The Takla Group of the Stikine and Quesnel terranes, British Columbia: co-genetic, or the product of consistent Triassic volcanism?

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The late Triassic Takla Group is located in the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera, in the allochthonous Stikine and Quesnel terranes in British Columbia. These terranes are juxtaposed in the McConnell Creek map area, but elsewhere are separated by the oceanic Cache Creek Terrane. The Takla Group is an assemblage of effusive and sedimentary rocks. Dominant lithologies are clinopyroxene-plagioclase porphyries, and associated volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks. Major- and trace-element geochemical data indicate that the Takla Group is subalkaline and intermediate between tholeiitic and calc-alkaline. The Stikine Takla Group and Quesnel Takla Group are in fault contact. In the past, the Takla Group has been grouped together on the basis of lithological similarity, and split along the boundary between the Stikine and Quesnel terranes based on field relationships. Determining whether Takla Group rocks are co-genetic will better our understanding of the Canadian Cordillera and late Triassic volcanism.