



Yukon Exploration and Geology (YEG)
Manuscript Guidelines for Authors

2017



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MANUSCRIPT GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Yukon Exploration and Geology (YEG) annual volumes are the main vehicles for disseminating the results of current geological research in Yukon. Authors may be in government, university, industry, or may be private individuals, but the content must be scientific, not promotional. Short (approximately 5000 words) reports of fieldwork and subjects of interest to the exploration community are welcome.

The volumes are meant for a Yukon audience and serve as a repository of the latest geological fieldwork. The volumes are produced in conjunction with an overview of mineral exploration for the same year. They present provocative (but not yet tested) ideas and data on mineral properties - the articles become especially valuable if a property slips into temporary obscurity. The articles may also provide inexpensive, high-quality publicity for a mineral property; the costs of editing, layout and publication are paid by the Yukon Geological Survey.

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DEADLINE for complete manuscript: November 30, 2017

Our editors must receive the **entire reviewed paper** in digital format by the deadline.

We have an ftp site for file transfer if you live out of town. Please let us know if you would like login information for this site.

AUTHOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Manuscripts must be scientifically reviewed prior to initial submission to editors. The review needs to be completed by a qualified professional that is not a co-author. **Please fill out the accompanying critical review form and send it in with your manuscript.** Have your reviewer check for scientific quality and make suggestions to improve its relevance for our readers. Outside **authors** submitting a manuscript as part of a contribution agreement with YGS are required to have their work reviewed by their YGS associate prior to submitting. **Students** are required to have their manuscripts reviewed by their supervisors prior to submitting. Remember to allow ample time for reviewers to comment on your work.

A **COMPLETE** manuscript is to be submitted; this includes coherent text, complete list of references, completed figures and tables, all in digital format (*see* below for acceptable digital formats). New figures will not be accepted after the paper has been laid out. The manuscript must not exceed 20 pages.

Edits to your manuscript will be tracked digitally using Microsoft Word. The digital files will be transferred between the authors and editors as required.

Following submittal of the manuscript, authors must make themselves available to thoroughly review editorial comments, suggestions and questions over the successive weeks. Authors must make appropriate changes before resubmitting to the editors.

Authors will have the opportunity to review their paper in layout version, and again will have limited time to offer suggestions for changes.

YOUR COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL.

These guidelines standardize the way manuscripts are processed and help streamline the work of the editors and designers.

FORMAT AND LAYOUT

Plan your digital files using basic formats. Preferred format for text is MS Word for Windows. Adobe Illustrator is preferred for diagrams. It is your responsibility to ensure your digital files are readable by the editor and transferable to the designer.

Use last year's YEG as a guide for the style of title, authors, citation and abstract.

TITLES

- Title should be in lower case letters, except for the first word, proper nouns and the first word following a colon (:)
- If it contains any field data, the title of the paper must specify the general area and the word Yukon, and include NTS map sheets
- NTS numbers should appear exactly as on the government map, always a forward slash and the number with no zeros in front *e.g.*, 105K/3
- Author(s) and their affiliations should be listed underneath the title
- Include the email address of the lead/corresponding author

ABSTRACT

The abstract must not exceed 150 words.

The abstract is a very brief overview of your entire study. It tells the reader what you did, why you did it, how you did it, what you found, and what it means. The abstract should briefly state the purpose of the research (introduction), how the problem was studied (methods), the principal findings (results), and what the findings mean (discussion and conclusion). It is important to be descriptive but concise - say only what is essential, using no more words than necessary to convey meaning.

BODY OF PAPER

- Do not indent paragraphs; use only one space after periods, semicolons and colons, and only one hard return between paragraphs
- Headings need to be distinguishable between the levels (*e.g.*, header 1, header 2, header 3) and avoid using all capital letters for more than the first level
- Keep the number of levels of heads to a minimum (3 or less, we have gone up to 5 tiers, but too many levels can be confusing for the reader)
- Supply a list of headings (*e.g.*, a table of contents without page numbers) in simple numerical sequence to guide the designer. This should show the hierarchy of headings, by indentation
- A list of captions for figures and tables should be included at the end of the text file. Do not embed figures in the text file, or use self-extracting formats

- Let us know if you have specific instructions for the layout of your figures. This includes placement and preferred sizing (*e.g.*, same spread, facing page, sideways with top toward hinge, *etc.*). Unfortunately, we cannot always accommodate your desires due to standard YEG formatting and layout limitations

Refer to Style Usage section for style preferences.

FIGURES, MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND TABLES

Figures and Maps

- Figures are to be submitted as Adobe Illustrator files
- Illustrations and tables are limited to 8.5x11 page size
- Avoid landscape layout on figures if possible
- Except of maps, do not use borders, as these are inserted during layout. When using borders, use ½ pt black line
- Do not include company logos and other promotional/commercial features
- Provide original tables; include the data used to construct graphs
- Keep text in lower case unless it is a header, or you are using complete sentences or proper nouns; this includes text on legends even if it is the first word after a bullet
- Keep legend descriptors consistent, *i.e.*, if you are including age, Group/Formation name and lithology for one unit, try to describe all other units in the legend in the same manner
- Legends should be ordered youngest to oldest, top to bottom
- Do not show the grid on mineral claims because it is an impermanent feature, unless a real location is linked to it (*e.g.*, UTM coordinates, or lat/long)
- Streams are good reference points on a map; however topographic lines can make a map too cluttered, so you may need to thin out your topography
- Make sure the legend inside a figure is consistent with its mention in the text
- Please provide a real scale bar on all maps

Photographs

- Save as a .tif or .jpg file; however, if it is an annotated image, save it in Illustrator. If you are using other software, save your file as an .eps so we can make changes to the figure if needed. The final image should be about 200 dpi after cropping and resizing
- Do not embed image files in text file

Tables

- Submit tables as Microsoft Excel files
- Do not use any formatting within the tables. Cells populated using a formula should be converted to data

REFERENCES

Please follow the reference format of last year's YEG:

- Always cite the title as it appears on the original work
- Use “vol. 12, issue 3” and not “12:3”, or “12-3”
- Use parentheses when citing in the text: (Murphy, 1999 a,b,c; Murphy and Piercey, 2000), (Murphy, in press)
- If citing a reference in this volume, it should appear in the text as (Murphy, this volume), and in the reference list as: Murphy, D.C., 2009 (this volume)...
- In the reference list, only include work that is, or will eventually be available to the public. Internal company reports and term papers do not qualify. Assessment reports are acceptable if in the public domain, otherwise they should not be cited as this compromises the confidential status. If the information is accessible only in a confidential report, use (Author's name, pers. comm., date)
- **Pers. comm.:** Personal communication, used only when you have had direct communication with the researcher, (D.C. Murphy, pers. comm., 2008); not cited in the reference list
- **In press:** If it is accepted by a journal but not yet published, cite within text as: (Murphy, in press). In the reference list, try to give the volume number or likely year of publication
- **In prep.:** Cite within the text as follows: (D.C. Murphy, pers. comm. (if you have spoken to the author), 2008, or D.C. Murphy, unpublished data, 2008). No mention required in the reference list
- **Unpublished Data:** Data obtained from another researcher, but which have not been published may be cited as (D.C. Murphy, unpublished data, 2008). No mention required in the reference list.
Note: Please use published rather than unpublished sources wherever possible
- **MINFILE:** Please note the following referencing style for Yukon MINFILE:
 - Yukon MINFILE, 2010. Yukon MINFILE - A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, <<http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca>> [accessed Month, day, year]
 - The year reflects the year in which data were downloaded from MINFILE. The accessed date should include a specific date
 - When MINFILE occurrences are mentioned in the text, they should be cited as follows: (Yukon MINFILE 105M 001)
- **Figure References:** In the text, when figure references are not in parentheses, cite as “see Figure 1”, when within parentheses as “(Fig.1), (Figs. 2-4, 6 and 8a,b)”
- **Referencing digital information:** References to digital information should be treated similarly to references for traditional hard-copy books, journals, maps, *etc.* In order for a reader to find the information being referenced, a lot of the same information is needed:
 - a) name of author (or information provider);
 - b) date of document creation or publishing;
 - c) document title;
 - d) title of complete work if the document is a chapter or a paper in a larger work;
 - e) journal or publication series name, volume number, number of pages or map scale;

- f) name of publisher or hosting organization (Web page owner) URL;
 - g) citation number (if applicable);
 - h) the date accessed by the author; and, if applicable,
 - i) the DOI (Digital Object Identifier).
- **Note:** for examples of recommended referencing see References in the Style Usage section

STYLE USAGE

The following style guide is used for Yukon Exploration and Geology:

Grant, B., 2003. Geoscience reporting guidelines. Victoria, BC, Canada, ISBN 0-9687693-1-4, 356 p.

Below are some examples of the style usage we follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

Note the absence of periods in the following abbreviations:

m, cm, km, ft, oz, g, kg

oz/ton and g/t (not gpt)

Mt - million tonnes

Ma, ka (million years and thousand years, respectively)

USA, NWT - not U.S.A., N.W.T.

BC, ON, AB, *etc.*

BSc, MSc, PhD

AMT Canada

Avoid less common abbreviations, *e.g.*, dm (decimetre).

For chemical elements, write the name of the element out the first time it is used in a paper; after that, it may be abbreviated.

Use abbreviations for units where possible (*e.g.*, 5 m, 1-3 cm, 6 km), unless used in a general sense: “...it extended several kilometres.”

COMMON LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES:

ca. (circa) – about, denoting approximate time

cf. (conferre) – confer, compare

e.g. (exempli gratia) – for example

et al. (et alii) – and others

etc. (et cetera) – and so forth

i.e. (id est) – that is

in situ – in original place

op. cit. (opera citato) – in the work cited

vs. (versus) – against

Note: Latin terms are always italicized and fully punctuated; most of these terms are followed by a comma.

NUMBERS

Metric units are required (please provide). We will retain original imperial units if important (*e.g.*, reserve calculations) but their metric equivalent will also be shown (*see* Common Conversion Factors section).

All metric numbers and numbers in general >5 digits are written without commas in accordance with the conventions of the International System of Units; one exception is that Imperial numbers are written with commas.

4 digits, no spaces (*e.g.*, 2500 km)

>5 digits, spaces (*e.g.*, 255 000 km)

Use spaces for scales (*e.g.*, 1:100 000 scale)

No commas in ppm since ratio similar to scale (*e.g.*, 11 200 ppm)

No commas in money (*e.g.*, \$50 000)

No commas in years (*e.g.*, 100 000 years)

Canadian Dollars - \$500

American Dollars - US\$500

Spell out anything under 10, unless other higher digits are used in the same sentence, then use digits for both.

Use numerals in all cases where decimal places are used to show significant figures.

Spell out numbers when they begin a sentence.

Dates and pluralized abbreviations should be written without apostrophes (*e.g.*, 1980s and 1990s; PGEs).

Avoid mixing prepositions and hyphens for numbers:

Incorrect: between 1998-2001

Correct: between 1998 and 2001

Incorrect: from 1968-1977

Correct: from 1968 to 1977

p. 23-25 means from pages 23 to 25 inclusive; 270 p. means the total number of pages is 270.

Yukon MINFILE format: 105K 040

NTS format: 105K/5

Note: See conversion figures in Common Conversion Factors section.

HYPHENS

Compound Words

Many compound words, especially with nouns are evolving from two words, to hyphenated and finally combined into a single word:

comagmatic

drillhole

metasedimentary

footwall

crosscut

headframe

downcut

byproduct

downhole

Compound Modifiers

Compound adjectives that come before nouns should be hyphenated to prevent ambiguity:

Fort Knox-type deposit	150 tonne-per-day mill
17-hole diamond-drill program	a 1 m-wide vein
open-pit mine	high-grade metamorphism
year-round permafrost	freeze-thaw cycles

When compound adjectives come after a noun, they do not take hyphens if they no longer function as compound adjectives:

- The mill capacity was 150 tonnes per day.
- The vein is 1 m wide.
- The mine is an open pit.
- The granite is fine grained.

In the following, the modifiers still function as compound adjectives:

- The permafrost is year-round.
- There are a number of cycles of freeze-thaw.
- The metamorphism is high-grade.

Hyphenate compound adjectives made up of an adjective and a noun to which d or ed has been added when they precede the noun they modify:

- an acute-angled triangle
- a limonite-stained outcrop
- a fine-grained granite

Hyphenate compound adjectives comprising a noun, adjective, or adverb and a present or past participle:

- northwest-striking fault
- gold-bearing vein
- grey-weathering dolomite
- fining-upward sequence

However, if the first word in the compound is modified, leave out the hyphen:

- fine-grained granite but very fine grained granite
- well-managed program but remarkably well managed program
- metal-mining industry but precious metal mining industry

Hyphenate when a noun is compounded with a colour or two colours are combined:

- olive-green mineral
- coal-black shale
- grey-green siltstone

However, adjectives modifying a colour (*e.g.*, light, dark, pale, intense, greenish) are not connected to it with a hyphen, *i.e.*, light grey siltstone.

Do not hyphenate a compound adjective in the following situations:

- a) when it follows the noun it modifies
- b) it contains an adverb that could not be misread as an adjective modifying the noun, *e.g.*, adverbs ending in 'ly'
partially weathered surface
- c) the first element in the compound is a comparative or superlative
better drained soil larger sized grains
- d) it is preceded by an adverb modifying the first word in the compound
very coarse grained sandstone

Hyphenate compound adjectives comprising a cardinal number and a noun or adjective:

two-mica granite six-sided polygon

Avoid using hyphens when there are multiple compound adjectives incorporating numbers, measures and dimensions:

Try to use:

a trench 30 m long rather than 30 m-long trench
a bed 10 m thick rather than 10 m-thick bed

Several commonly used phrases are hyphenated, especially when used in an adjectival sense:

west-side-down normal fault
basin-and-range topography
scour-and-fill structures

Most words with prefixes or suffixes are written without a hyphen unless the addition forms a double vowel or consonant:

bimodal interlayered
multiphase postglacial
subrounded pretectonic

but

multi-element post-tectonic
meta-andesite sub-bituminous

Do not hyphenate following a suspended component common to two compound adjectives:

pre and post-Triassic events
fine, medium and coarse-grained granite

not,

pre- and post-Triassic events
fine-, medium- and coarse-grained granite

CAPITALIZATION

Formations, Groups, Supergroups and Suites are capitalized only if they are formally accepted terms.

Follow the North American Stratigraphic Code

(<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Info/NACSN/Code2/code2.html>).

Wernecke Supergroup Earn Group
Rabbitkettle Formation Klondike Schist
Keno Hill Quartzite

Igneous and metamorphic terms

Lithodemic terms are generally not capitalized even when preceded by a proper name. However, where an adjective and common noun combine to form a proper name, both are capitalized, *e.g.*:

Whitehorse batholith but Great Whin Sill in northern England

Complex is defined as an assemblage of rocks of two or more genetic classes. Although it is unranked, it is commonly comparable to suite or supersuite and is named in the same manner, *i.e.*, capitalized when accepted as a formal unit.

Coast Plutonic Complex Bushveld Complex
but
igneous complex metamorphic complex
volcanic complex ophiolite complex

Geological Terms Describing Regional Features

Cordillera: The generic term cordillera is always capitalized when linked with a proper name.

North American Cordillera

Province, Subprovince: These terms are capitalized when used in a geological sense and preceded by a proper name.

Grenville Province

Belt: When the generic term belt is used as part of a formal tectonic or orogenic entity, it is capitalized as part of a proper noun; otherwise it is not, even when used with a proper name.

Insular Belt but Tombstone gold belt

Terrane: Informally, a region where a particular rock or group of rocks predominates; it is usually fault-bounded. These are treated as informal and so are written with a lower case.

Yukon-Tanana terrane Alexander terrane

Note: The terms Stikinia, Quesnellia and Wrangellia are preferred terms so as to avoid confusion with the assemblages of the same name, *i.e.*, Stikine terrane and Stikine assemblage.

Structural and Depositional Terms

Fault, syncline, anticline, klippe, nappe, caldera, pipe, diatrema, *etc.* are generic structural terms and should not be capitalized, even when preceded by a proper name.

Tintina fault Richardson anticlinorium

Basin, trough, allochthon, arch, dome, arc, *etc.*, are generic terms applied to large-scale structural and depositional features and are only capitalized where there is established usage in a geographical sense as opposed to a geological sense.

Tintina Trench Wellesley Basin
but
Selwyn basin Whitehorse trough

Geologic Time

Terms denoting geological time (*i.e.*, eons, eras, periods, or epochs) are always capitalized as proper nouns.

Precambrian Neoproterozoic Ediacaran

Age modifiers are capitalized down to the epoch - Lower, Middle, Upper for rocks, Early, Middle and Late for time periods, except where there are no formal divisions.

Upper Cretaceous but mid-Cretaceous

Note: See the latest International Stratigraphic Chart at <http://www.stratigraphy.org/> and “A Geologic Time Scale 2004” by F.M. Gradstein and J.G. Ogg.

COLONS

Colons are used to introduce lists:

The rock contains the following minerals: quartz, feldspar and plagioclase.

Do not use a colon between a verb or preposition and its direct object:

Incorrect: The minerals in the rock include: quartz, feldspar and plagioclase.

Correct: The minerals in the rock include quartz, feldspar and plagioclase.

For titles containing colons, use upper case on the first word after the colon.

SPACING

We put a space before and after certain symbols, *e.g.*, ‘quartz ± feldspar’; no spaces after >, <, and % (*e.g.*, >1 m) or between °C

QUOTATIONS

Single quotes are used for informal terms and for emphasis.

‘Alpine-type’ deposit ‘crinkle chert’

Double quotation marks are used to enclose a direct quotation.

e.g., Murphy (1998) notes, “Yukon-Tanana terrane in Grass Lakes map area south of Finlayson Lake consists of highly deformed through regionally mappable metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks.”

Commas and periods always go inside double quotation marks. Semicolons and colons always go outside the quotation marks.

Question marks, exclamation marks, and dashes go inside quotation marks when they are part of the quotation, and outside when they do not. When more than one punctuation mark is called for, the stronger punctuation mark wins:

What are the implications of Sebert’s suggestion that “samples from the Lake Zone, Outfitter’s Creek and Kona Bowl areas are similar to arc-related tholeiitic rocks”?

For single quotes, all punctuation goes outside the quotation marks.

SPELLING

We use Canadian spellings *e.g.*, metre, centimetre, colour, sulphide, mineralize, *etc.*

Fire Lake for the lake name, Fyre Lake for the property name

WORD USAGE

With – The word ‘with’ has a strong spatial connotation. It should not be used if the reader might misinterpret it.

e.g., The rocks have been faulted and folded, with disseminated mineralization.

Should read: The rocks have been faulted and folded and contain disseminated mineralization.

Since and While – The words ‘since’ and ‘while’ are conjunctions with strong connotations of time. Make sure they can not be misinterpreted if they are not being used as temporal terms.

e.g., Mineralized outcrop weathers dark grey while non-mineralized outcrop weathers light grey.

Should read: Mineralized outcrop weathers dark grey, whereas non-mineralized outcrop weathers light grey.

Commonly vs. Often - Do not use ‘often’ or any other time connotation when referring to spatial phenomenon.

e.g., Gold mineralization is often found in association with Cretaceous granite.

Should read: Gold mineralization is commonly associated with Cretaceous granite.

Other misused temporal modifiers include ‘sometimes’, ‘always’ and ‘hardly ever’.

Comprise - Comprise means consists of, contain, encompasses, is composed of, *i.e.*, ‘The whole comprises its parts’ and not ‘comprised of its parts’.

Which, that – These words are often confused. That is used to introduce a restrictive clause, *i.e.*, one that defines the noun it is attached to and cannot be omitted. Which is used to introduce a nonrestrictive clause and is usually preceded by a comma, except where it is in combination with a preposition or conjunction.

e.g., The workings that are driven in shale are unsafe.

The workings, which are driven in shale, are unsafe.

PLURALS

gravel and never gravels

data is plural; datum is singular

strata is plural and stratum is singular

THE

Many times the word “the” is used incorrectly. Here are two examples of how “the” may be used correctly.

1) If you are using “the” – make sure it refers to something that has already been established to exist. For example, if I write, “The foliation is well developed.” then I must have already established that there is a foliation. Commonly, a preceding sentence would establish with ‘a’ as the article that there is a foliation: *e.g.*, “...a foliation is present in both the carbonate and clastic rocks...”, followed by “The foliation is well developed.”. In the latter sentence, I need to know that there are carbonate and clastic rocks in the area.

2) In some cases, features are known to exist. For example, when a mineral exists, other properties such as hardness and luster must also exist. Therefore, I can say: “The crystal structure of the mineral is similar to that of xenotime.”, because all minerals have a crystal structure, so that does not have to be established.

“the slope of the hillside...” is ok

“the layering of the rocks...”; layering doesn’t always exist, so needs to be established

NON-WORDS

volcanic rocks and not volcanics

intrusive rocks and not intrusives

REDUNDANCY

Avoid using two opposing directions to describe a strike or trend.

e.g., east-trending structure, or west-trending structure

Avoid redundant words and symbols, *i.e.*, units do not need to be repeated.

e.g., 2-3 mm, not 2 mm – 3 mm

450° - 600°C, not 450°C to 600°C

the granodioritic intrusion is Cretaceous, not the granodioritic intrusion is Cretaceous in age

the megacrystic intrusion is grey, not the megacrystic intrusion is grey in colour

ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE

Use the active voice wherever possible for clearer writing. The initiator of the action should be the subject of the sentence (not the object acted upon).

e.g., the vein crosscuts bedding, not bedding is crosscut by the vein

unit x overlies unit y, not unit y is overlain by unit x

PARALLEL CONSTRUCTIONS

In English, we streamline our writing by omitting prepositions, verbs and other parts of speech when we are speaking about a series of items.

e.g., **Awkward:** He neglected his claim by **not filing** an assessment report and **spending** a lot of time at the 545 property.

(It is unclear here whether the “not” refers to both bolded words)

Better: He neglected his claim by not filing an assessment report and by spending a lot of time at the 545 property.

Awkward: We are waiting to see his reaction and interest in the proposal.

Better: We are waiting to see his reaction to and interest in the proposal.

PREPOSITIONS AND IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

Idiomatic expressions are word groupings which can not be understood from the normal meanings of the individual words.

Compare: one compares ‘x to y’ when things are alike; ‘x with y’ to examine differences and similarities.

Conform: units are conformable to other units, but units are in conformity with other units.

Contrast (verb): one contrasts x with y.

Contrast (noun): there is a contrast between x and y; or, x is placed in contrast with y.

Correspond: to (things); with (persons).

Differ: An object differs from another object; a person differs with something or someone.

Different: an object is different from another (not than).

Independent: of (not from).

Overlain: a unit is overlain by another unit (not with).

YEG REFERENCE EXAMPLES

Article within a YEG

If after April 1, 2003

Colpron, M., 2005. Preliminary investigation of the bedrock geology of the Livingstone Creek area (NTS 105E/8), south-central Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2004*, D.S. Emond, L.L. Lewis and G.D. Bradshaw (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 95-107.

If before April 1, 2003

Diment, R. and Craig, S., 1999. Brewery Creek gold deposit, central Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 1998*, C.F. Roots and D.S. Emond (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 225-230.

Article within a journal

Reid, R.P. and Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1987. Tethyan-type Upper Triassic reefs in Yukon. *Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology*, vol. 35, no. 3, p. 316-332.

Book

Miall, A.D., 1996. *The Geology of Fluvial Deposits: Sedimentary Facies, Basin Analysis, and Petroleum Geology*. Springer-Verlag, New York, 582 p.

MINFILE

Yukon MINFILE, 2010. Yukon MINFILE - A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, <<http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca>> [accessed November 1, 2010].

Thesis

Gordey, S.P., 1977. Stratigraphy, structure and tectonic evolution of the southern Pelly Mountains in the Indigo Lake area, Yukon Territory. Unpublished PhD thesis, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada, 200 p.

Conference Abstract

Rhodes, D., 1991. Application of exploration techniques to Sedex deposits at the Macmillan Pass Camp, Yukon Territory, Canada. *In*: GAC-MAC joint annual meeting with the Society of Economic Geologists. Geological Association of Canada; Mineralogical Association of Canada; Canadian Geophysical Union, Program with Abstracts, J.J. Fawcett (chairman), vol., 16, p. 104.

YGS Map

If after April 1, 2003

Hart, C.J.R., 2003. Geology of Thirty-seven Mile Creek map area, southern Yukon Territory (NTS 105 D/13). Yukon Geological Survey, Geoscience Map 2003-4, 1:50 000 scale.

If before April 1, 2003

Hart, C.J.R., 1997. Geology of Thirty-seven Mile Creek map area, southern Yukon Territory (NTS 105 D/13). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Geoscience Map 1997-4, 1:50 000 scale.

YGS Open File

If after April 1, 2003

Devine, F., Murphy, D.C., Carr, S.D., Kennedy, R. and Tizzard, A., 2005. Geological map of southern Campbell Range (105H/3 SW), southeastern Yukon (1:20 000 scale). Yukon Geological Survey, Geoscience Map 2005-1.

If before April 1, 2003.

Murphy, D.C., 2000. Preliminary geological map of part of 'Tuchitua River north' area (105 H/4), southeastern Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2000-16, 1:50 000 scale.

GSC reference

Jackson, L.E., Froese, D.G., Huscroft, C.A., Nelson, F.E., Westgate, J.A., Telka, A.M., Shimamura, K. and Rotheisler, P.N., 2009. Surficial geology and late Cenozoic history of the Stewart River and northern Stevenson Ridge map areas, west-central Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6059, 414 p.

Web document references (from GSC style guide)

Trepmann, C.A., Götte, T. and Spray, J.G., 2005. Impact-related Ca-metasomatism in crystalline target-rocks from the Charlevoix Structure, Quebec, Canada. *The Canadian Mineralogist*, vol. 43, p. 553–567.

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An example for a page that is updated frequently (version date is given at the bottom of the Web page).

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COMMON CONVERSION FACTORS

Length

1 centimetre (cm)	= 0.394 inch
1 metre (m)	= 39.4 inches = 1.094 yards
1 kilometre (km)	= 0.6214 mile
1 inch (in)	= 2.54 centimetres
1 foot (ft)	= 30.48 centimetres
1 yard (yd)	= 0.914 metre = 3 feet
1 mile (mi)	= 1.609 kilometres = 1760 yards
1 chain	= 20.117 metres

Area

1 hectare (ha)	= 2.471 acres
1 acre	= 0.405 hectare = 4840 sq yards
1 square yard	= 0.836 sq metre

Volume

1 litre (l)	= 1 000 millilitres (ml) = 0.21998 imperial gallon = 0.26417 US gallon
1 imperial gallon	= 4.5459 litres
1 US gallon	= 3.785 litres
1 cubic foot	= 0.028 cubic metres
1 cubic yard	= 0.765 cubic metres

Weight

1 troy ounce	= 31.1034768 grams = 20 pennyweights = 480 grains
1 troy pound	= 12 troy ounces
1 pennyweight	= 24 grains
1 grain	= 0.06479 grams
1 gram	= 15.43 grains
1 avoirdupois ounce	= 28.3495 grams
1 avoirdupois pound	= 16 avoirdupois ounces = 0.454 kilograms
1 kilogram	= 32.15 troy ounce = 1 000 grams = 2.205 pounds
1 long ton	= 2 240 pounds = 1016.04 kilograms
1 short ton	= 2 000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1.102 short tons = 2 204.62 pounds

Weight per Volume

1 ounce/cubic yard	= 40.68 grams/m ³
1 ounce/ton	= 34.2848 grams/tonne

Gold Purity

pure gold	= 24 karats	= 1 000 fine
91.6%	= 22 karats	= 916 fine
90%	= 21.6 karats	= 900 fine
75%	= 18 karats	= 750 fine
58.3%	= 14 karats	= 583 fine
41.6%	= 10 karats	= 416 fine

Grain Size

Particles	Average diameter
Boulders	greater than 256 mm
Cobbles	64 to 256 mm
Pebbles	4 to 64 mm
Gravel	greater than 2 mm
Sand	1/16 to 2 mm
Silt	1/256 to 1/16 mm
Clay	less than 1/256 mm

Temperature

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \{^{\circ}\text{F} - 32\} \times 0.555 \quad ^{\circ}\text{F} = \{^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1.8\} + 32$$

1 metric ton (tonne)	= 1 000 000 ppm	= 1 000 000 g/t
1%	= 10 000 ppm	= 10 000 g/t
0.1%	= 1 000 ppm	= 1 000 g/t
0.01%	= 100 ppm	= 100 g/t
0.001%	= 10 ppm	= 10 g/t
0.0001%	= 1 ppm	= 1 g/t
1 000 ppb	= 1 ppm	= 1 g/t

Abbreviations for ton and tonne:

short ton = T long ton = T (define usage in text) tonne = t

Miscellaneous

The following are not absolute values but rather working estimates:

1 standard gold pan = 16 inch diameter top, 10 inch diameter bottom, 2.5 inch depth, holds 0.007 cubic yards, or 0.005 cubic metres, and weighs approximately 21 pounds (ordinary gravel)

1 cubic yard = approximately 143 standard gold pans

Weight of ordinary gravel in place = 2 500 to 3 000 lbs/yard³

Specific gravity of ordinary gravel in place = 1.48 to 1.78 g/cm³

Specific gravity of Gold	= 15.6 to 19.3
Garnet	= 3.56 to 4.32
Magnetite	= 4.9 to 5.2
Pyrite	= 4.0 to 5.2
Quartz	= 2.6

1 ounce gold/ton ordinary gravel = 1.25 to 1.50 oz/yard³

1 gram gold/tonne ordinary gravel = 1.48 to 1.78 g/m³

Swell factor of ordinary gravels = 20 to 30% increase in volume