

LEGEND

Relative ages of units 4-11 uncertain

- 11** RED WINE ALKALINE COMPLEX (units 6-11)
Contact and hybrid syenites; saccharoidal to gritty leucocratic to mesocratic rocks, moderately to feebly gneissic. May contain clots of alkaline minerals (eudialyte, joaquinite etc.). Derived from 3 in part.
- 10** Malignite and nepheline syenite; pegmatitic albite-arfvedsonite rocks with interstitial nepheline. Commonly contain coarse eudialyte and acmite.
- 9** Arfvedsonite melteigite; panidiomorphic nepheline-arfvedsonite rock with accessory pectolite.
- 8** Leucocratic gneiss; medium grained albite-microcline-arfvedsonite gneiss with minor nepheline, pyroxene and eudialyte. Commonly displays mineral lineation.
- 7** Blue-black gneiss; melanocratic schists exhibiting steely blue-black mafics, commonly in contorted schlieren. Rich in nepheline and pectolite.
- 6** Green gneiss; melanocratic homogeneous gneiss and schist, commonly lineated. Deep green acicular pyroxenes, commonly accompanied by aegigmatite.
- 5** ARC LAKE GNEISSES (unit 5)
Buff to pink, gritty granite gneiss with green feldspar augen. Mafics include acmite, aegigmatite and lamprophyllite. May be derived from unit 3 in part.
- 4** SEAL LAKE GROUP (unit 4)
Black to greenish black basalt and gabbro, variously sheared and altered to talc-chlorite schist. Minor white to pink sandstone and grey argillite.
- 3** LETITIA LAKE GROUP (unit 3)
Rhyolite porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry, quartzite, greywacke, minor basalt, commonly intensely sheared. 3a fenitized equivalents of 3, with brecciation, acmite-hematite veining, and apatitic mafic minerals.
- 2** Gabbro and amphibolite; massive to schistose gabbro, amphibolite, garnetiferous amphibolite. May contain pelitic intercalations with garnet + cordierite + sillimanite. May be correlative with 4. (Figs. 37 and 39 only)
- 1** WAPUSTAN GNEISS COMPLEX (unit 1-2)
Mesocratic quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, locally migmatitic. Contains quartzitic and pelitic layers. Sheared marginal parts contain epidote and muscovite, while central parts contain sillimanite.

- Rock outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
- Bedding and gneissosity (inclined, vertical)
- Shearing and schistosity (inclined)
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined)
- Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge)
- Fault (approximate)
- Joint (inclined, vertical)

Geology by L. G. Curtis, K.L. Currie and J. Gittins 1972, 1973, with information added from S.K. Gandhi 1971, S.M. Roscoe and R.F. Emslie, 1973 and B.E. Marten, 1975

To accompany GSC Bulletin 294 by L.G. Curtis and K.L. Currie

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.

- Stream
- Intermittent stream
- Marsh
- Contours (interval 100 feet)

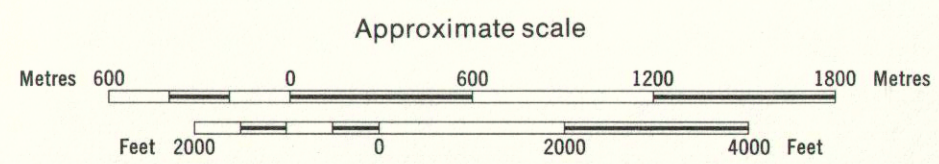
Base map compiled by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1972 from maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch 1965-1966 at 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 scales with further additions and revisions from air photographs. 1:50,000 scale sheets were used to Latitude 54° North

The name "Groundhog Lake" is of local usage, has not been officially approved and is retained for the convenience of this publication

Approximate magnetic declination 1977, 30° West decreasing 9' annually



Figure 38. Geology of the South Red Wine pluton, Labrador



13L(61)

13 L/3	13 L/2	13 L/1
13 E/14	13 E/15	13 E/16
13 E/11	13 E/10	13 E/9

Figure 38