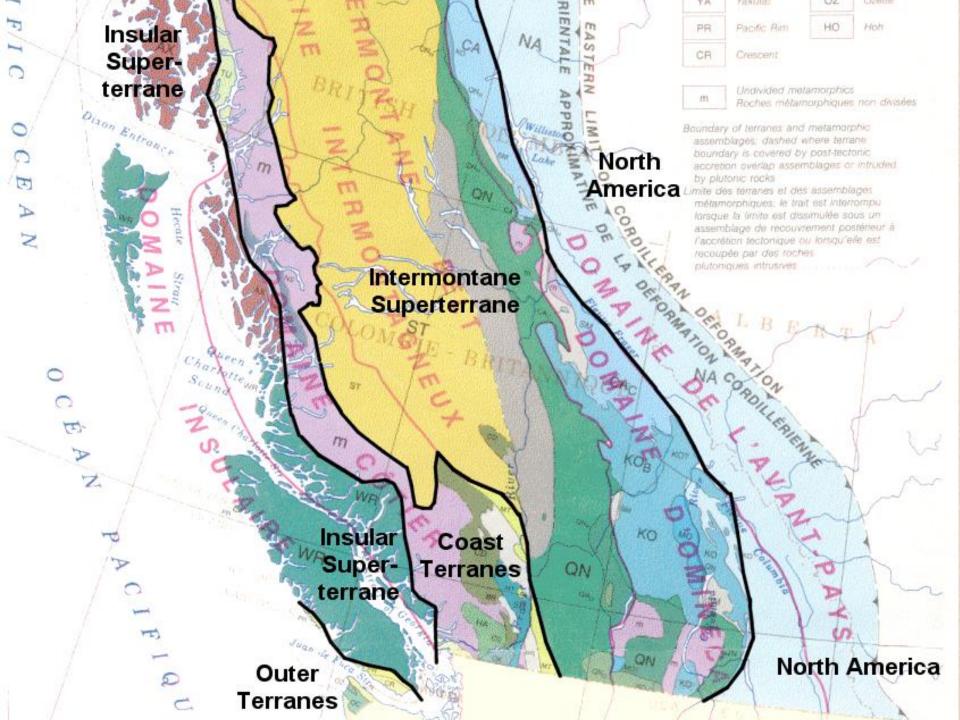
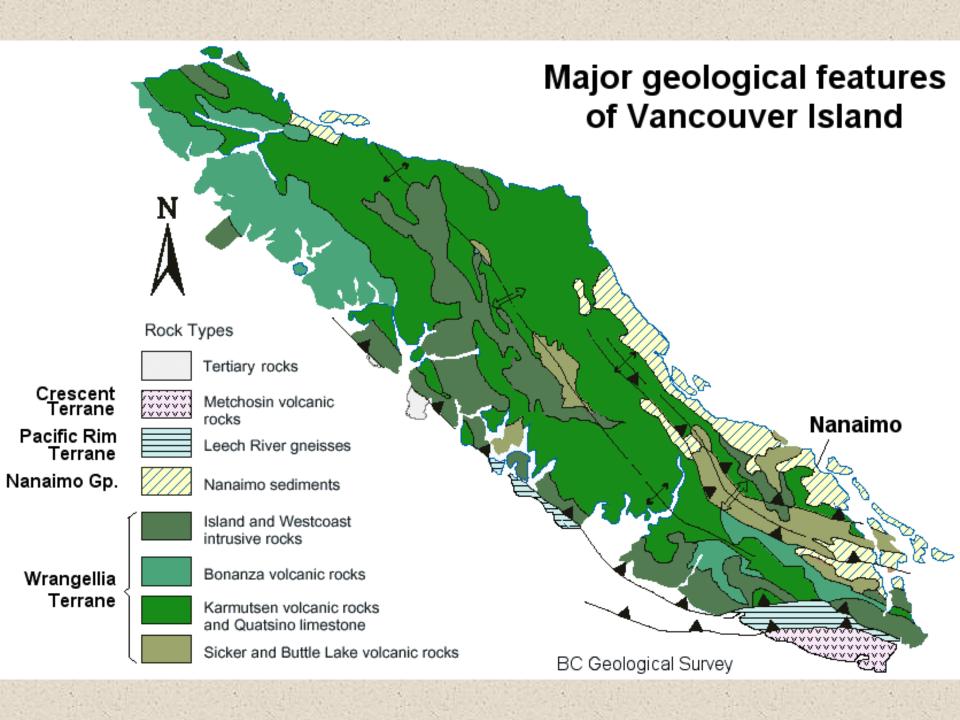
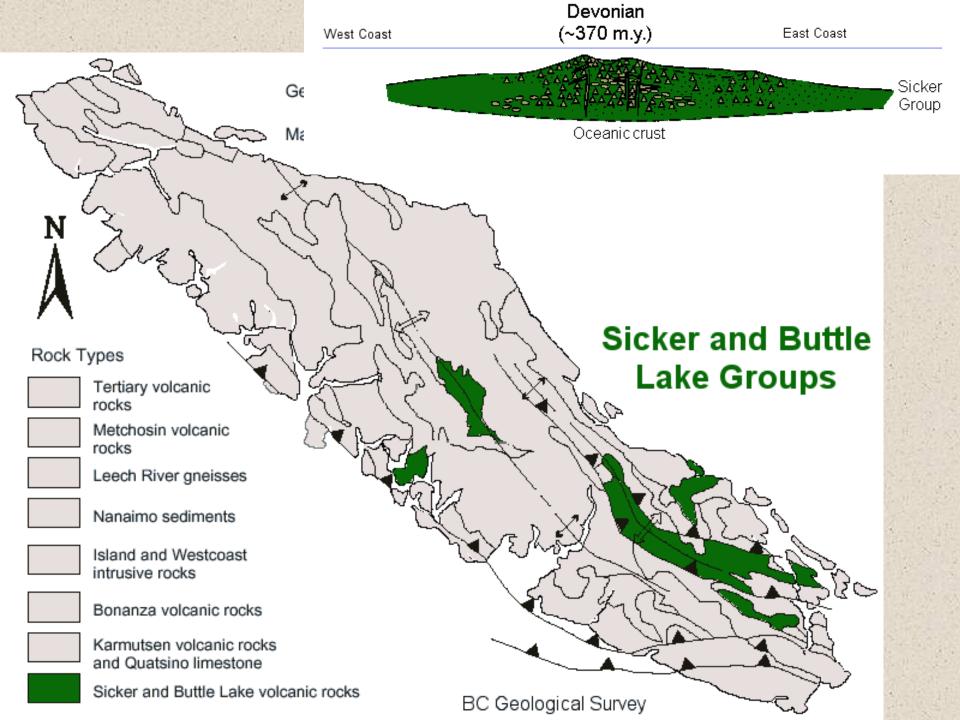
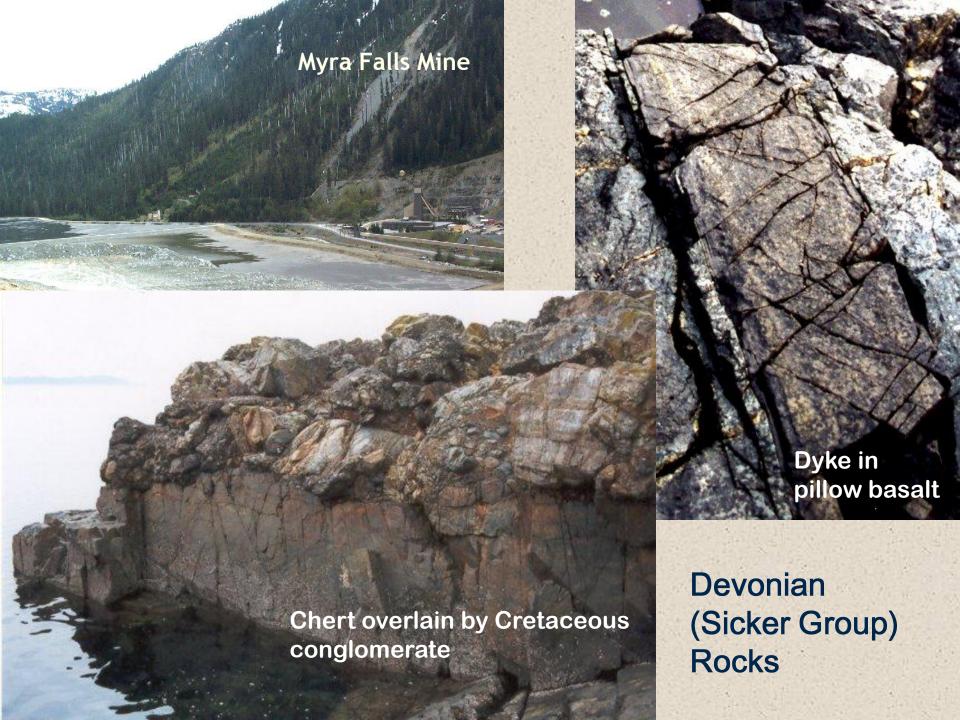
The Geology & Geological History of Vancouver Island

Steven Earle



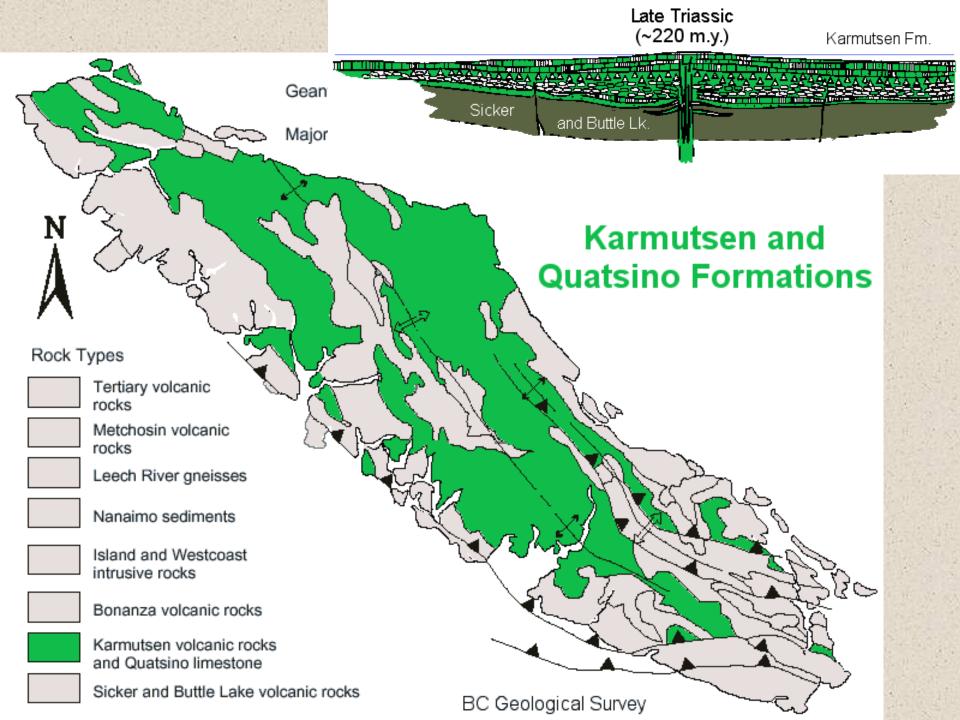


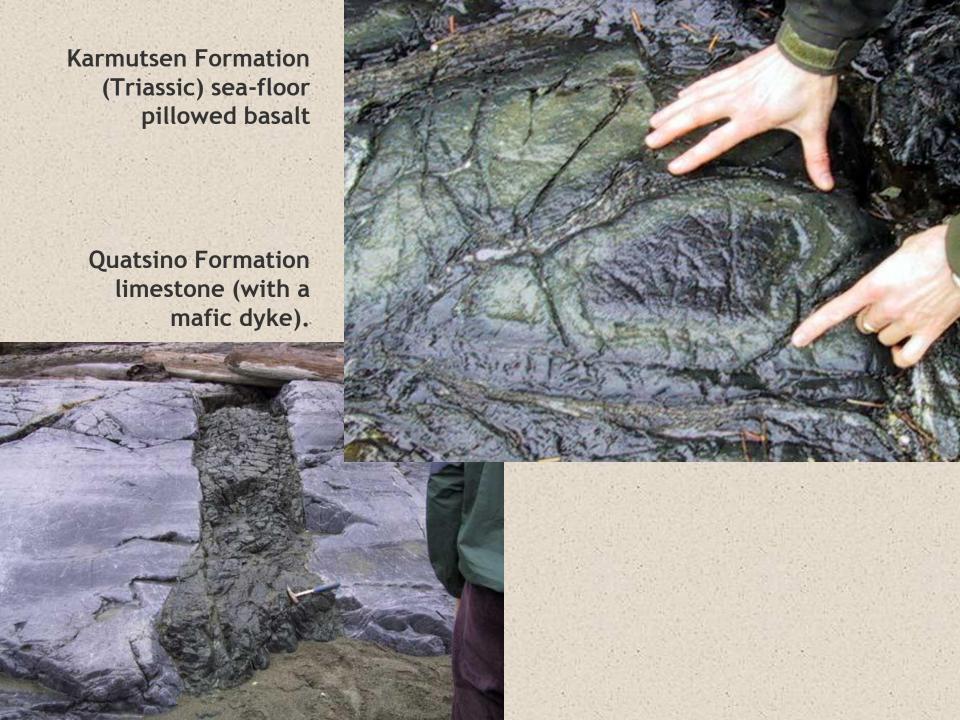


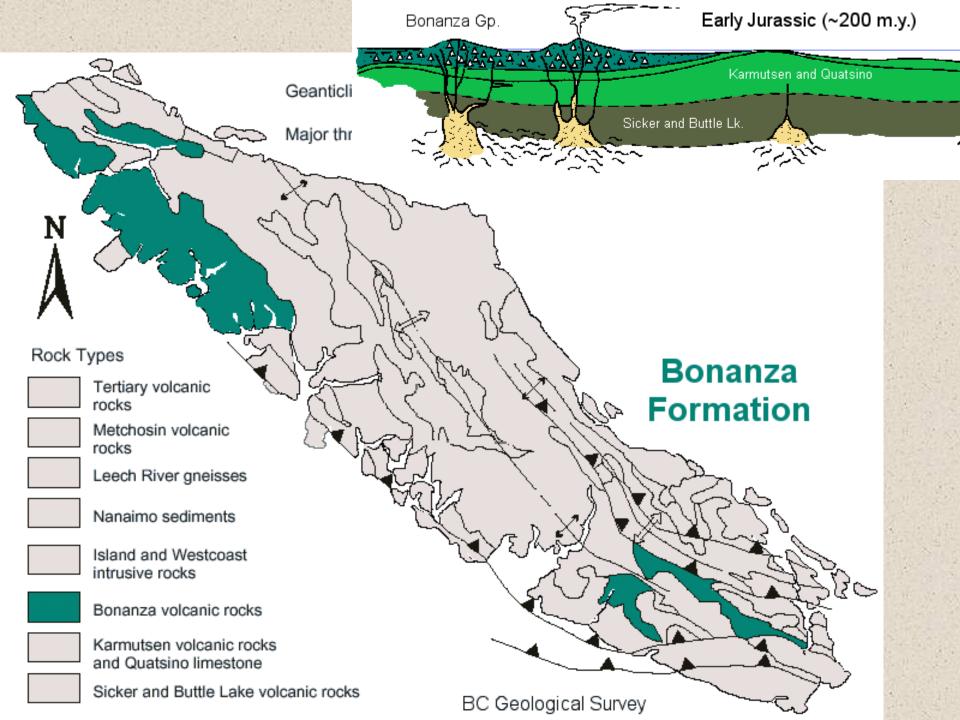


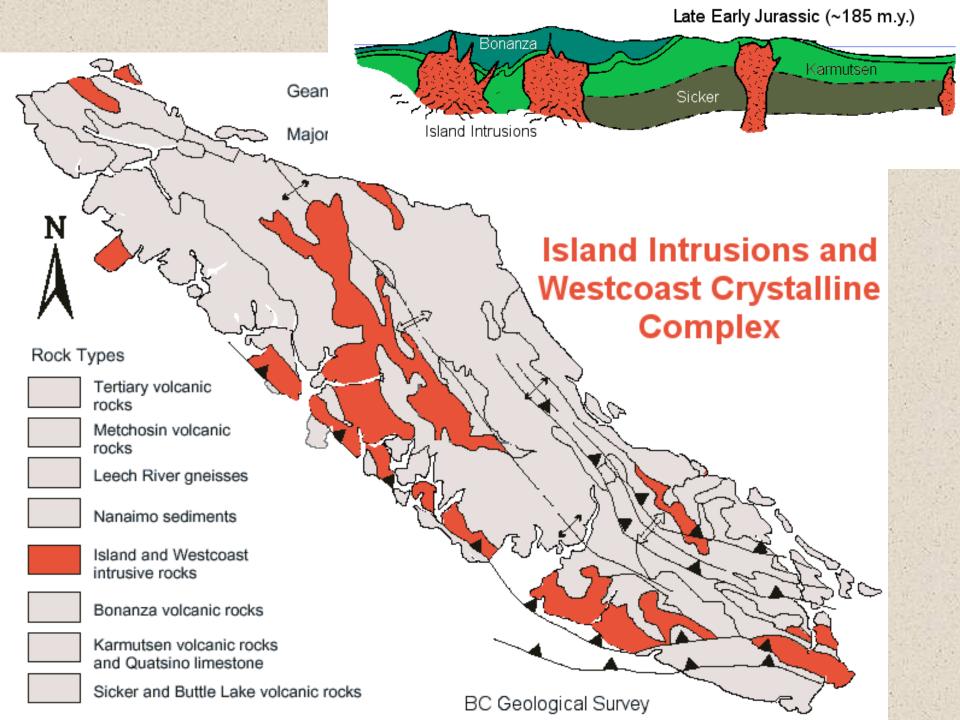
Metamorphic and igneous rocks of Wrangellia in Victoria



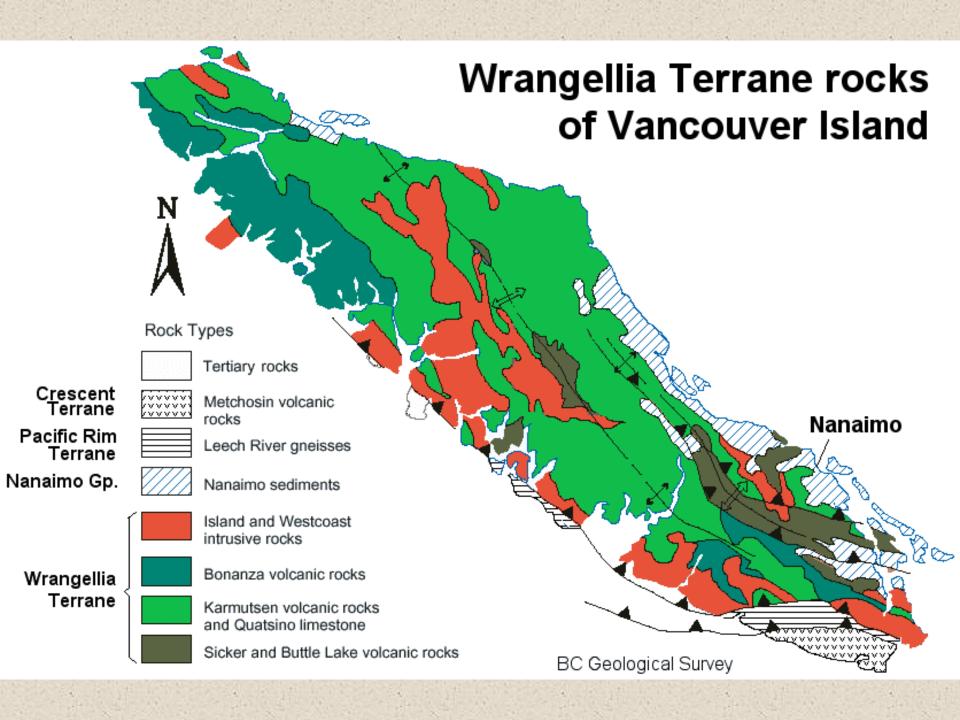


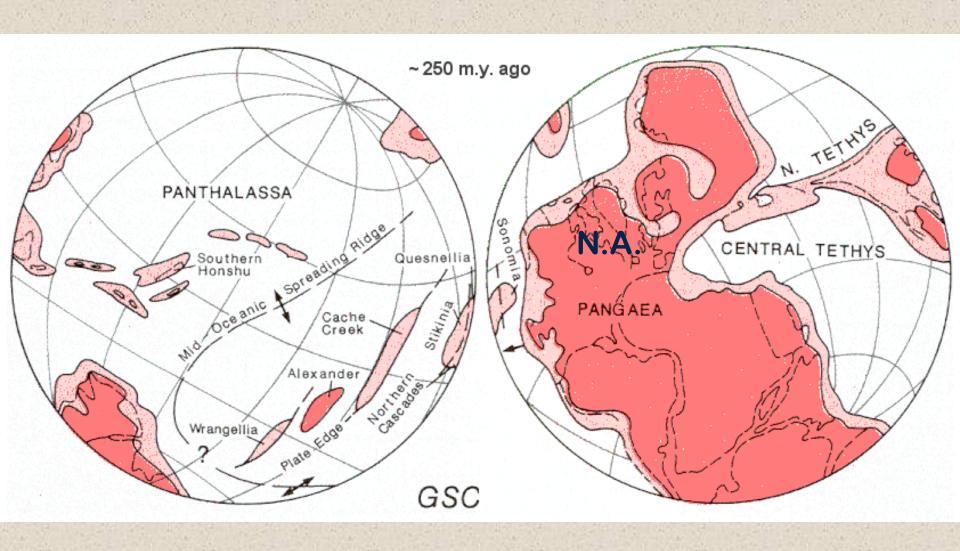




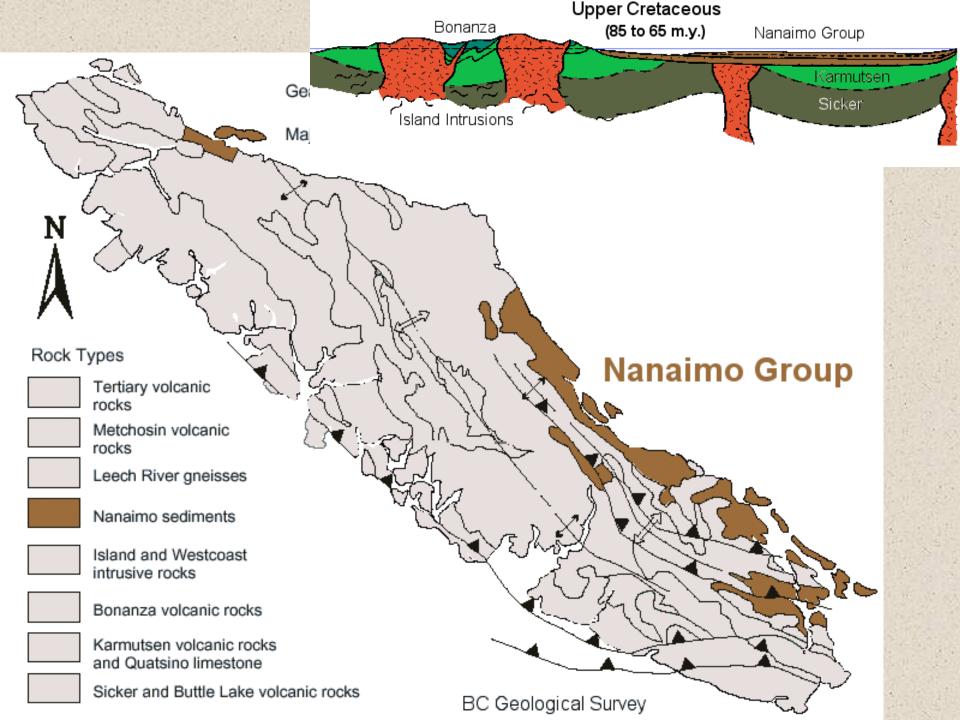








Wrangellia was accreted onto N.A. around 100 m.y. ago



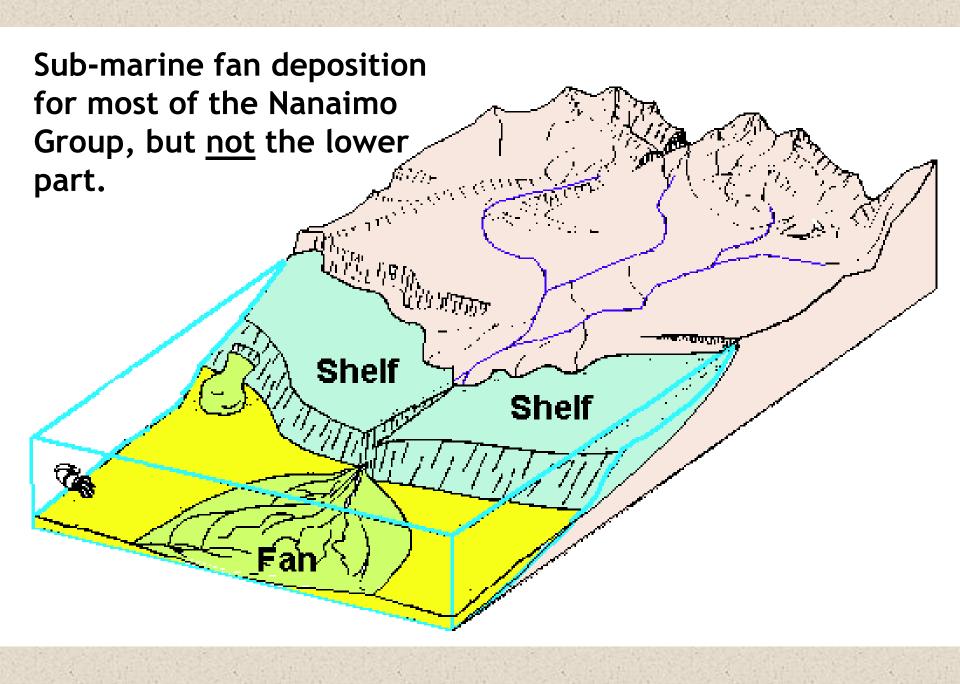
Generalized section of the Nanaimo Gp. 6.5 Gabriola Spray Maastrichtian Geoffrey 7.1 Northumberland Upper Campanian De Courcy Cedar District Protection Lower Pender Campanian Extension Haslam 83 Comox Santonian 86

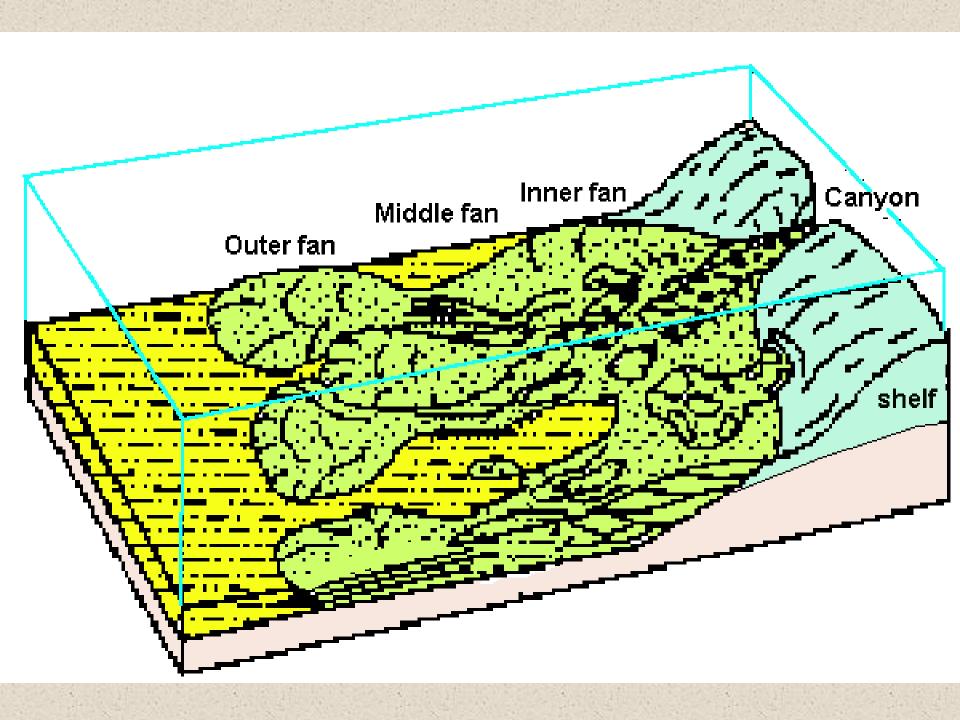
In total the Nanaimo Group is roughly 5000 m thick.

The oldest rocks may be as old as 92 m.y. but most basal units, such as the Malaspina Cut, are no more than 86 m.y.

The youngest rocks are probably more than 65 m.y. old, but could be younger.

(after Mustard, 1994)



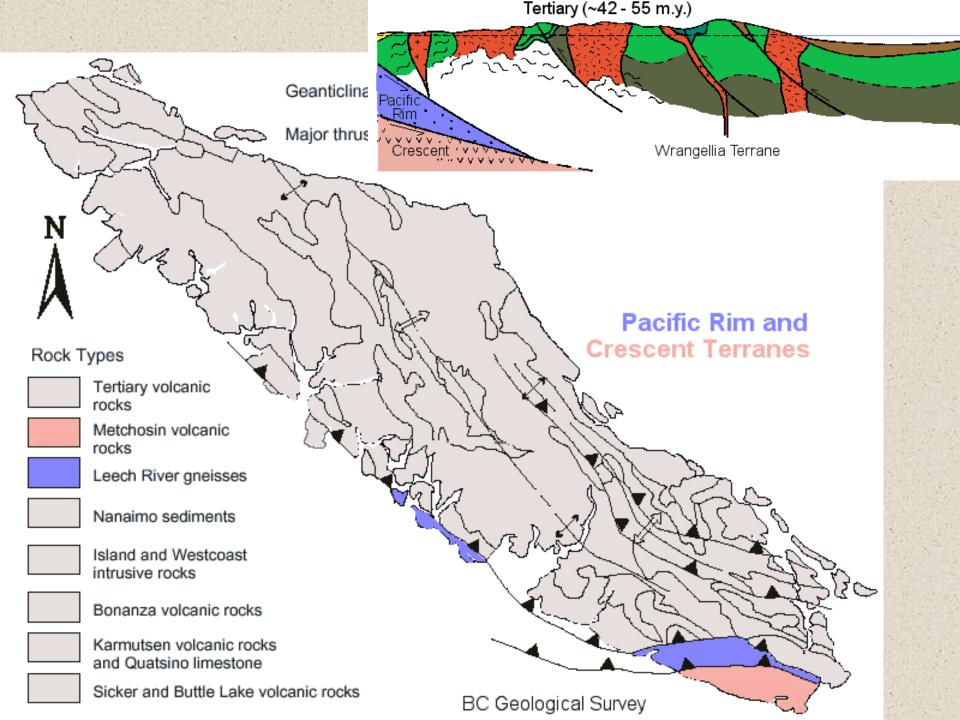


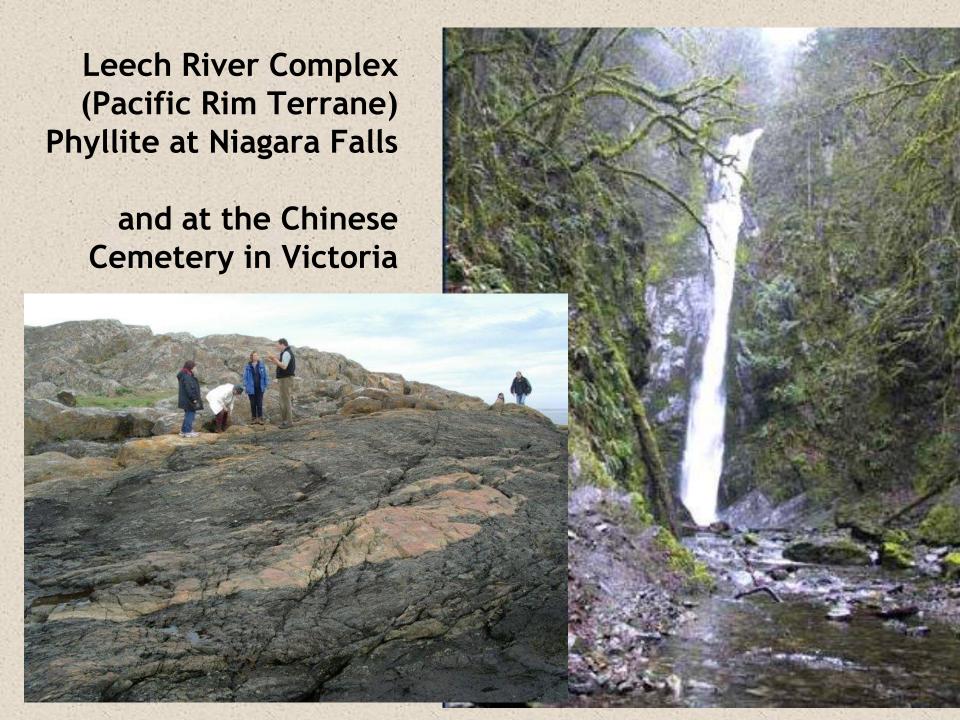


The City of Nanaimo exists because of coal mining, which took place from around 1850 to 1950. It could be argued that this is also why British Columbia is part of Canada.

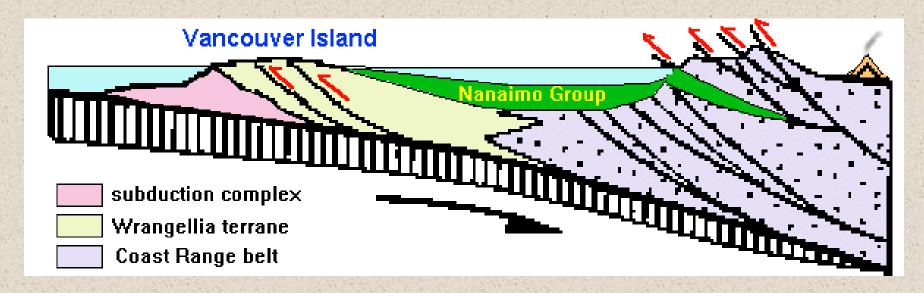
The only coal mining at present is from the Quinsam mine (below) near to Campbell River.



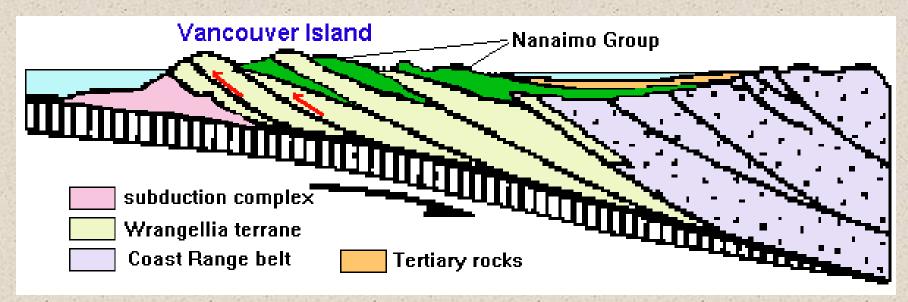


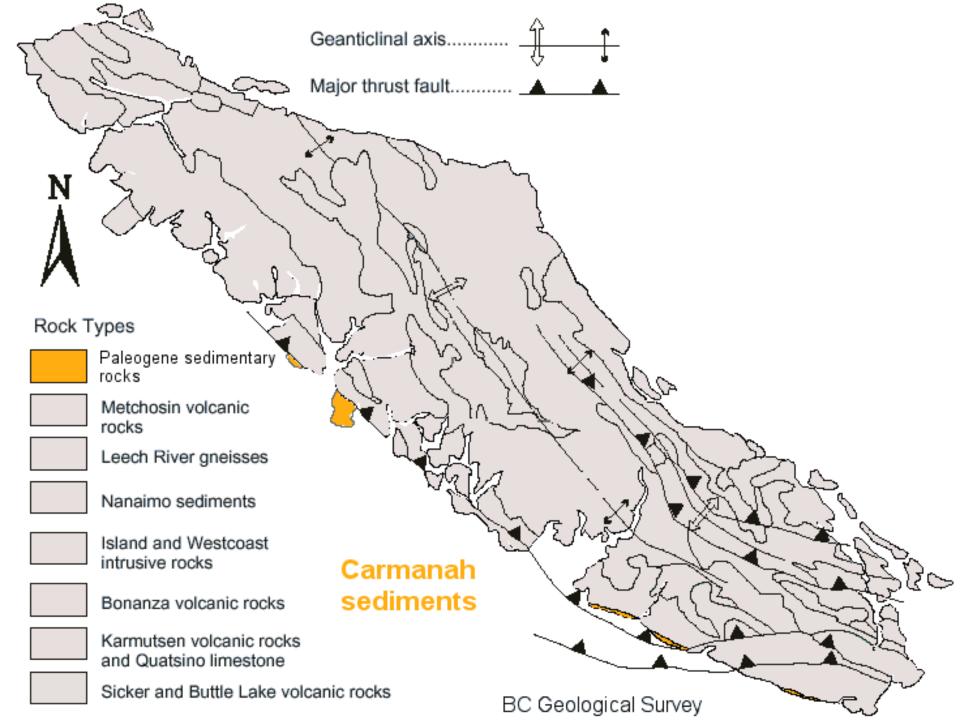






Continued compression of western North America
Up-thrusting of Nanaimo Group Rocks onto Vancouver Island





Cross-section from the edge of the North American plate at the subduction front, across Vancouver Island to the Strait of Georgia

