

**EDMONTON  
GEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY**

**Edmonton Geological Society**



**SEVENTH ANNUAL FIELD TRIP  
DAVID THOMPSON HIGHWAY  
AUGUST 27-29  
1965.**



Welcome to the Edmonton Geological Society's 1965 Field Trip along the David Thompson Highway.

This trip closely follows the North Saskatchewan River as it cuts through the Front and Main Ranges of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

With the exception of a few stratigraphic sections and Douglas' 1955 Nordegg Map (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 55-34) there is little published material along the route. The 1958 Nordegg Guide Book of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists contains a road log that provides some information as far west as the Cline River Bridge.

The accompanying geological map is a composite of: (1) Douglas' Nordegg Map, (2) surface mapping projects (Shell Canada Limited), begun in the 1940's and terminated in 1961, (3) detailed information of Mt. Sifeur and Redoubt Mtn. supplied by J.D. Aitken of the Geological Survey of Canada, (4) geology west of the Bourgeau Fault, as sketched in by H.D. Knipping (British American Oil) who was guided by J.D. Aitken and assisted by H.R. Rudy (British American Oil) and J.Y. Smith (Imperial Oil Enterprises).

Two stratigraphic cross-sections by J.D. Aitken correlate Pre-Devonian mountain sections with some wells in the plains of Alberta.

We wish to thank the members of the Field Trip Committee for their considerable efforts in preparing this trip. They are: D.V. Basso (Shell), secretary; G.D. Perkins (Shell), registrations and publicity; H.D. Knipping and H.R. Rudy (B.A.), road log and maps; J.Y. Smith (Imperial), transportation and accommodation.

Special thanks go to Dr. Aitken of the Geological Society of Canada for his consultations, guided tours, sections and maps that make up the backbone of this trip.

Shell Canada Ltd., has furnished base maps, field reports, and has borne the reproduction costs of covers, maps and figures. British American Oil Co. has furnished the material and litho'd the road logs.

Borden Lypowy and A.L. Anderson, with the assistance of Shell's Drafting Department have drawn the maps, sections and sketches.



O.L. Slind  
Chairman  
Edmonton Geological Society  
1965 Field Trip.

## R O A D L O G

### David Thompson Highway from Windy Point to the Junction with the Banff-Jasper Highway

Compiled by H.D. Knipping and H.R. Rudy  
(British American Oil)  
and  
J.Y. Smith (Imperial Oil)

This road log partly overlaps Road Log No. 5 (David Thompson Highway from junction with Nordegg Forestry Road to Cline River) in the Nordegg Guidebook of the Eighth Annual Field Conference of the A.S.P.G., August 1958.

The terminology of this road log is the nomenclature currently used by the Geological Survey of Canada. The general area of the David Thompson Highway is presently being studied and mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada. During 1965 construction of a wide gravel highway east and west of Whirlpool Point (Mile 21.3 of this Road Log) is being carried out. For the most part the David Thompson Highway is a rough bush road, hence the road log mileage is subject to strong corrections after completion of the highway.

Grateful acknowledgement is given to Dr. J.D. Aitken of the G.S.C. and Mr. O.L. Slind of Shell Oil, who introduced the writers to the geology along the David Thompson Highway. Dr. J.D. Aitken also supplied the figures on sub-Devonian correlations and some maps. The writers also wish to thank Shell Canada for supplying geological maps along the highway and for drafting of figures and maps, and The British American Oil Company for typing of this road log.

Windy Point, the eastern starting point of the road log, can be reached from Rocky Mountain House and Nordegg on a good gravel highway (No. 11). (Note: last chance for gas and oil in Nordegg). The 36.5 mile trip from Windy Point to the junction of the David Thompson Highway with the Banff-Jasper Highway (No. 93) can be made by car in dry weather. A check with the Road Information service of the Forestry Department is always advisable before making the trip.

0.0 Road Sign: Windy Point.

Northwest (right): First Range, complicated structure in the hanging wall of the McConnell fault, Cambrian thrust over overturned Luscar. On top of mountain probably Devonian cliff-forming Southesk or Palliser underlain by dark recessive Cairn (Fig. 1). The Cambrian has thinned considerably from the mountains further west. East across North Saskatchewan River good view of strongly dissected river terrace.

Southeast (left) in the background, good view of undisturbed succession from Cambrian Lynx to Triassic (Fig. 2).

0.2 (0.2) Road outcrops: Strongly contorted Cambrian limestone.

This can easily be mistaken as Devonian Palliser.

0.5 (0.3) Road Sign: Windy Point (at west end of outcrops).

0.6 (0.1) Road Sign: Roadside tables 1,000 feet.

- 1.1 (0.5) Gravel highway ends.  
North (right): Splay of the McConnell fault. Cambrian Eldon, Pika, Sullivan and Lynx thrust over Devonian Southesk on high ridge to the north (light grey weathering).  
Dept. of Lands and Forests Road Sign: Caution. Loaded logging trucks next 30 miles.
- 1.4 (0.3) View to south across river (left): Highly contorted Palliser, Banff and Rundle (see Fig. 4 and description at mile 2.6).
- 1.6 (0.2) Creek.
- 1.9 (0.3) North (right): narrow anticline in Sullivan. Faulted succession from left to right: steeply dipping Palliser on Fairholme carbonate overlying Lynx and reddish brown Sullivan. To the right splay of the McConnell fault. Hanging wall steeply west dipping Cambrian Lynx, Sullivan, Pika and Eldon; foot-wall Devonian underlain by Cambrian. Ordovician is missing here.
- 2.3 (0.4) Bridge over dry creek.
- 2.6 (0.3) View to North (Fig. 3). From east to west Lynx (brownish) is overlain by Fairholme carbonate, Palliser (Flat-iron range), Banff, Rundle, Rocky Mountain quartzite and Triassic. At low hill to the northwest Rundle is thrust over Triassic (brownish colours, green timbered slope). High range in background to the northwest consists of tight anticline in Rundle with Banff in core.

View to south across river (Fig. 4): Complex structure. Tightly folded Palliser overlain by Banff and Rundle (highest peak). Further west Palliser in the hanging wall of a thrust overlain by faulted Banff. On western timbered slope of mountain normal succession of Rundle, Rocky Mountain quartzite and Triassic.

- 2.8 (0.2) Small creek.
- 3.7 (0.9) North. Fault: Rundle thrust on Triassic underlain by Rocky Mountain. View on back slope of steeply dipping Palliser (Flat-iron range, Fig. 3)  
Straight ahead (west) Mount Stelfox (Whitegoat range).  
Palliser cliff underlain by Fairholme, Ordovician and Cambrian (not visible from here).
- 3.9 (0.2) Roadside tables (left).
- 4.0 (0.1) Bridge.
- 4.3 (0.3) Good view ahead (west) of Mount Stelfox (See Fig. 5, mile 12.7). Northwest: angular anticlinal fold, Rundle with Banff in core, steeply dipping east limb.
- 4.5 (0.2) Bridge. Straight ahead Elliot Peak and Sentinel Mountain.
- 5.0 (0.5) Road Sign: Mount Stelfox (points to wrong mountain according to map). Mount Stelfox (8,600 feet) is at the north end of the long range (Whitegoat range) to the right (west).  
Straight ahead Elliot Peak (9,425 feet) and Sentinel Mountain

to the right. Elliot Peak consists of a tight anticline in Rundle underlain by Banff. High cliff on east face above tree slope is Palliser.

- 7.0 (2.0) River terrace to the right. Pinto Lake trail road sign, 50 yards ahead two road signs: Campsite 1,000 feet, and Ranger Station 1-1/2 miles ahead. Good view to the right on south end of Whitegoat range. Shunda on top, white cliff below is Pekisko underlain by darker recessive Banff. Large cliff below is Palliser. Yellow bed below is Alexo, brown band is Mount Hawk and tree and grass covered slope consists of Perdrix.
- 7.3 (0.3) Campground and picnic tables to the left.
- 7.5 (0.2) Undeveloped Forestry road to the right, black-white gates. This road leads west for 1.4 miles (not recommended in wet weather). Turn-around point at west end of the road. Excellent view south of Elliot Peak and Sentinel Mountain. Tightly folded Rundle and Banff. North: Banff on lower right (east slope) overlain by Pekisko (light band) and Shunda. The Livingstone overlies the Shunda at the left (west). The Pekisko is faulted near top of mountain to the east. To the left (northwest) valley of Coral Creek. Good sections of Rocky Mountain quartzite are accessible in gullies east of Coral Creek.



- 7.7 (0.2) Bridge over Cline River. F.G. Fox (Cheviot formation, A.S.P.G. Journal, Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1956) described the Cheviot formation (now obsolete), to include the section in which he could not satisfactorily separate the Alexo from the Mount Hawk. The section is exposed on the east slope of the mountain north of the Cline River bridge. The section below the Palliser cliff consists of 564 feet of silty dolomite with a 125 foot reef in the middle of the section. Instructions: Climb the gravel terrace north of the Cline River bridge to the base of the Palliser cliff. Then, working in a northwest direction and downward, nearly continuous exposures of the Cheviot can be traversed. McLaren has described a section on the east face of the same mountain about 2 miles northwest of the Cline River bridge (D.J. McLaren: Alexo and Mount Hawk formations at junction of Cline and North Saskatchewan Rivers, A.S.P.G. Journal Vol. 4, No. 8, Sept. 1956). On the east flank of Mount Stelfox, McLaren measured a continuous section below the Palliser including Alexo, Mount Hawk, Perdrix and Flume. This section is easily accessible from Cline River bridge (or the undeveloped forestry road of mile 7.5).
- 8.1 (0.4) Road Sign: Silas Campground (to the left).
- 8.3 (0.2) Road Sign: Cline Lookout (to the east).

- 8.8 (0.5) Road Sign: Abrahams flats.  
50 yards ahead Road Sign: Sentinel Mountain. This sign points to Elliot Peak. Sentinel Mountain is the next mountain to the right (west).
- 9.2 (0.4) Upper Saskatchewan Ranger Station. Mr. Elliot, the ranger, is a renowned breeder of St. Bernard dogs.  
Northwest: Good view of south end of Mount Stelfox. Shunda, Pekisko and Banff on top underlain by Palliser cliff, followed by Alexo (bright yellow band), Mount Hawk, Perdrix and Flume (grass and tree covered slope). Below is thin Ordovician (Mons-Sarbach) which in turn is underlain by light carbonates of the Cambrian Lynx, which is only 900 to 1,000 feet thick here. On the lower east slope Lynx is thrust over Rundle (not visible) (Fig. 5).  
To the north (right) the First Range with the steeply dipping Palliser at the highest peak.  
Across the river a high river terrace.  
View straight west through the Cline River gap. Mountains on the horizon composed of Cambrian, highest cliff is Eldon, lower cliff forming unit is Cathedral.
- 10.8 (1.6) Road fork, keep to the left in wet weather. Road to right is short cut and can be travelled when dry. Road Log follows road to left.

- 12.7 (1.9) Short cut road joins main road.  
West (right) complicated structures of Elliot Peak. High cliff above tree slope is Palliser overlain by Banff (band of trees above Palliser cliff), Pekisko, Shunda and steeply dipping Rundle on east face of Elliot Peak). Northwest Mount Stelfox (Fig. 5).
- 13.1 (0.4) East (at left) across North Saskatchewan River Rundle on back slope of Ram Range. Triassic on lower tree covered slope. Several river terraces visible.  
View straight ahead: valley of White Rabbit Creek. Mountain to the west (right) of White Rabbit Creek exposes from east to west complete succession from Cambrian Lynx overlain by Ordovician, Devonian Flume, Fairholme shale, Palliser to Mississippian Banff and Rundle (Fig. 6). Road descends from river terrace down to the river flat.
- 13.3 (0.2) Bridge.
- 14.5 (1.2) Entering soft flat. Pick your own road dependent on the weather. The driest road is to the right (west).
- 15.1 (0.6) Road Sign: Campsite 1,000 feet.
- 15.4 (0.3) Wilson Campground and bridge over North Saskatchewan River.  
Do not cross river, keep straight ahead.  
Road Sign: Siffleur Falls 5 miles.

- 15.9 (0.5) Good view to the northwest on southeast face of Elliot Peak. Palliser cliff overlain by Banff (tree covered, recessive), Pekisko (light grey band), Shunda and Livingstone on top of mountain.
- 16.4 (0.5) Road Sign: Kootenay Plains.  
Good view southeast across river of succession from Lynx to Rundle (Fig. 6). West: Complexly faulted Rundle, Rocky Mountain and Triassic.
- 16.8 (0.4) Roadside outcrop (left): Palliser.
- 17.1 (0.3) Creek.
- 17.5 (0.4) To Southeast: West dipping Lynx to Rundle (Fig. 6).  
Northwest: (Fig. 7) Cambrian Gog quartzite, Mount White and Cathedral, forming a "Klippe", thrust over Triassic Whitehorse (red and yellow bands) and Sulphur Mountain (reddish brown).  
Further east normal sequence downward: Rocky Mountain quartzite, Rundle, Banff and Palliser (not visible).
- 17.6 (0.1) Site of Barnes Ranch (1904-1909), old corral, picnic ground, range study plot (fenced).
- 17.9 (0.3) Rundle cliffs to the west (right). Repeated slices of Rundle and Triassic. Straight ahead to the south Siffleur Mountain (10,266 feet). Cambrian succession described later at mile 24.3 (Fig. 8).
- 19.2 (1.3) Road outcrop, Rundle limestone.

- 19.8 (0.6) To the west: Steeply dipping Rocky Mountain quartzite and Triassic. Good location for detailed inspection. This is closest outcrop of late Palaeozoic and Triassic from the road.
- 20.1 (0.3) Small creek. At least 5 river terraces are visible across the North Saskatchewan River.
- 20.7 (0.6) Road Sign: Whirlpool Point.  
North: Steeply dipping Rocky Mountain quartzite overlain by brownish Triassic Sulphur Mountain to the west. Triassic Whitehorse below the trees on top of mountain.  
Southeast across river: A rounded mountain with complicated structures. A major fault, the Bourgeau fault is present at the lower left (east) slope of this mountain.
- 21.4 (0.7) Bush road enters gravel highway (presently under construction).  
Northwest: Precambrian on rounded lower slopes in centre thrust over Triassic Whitehorse (reddish bands on horizon) and Sulphur Mountain by Bourgeau fault. The Precambrian is overlain (to the west, left) by Cambrian Mount White and Cathedral, which forms the high cliffs of the mountains to the northwest. To the east, view of Rundle on backslope of the Ram Range.



- 22.3 (0.9) Whirlpool Point. Road cut: Middle Cambrian Mount White formation, Peyto limestone about in the middle of the outcrop. Peyto limestone is overlain and underlain by limy and glauconitic cross-bedded sandstone. Top of outcrop (west) greenish, glauconitic, limy and sandy shale. South across river: Siffleur Mountain. Cliff at top of mountain is Eldon, underlain by Stephen shale (recessive interval), Cathedral, Mount White with Peyto limestone and Gog quartzite. Gog is thrust over Ordovician and Upper Cambrian.
- 22.4 (0.1) Continuous outcrop along road consisting of Mount White and Cathedral.
- 23.5 (1.1) Northwest: Highest peak is cliff-forming Gog quartzite underlain by Precambrian (which occurs in a road cut 100 yards ahead (west)). The low timbered hill to the north consists of Precambrian. A thrust fault (splay of the Bourgeau fault) thrusts the Precambrian over Middle Cambrian, which forms the ridge to the north.
- 23.6 (0.1) Wildhorse Creek.
- 23.7 (0.1) Road outcrop: West-dipping Precambrian. Argillite overlain by conglomerate.
- 23.8 (0.1) Creek.
- 23.9 (0.1) Road outcrop: Precambrian feldspathic conglomerate.

- 24.8 (0.9) North: High peak is composed of Gog quartzite. Straight ahead (west) is Mount Wilson, backslope is a large snowfield. Light coloured cliff near top is the Ordovician Mount Wilson quartzite.
- 25.3 (0.5) Southeast across river: Siffleur Mountain. On lower east slope Gog quartzites are thrust over Ordovician and Cambrian (Fig. 8). Gog is overlain by Mount White, Cathedral (cliff), Stephen (recessive step), Eldon (highest cliff), Pika and Arctomys on top of mountain, which is mostly snow-covered. Reddish colours of Arctomys visible when snow has receded.
- 25.9 (0.6) Road outcrops: West dipping dark limestone (Cambrian) overlain by coarse crystalline white and grey dolomite, stylolitic. Near west end of outcrop a few banded dark-white (algal) dolomite layers with vuggy porosity.
- 26.8 (0.9) Creek.
- 27.1 (0.3) North: The mountains to the north are not named. These mountains extend east from Resolute Mountain. Cliff on the highest peak to the left is Cathedral limestone. Views straight ahead (north): Precambrian overlain by Gog quartzite is thrust over Mount White and Gog. A synclinal axis passes to the right. Flat lying Mount White in the synclinal axis can be seen from several places along the road. The mountains to the right (northeast) are steeply west-dipping Cathedral and other Cambrian formations.

- 28.2 (1.1) Southwest: Southeast face of a high mountain. Topmost cliff is Eldon underlain by recessive Stephen shale. The cliff below Stephen is the Cathedral. At the base of the cliffs is a normal fault, downfaulted to the west. Cathedral is in contact with Gog quartzite on lower slope. The tower straight south in the background is composed of Eldon underlain by Stephen shale.
- 28.7 (0.5) Bridge. Good view to the north of faulted succession described at mile 27.1. The succession above the fault is Precambrian on low hill straight north overlain by Gog quartzite (reddish brown weathering), which forms the west dipping main portion of the mountain to the north-northwest. Mount White forms the soft, rounded top of the mountain. The Peyto limestone is present there with algal reefoid structures (comparable to Girvanella sp.). To the left Mount White is overlain by the cliff forming Cathedral (high peak) which occurs further west at the base of Hairy Mountain. The top of Hairy Mountain is Eldon (cliff) underlain by Stephen shale.
- 28.9 (0.2) West: Hairy Mountain topped by west dipping Eldon and to the left Mount Wilson.
- 29.6 (0.7) Bridge. Good view to southeast of Siffleur Mountain (see Fig. 8). Lower cliff Cathedral, upper cliff Eldon.
- 30.2 (0.6) Bridge over Thompson Creek.
- 30.4 (0.2) Thompson Cabin (red roof).

- 31.0 (0.6) Hairy Mountain to the northwest. West dipping Middle Cambrian formations. High cliff is Eldon underlain by brownish weathering recessive Stephen shale (about 300 feet thick). Below follows cliff forming Cathedral.
- Good view to the west of Mount Wilson. Silurian Beaverfoot-Briscoe on top underlain by high cliff of light coloured Ordovician Mount Wilson quartzite. Below the Mount Wilson, in descending order, are Owen Creek, Skoki, Nodular unit, Sarbach and Mons, Cambrian Mistaya, Bison Creek and Lyell are visible at foot of mountain (Fig. 9).
- 31.3 (0.3) South: Top and western back slope of mountain is Stephen shale underlain by Cathedral. A normal fault (downthrown to the west) passes through the gully below Cathedral cliff. Small ridge east of gully composed of Gog quartzite. Mt. Murchison (10,936 feet) to the southwest and on horizon Mount Sarbach (10,260 feet).
- 32.5 (1.2) Banff National Park boundary.
- Good view of Middle Cambrian of Mt. Murchison to the south.
- 32.7 (0.2) Owen Creek.
- North: Hairy Mountain
- Northwest: Mount Wilson (Fig. 9)
- Light cliff near top is the Ordovician Mount Wilson quartzite overlain by dark brownish grey Silurian Beaverfoot-Briscoe

overlain further north (not visible) by Devonian. Below Mt. Wilson quartzite follows Owen Creek, Skoki, Nodular unit, Sarbach and Mons, underlain by Cambrian.

32.8 (0.1)

Gates.

33.2 (0.4)

Mt. Wilson to the right (northwest). Hairy Mountain to the right rear (north). Brown coloration in lower part of Eldon cliff is caused by dolomitization. Below follows 300 feet of recessive Stephen shale (partly tree covered) and the Cathedral (back slope tree covered).

34.7 (1.5)

Ahead west, mountains composed of Cambro-Ordovician.

Mt. Wilson to the north (Fig. 9). Brown weathering Silurian Beaverfoot-Briscoe forms the skyline underlain by cliff of Ordovician Mount Wilson quartzite underlain by Owen Creek, Skoki, Nodular unit, Sarbach and Mons. Below follows Cambrian Mistaya, Bison Creek and Lyell. The Cambrian formations below the Lyell are the Sullivan, Waterfowl, Arctomys, Pika, Eldon, Stephen shale, Cathedral, Mount White (with Peyto limestone and Olenellus) and Gog quartzite and can be seen further around the mountain.

South: Mount Murchison.

Southeast is a long ridge to the left (east) of Mount Murchison.

Topmost beds on this ridge are Waterfowl underlain by Arctomys, Pika, Eldon, Stephen and Cathedral (cliffs on far left side).

East on horizon steeply west dipping Cambrian.

Northeast: Eldon backslope of Hairy Mountain.

North of road 50 yards: low terrace.



- 36.0 (1.3) Mount Wilson to the north (Fig. 9). This is one of the best views of the succession on Mount Wilson.
- 36.4 (0.4) Junction Banff-Jasper Highway (No. 93) with David Thompson Highway.
- 36.5 (0.1) Bungalows. Mount Wilson to the north, Mount Murchison to the south. Panoramic view of Cambro-Ordovician to the west.

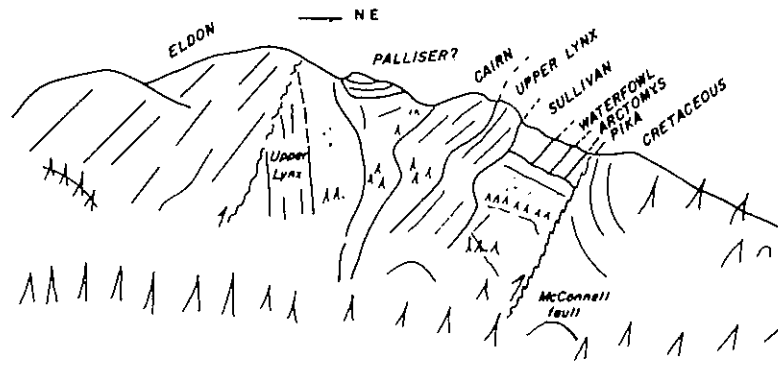


Fig. 1 Mile 0.0 Windy Point, view to north

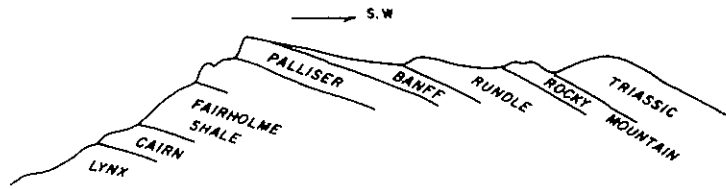


Fig 2 Mile 0.0 Windy Point, view to southeast

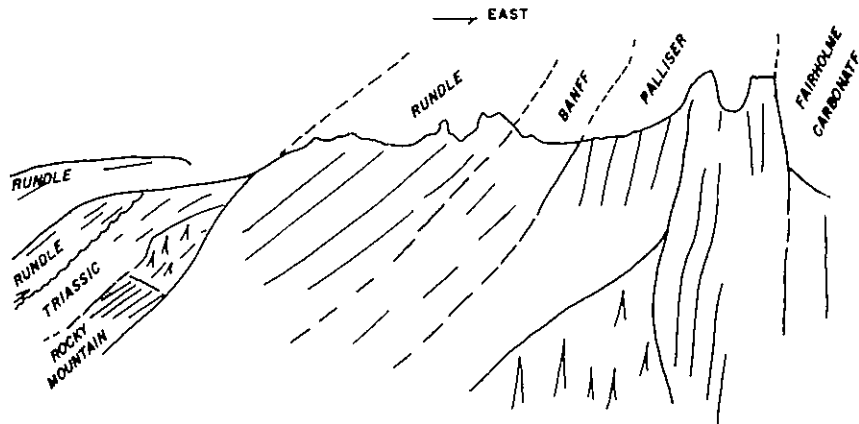


Fig. 3 Mile 2.6 View to the north

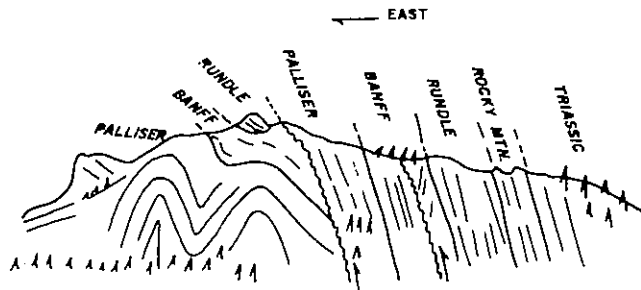


Fig. 4 View south, Mile 2.6

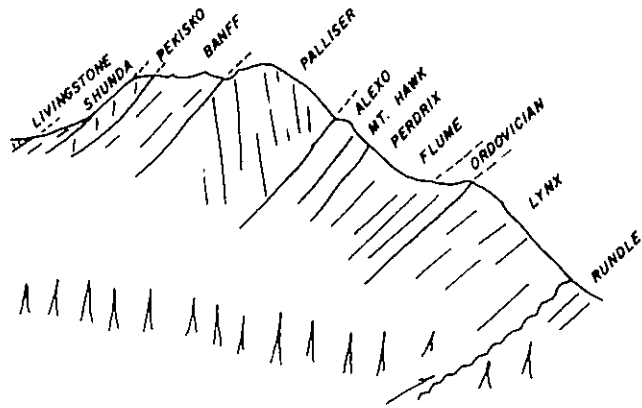


FIG. 5 Southend of Mt Stelfox from mile 12.7

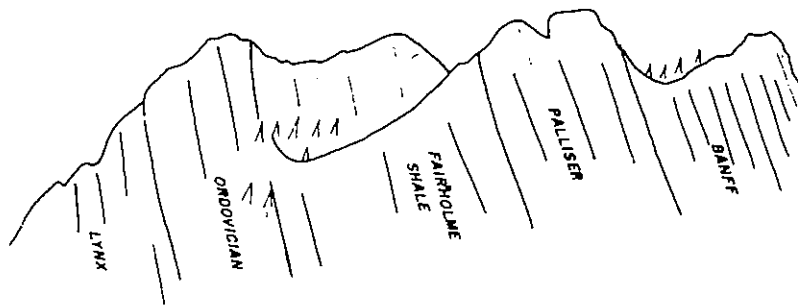


Fig. 6 View Southeast across river from Barnes Ranch, Mile 17.6

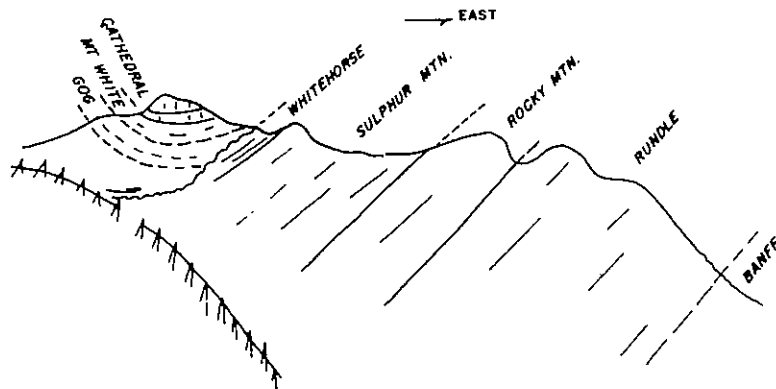


Fig. 7 View northwest from Barnes Ranch on Klippe of Cambrian over Triassic.

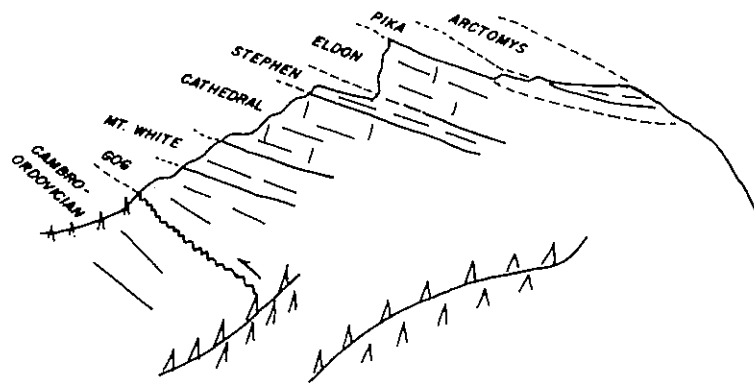


Fig. 8 Mile 25.3 View southeast to Siffleur Mountain.

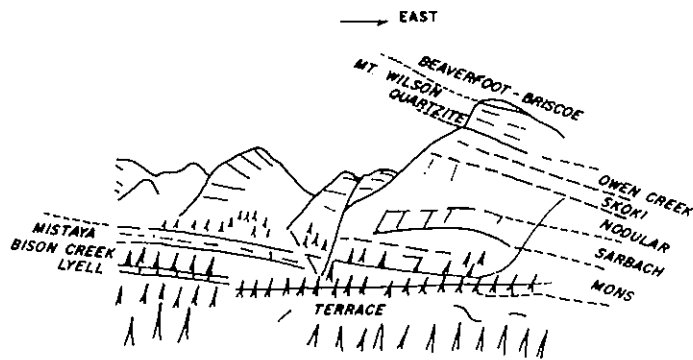


Fig. 9 Southeast end of Mount Wilson from mile 36.0.

MT. WILSON - GLACIER LAKE BLOCK

Devonian  
Silurian

CAIRN  
BEAVERFOOT BRISCO

Ordovician

MT. WILSON  
"OWEN CREEK"  
SKOKI  
NODULAR UNIT

SIFFLEUR MTN. BLOCK  
(incompletely studied)

Upper Cambrian

MONS SARBACH  
MISTAYA  
BISON CREEK

WHITERABBIT CK.












Middle Cambrian

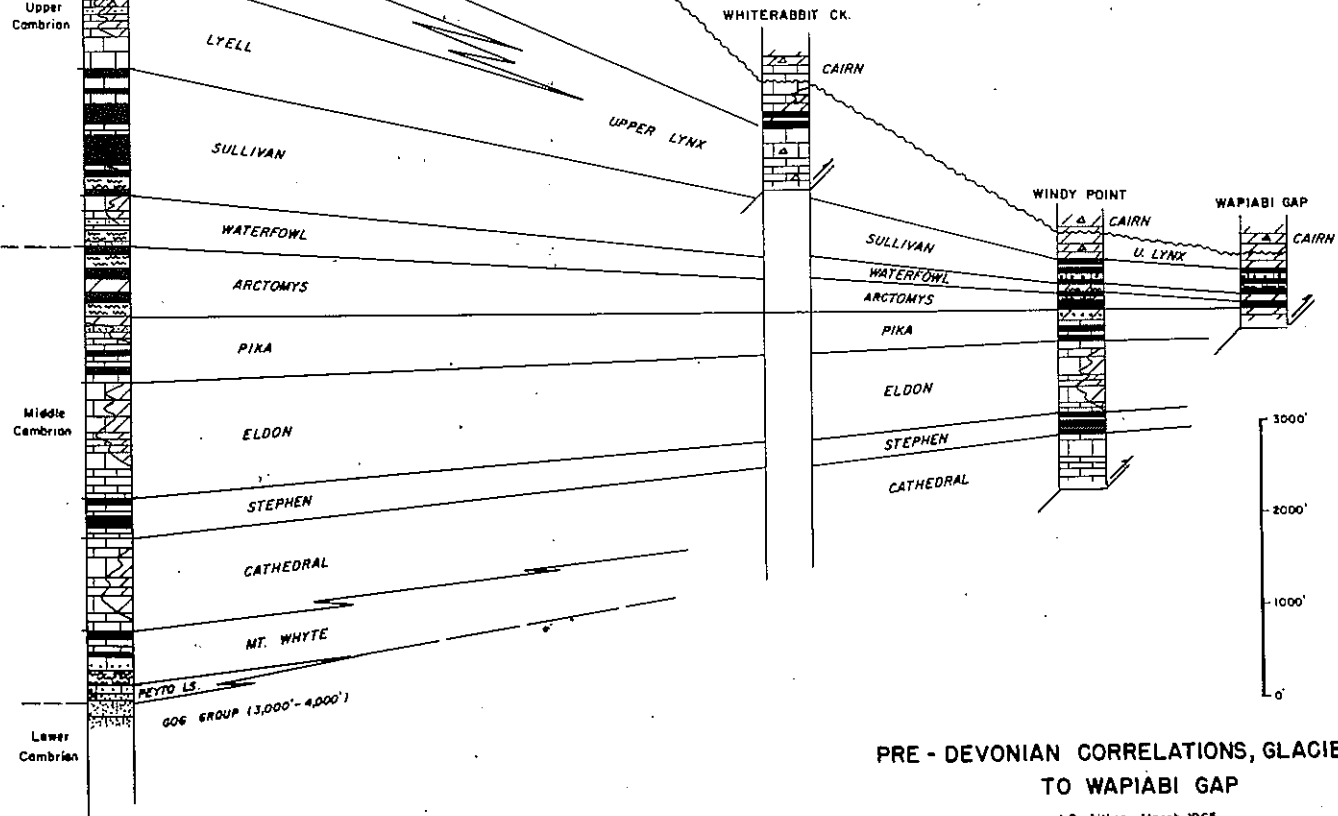
LYELL  
SULLIVAN

Lower Cambrian

WATERFOWL  
ARCTOMYS  
PIKA  
ELDON  
STEPHEN  
CATHEDRAL

MT. WHYTE  
PEYTO LS.  
GOE GROUP (3,000'-4,000')

-  DENSE LIMESTONE FACIES
-  CALCAREOUS LIMESTONE FACIES
-  COLITIC LIMESTONE FACIES
-  PELLET- AND VITROCLAST SPARITE LIMESTONE FACIES
-  DENSE DOLOMITE FACIES
-  CRYSTALLINE DOLOMITE FACIES
-  SHALE
-  SILTSTONE
-  SANDSTONE
-  CHERT
-  LIMESTONE NODULES

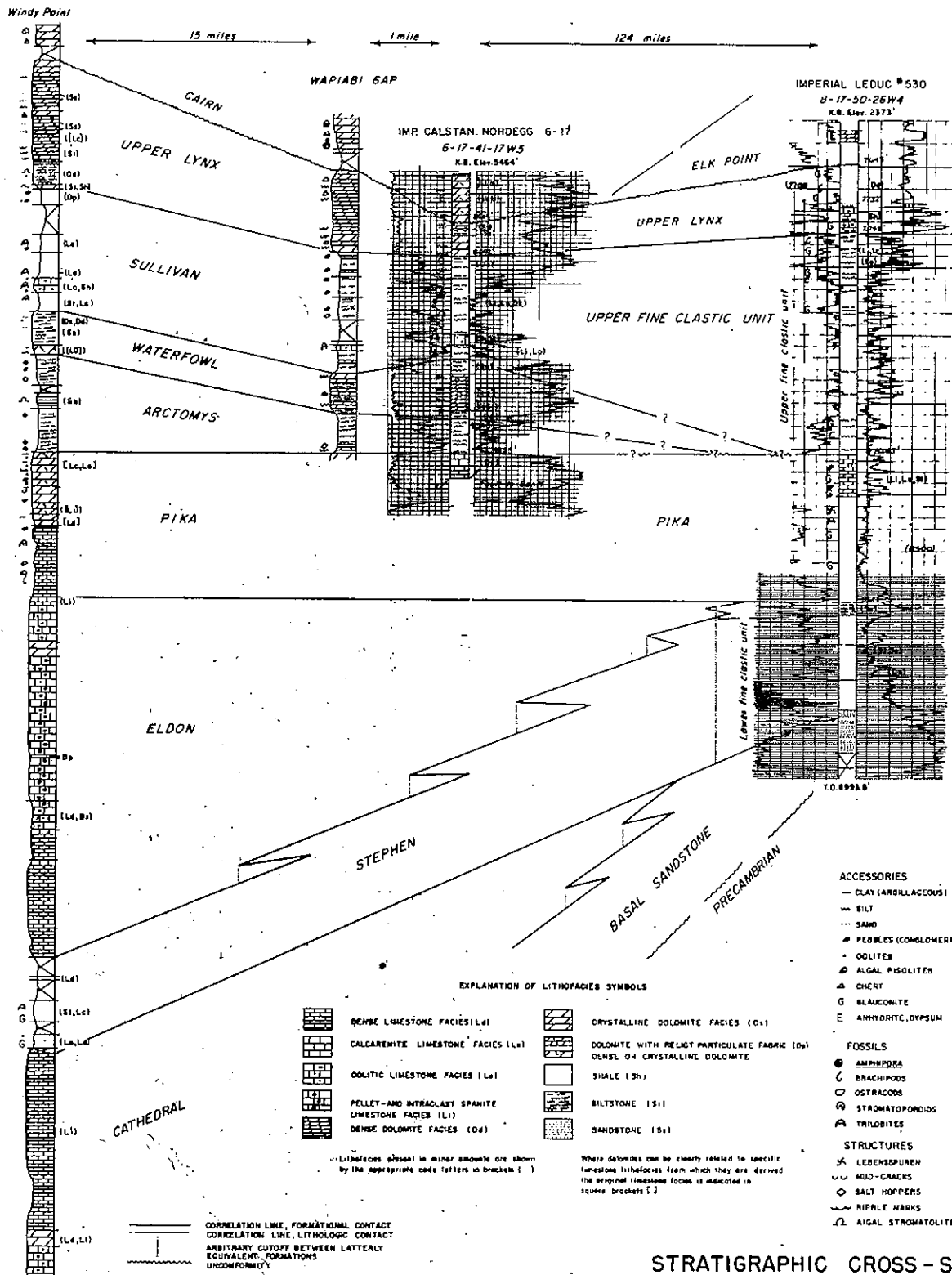


PRE - DEVONIAN CORRELATIONS, GLACIER LAKE TO WAPIABI GAP

J.D. Aitken, March 1965

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA





STRATIGRAPHIC CROSS-SECTION  
WINDY POINT (N. Sask. R.) TO IMPERIAL LEDUC #530.



# ROAD MAP DAVID THOMPSON HIGHWAY

SCALE: 1" = 4,000'  
- AUGUST 1965 -

## LEGEND

WESTERN FRONT RANGES AND MAIN RANGE	FOOTHILLS & EASTERN FRONT RANGES
----------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Devonian	Caim	Kbz	Brazeau
Silurian	Beaverfoot-Briscoe	Kw	Wapiabi
	Mount Wilson	Kbg	Bighorn (Cardium)
	Owen Creek	Kbs	Blackstone
	Skoki	Kmp	Mtn. Park
	Nodular Unit	Kis	Luscar
Os	Sorbach	Jk	Kootenay
Om	Mons	Jf	Fernie
CUm	Mistaya	Trw	Whitehorse
CUb	Bison Creek	Trsm	Sulphur Mtn.
CUj	Lyell	Pr	Rocky Mtn. Group
CUs	Sullivan	Mr	Rundle
CUw	Waterfowl	Mb	Banff
CMa	Arctomys	Dp	Palliser
CMp	Pika	Dal	Alexo
CMe	Eldon	Df	Fairholm Group
CMs	Stephen	Dmh	Mt. Hawk
CMc	Cathedral	Dpx	Perdrix
CMmw	Mt. White	Dfl	Flume
CLg	Gog	O	Ordovician
PC	Pre Cambrian	CU	Upper Cambrian
		CMa	Middle Cambrian a
		CMb	Middle Cambrian b

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