace and plunge of the axis of a large syncline; dashed where approximately located

- Thrust fault, solid where known, dashed where approxmated, dotted where inferred, queried where questionable
 - Bedding traces
 - I Locations of measured stratigraphic sections
 - I-P Measured section designations