GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
Department of Mines and Energy
Geological Survey

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR 1864

OPEN FILE 013F/0055
MAP 2000-09

BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAP OF THE GOOSE-PINUS RIVERS AREA (13F/SW)

LABRADOR

Scale 1:100 000

Kilometres

2 0 2 4 6 8

Geology by Wardle, R.J., Kjarsgard, B., Crisby-Whittle, L.V.J., Anstey, C., Harris, M. and Lawlor, B., 1987

Geological cartography by A. Thomas, 2000

This preliminary map is subject to revision and modification

Recommended citation:

Wardle, R.J., Kjarsgard, B., Crisby-Whittle, L.V.J., Anstey, C., Harris, M. and Lawlor, B. 2000: Bedrock geology map of the Goose-Pinus rivers area (13F/SW), Labrador. Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Map 2000-09, scale 1:100 000. Open File 013F/0055

Approximate mean magnetic declination (based on 1964 and 1974 data recalculated to 2000) for centre of map is 31° 00' West, decreasing 4.6' annually

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 20

Elevations in metres above mean sea level
CONTOUR INTERVAL 30 METRES
North American Datum 1927

LEGEND

PLEISTOCENE

Q — *Fluvioglacial sand and clay*

NEOPROTEROZOIC

Ns — Double Mer Formation: *cobble and boulder quartzite conglomerate and red sandstone*

QNs — *Fluvioglacial deposits inferred to be underlain by Double Mer Formation sandstone and conglomerate*

PALEOPROTEROZOIC to MESOPROTEROZOIC

Pggna — Lower Brook metamorphic suite: *pink, migmatitic biotite, hornblende, garnet granitic gneiss and foliated granite, locally clinopyroxene-bearing: unit contains abundant pods and interbands of amphibolite and amphibolite gneiss. Also includes minor foliated megacrystic granitoid*

Pmonz — Mealy Mountains intrusive suite: *grey-brown monzonorite, biotite monzodiorite, with lesser gabbronorite, altered metagabbroid inclusions and pink monzonite*

Pmga — Mealy Mountains intrusive suite: *grey, equigranular monzogabbro varying to lesser biotite gabbro, and gabbronorite. Also includes minor monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite and granite*

Pogn — *Grey, foliated, megacrystic biotite granite, varies from weakly to strongly foliated: lesser equigranular granite and granite gneiss derivatives*

Pqd — Susan River quartz diorite: *grey, foliated quartz diorite, varying to grey granodioritic gneiss*

Pgd — *Grey, quartz, feldspar, biotite, granodiorite gneiss with or without hornblende*

Pum — *Ultramafite and metagabbro*

Metasedimentary gneiss and associated rocks (Note: to maintain continuity of geological units with those in adjacent map areas, label A representing Aphebian in the old classification system is used)

Aga — *Quartz, feldspar, biotite augen gneiss*

Disappointment Lake Paragneiss (Agg to Awph)

Awph — *Granulite facies quartzofeldspathic paragneiss containing sillimanite, biotite, hypersthene, magnetite and rare garnet with or without sapphirine, cordierite and minor muscovite*

Pam — *Amphibolite, mafic granulite*

Aps — *Pink to grey, banded, migmatitic, amphibolite facies, sillimanite-rich quartz, feldspar, biotite paragneiss, with or without garnet. Contains minor amphibolite and mafic granulite bands with local occurrences of cordierite and/or hypersthene*

Agg — *Buff to pink, migmatitic, banded, quartz, feldspar, biotite gneiss containing minor garnet and sillimanite*

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Geological boundary (gradational contact)
Gneissosity, gneissic banding (horizontal, inclined, vertical) 0 60 90
Schistosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical) 0 60 90
Bedding, tops unknown (horizontal, inclined, vertical) 0 60 90
D_2 lineation, mineral, cleavage intersection (inclined) 60
Axes of D_2 minor folds (inclined) 60
D_3 synform, antiform (plunging)
D_2 synform, antiform overturned (plunging)
Fault (defined, approximate)
Normal fault (pattern indicates downthrown side)
Thrust or reverse fault (teeth represent dip direction)
Mineral occurrence (mineral type indicated) Pyrite
Geochronology sample locality

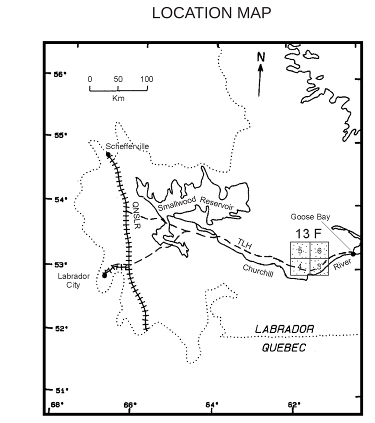
Note: Structural symbols are offset slightly in position from their respective outcrop localities, which are marked with an outcrop symbol.

REFERENCES

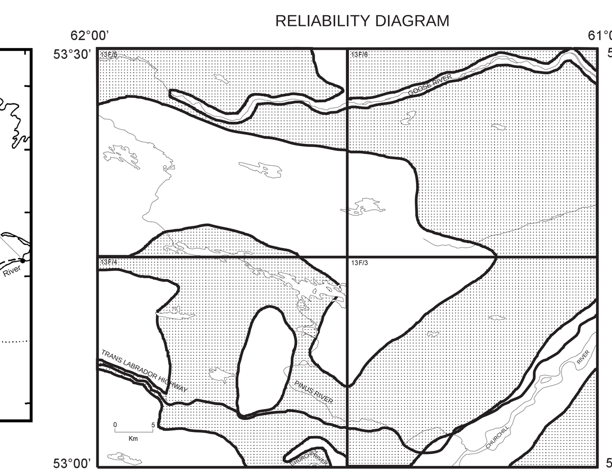
Corrigan, D., Rivers, T., and Dunning, G.R.
1997: Preliminary report on the evolution of the allochthon boundary thrust in eastern Labrador; Metchin River to Goose Bay; in Wardle, R.J. and Hall, (compilers), 1997. Eastern Canadian Shield Onshore-Offshore Transect (ECSOOT), Transect Meeting (April 14-15, 1997), The University of British Columbia, LITHOPROBE Secretariat, Report number 61, 218p.

Wanless, R.K., Stevens, R.D., Lachance, G.R.and Delabio, R.N.
1970: Age determinations and geological studies. K-Ar isotopic ages: Report 9. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 69-2A, pages 71-76. [69-81]

LOCATION MAP



RELIABILITY DIAGRAM



Ground traverses

Helicopter traverses, isolated ground traverses in better exposed areas

Copies of this map can be obtained from the Geoscience Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, A1B 4J6, Tel (709) 729-3159 or Fax (709) 729-4491