

- HELKIAN**
- 9 Arvedsonite metelite; panidiomorphic nepheline-arvedsonite rock with accessory pectolite.
  - 8 Leucocratic gneiss; medium grained albite-microcline-arvedsonite 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 linedated. Deep green acicular pyroxenes, commonly accompanied by aegirine.
  - 5 ARC LAKE GNEISSES (unit 5) Buff to pink, gritty granite gneiss with green feldspar augen. Mafics include actinolite, aegirine and lampiro-phyllite. 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, actinolite-hornblende veining, and agapitic mafic minerals.
- APHEBIAN**
- 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.
  - 2 Gabbro and amphibolite; massive to schistose gabbro, amphibolite, garnetiferous amphibolite. May contain pelitic intercalations with garnet + cordierite + sillimanite. May be correlative with 4.

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) .....
- Geological boundary (gradational) .....
- Bedding and gneissosity (inclined, vertical, overturned) .....
- Shearing and schistosity (inclined, vertical) .....
- Lineation (inclined) .....
- Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge) .....
- Minor fold (arrow indicates plunge) .....
- Linear trend from air photographs .....
- Joint (inclined) .....
- Syncline (overturned) .....
- Fault (approximate) .....
- Glacial striae .....
- Mineral prospect .....
- Shear zone .....

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 .....
- Approximate stream .....
- Rapids or falls .....
- 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 extend to Latitude 54° North

Names are of local usage, have not been officially approved, and are retained for the convenience of this publication

Approximate magnetic declination 1977, 30° 8' West decreasing 9' annually

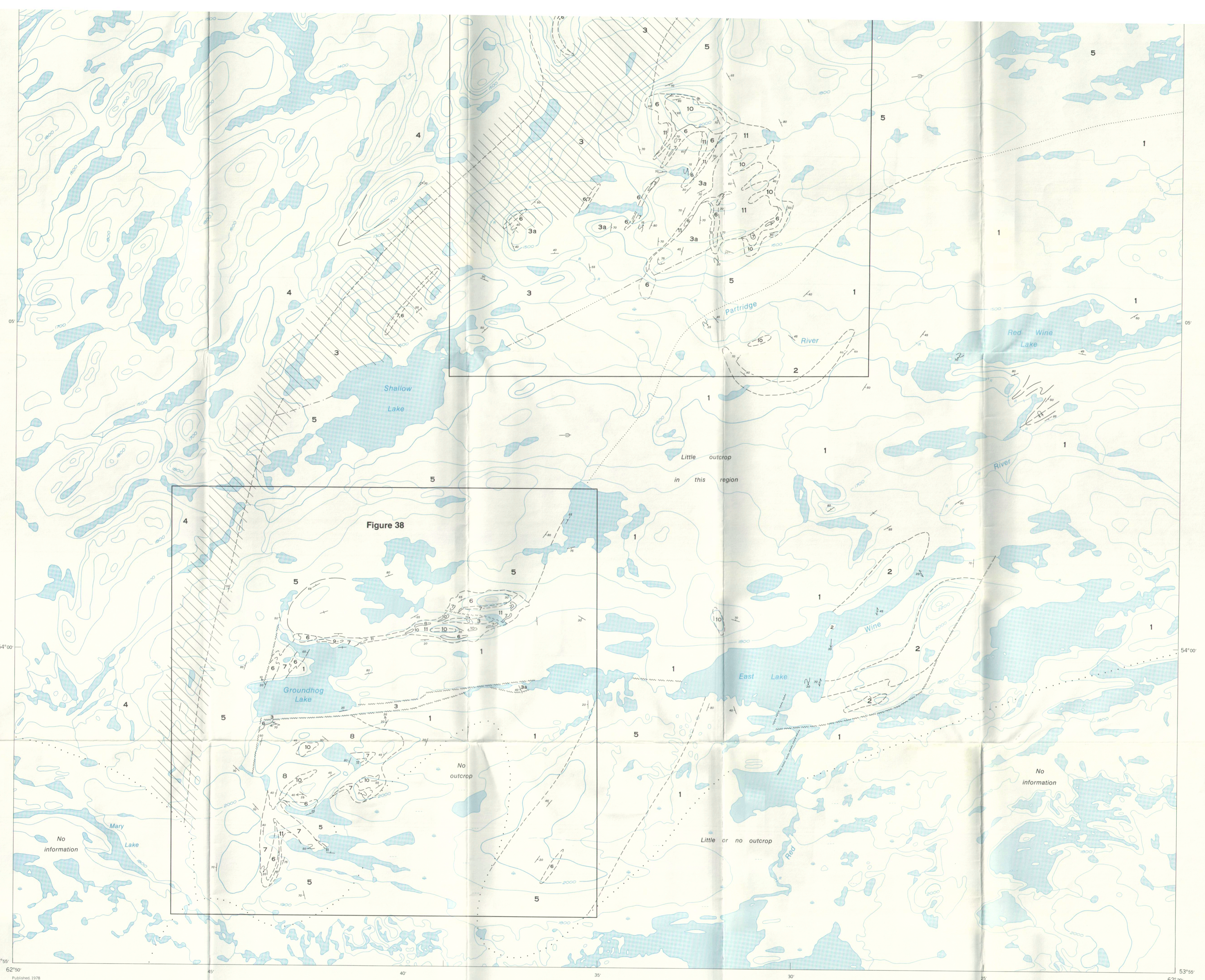
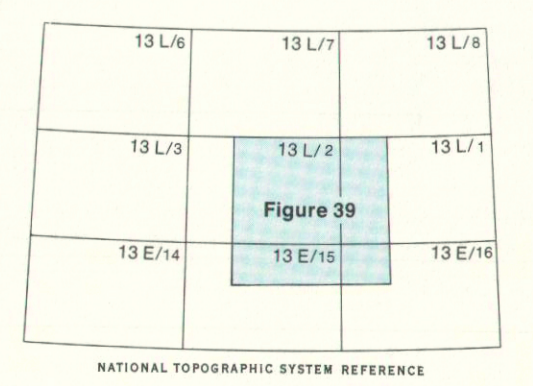
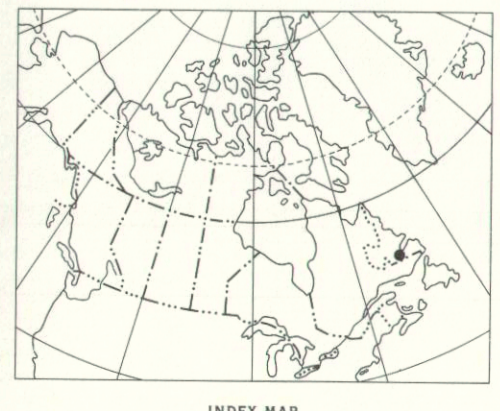
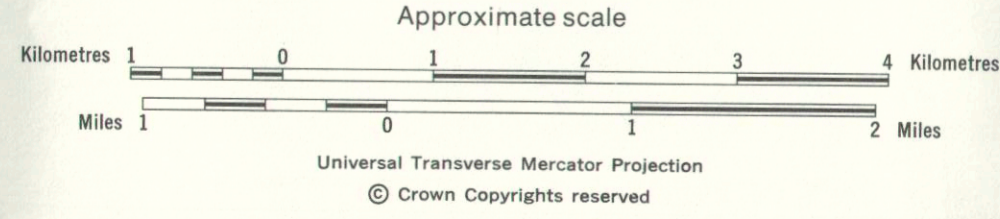


Figure 39. Regional geology of the Red Wine alkaline complex, Labrador



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