



- LEGEND**
- SILURIAN or younger**
- Massive, grey, fine-grained, mainly equigranular, diabase dykes
- SILURIAN**
- Massive, black to buff, glassy to very fine-grained, feldspar-porphyrific rhyolite dykes
 - Massive, pink or buff, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular, granite dykes
 - Hodges Hill intrusive suite (Sh)**
 - Massive, buff to pink, equigranular, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite granite
 - Massive, grey, equigranular, medium- to coarse-grained, pyroxene gabbro
 - Dawes Pond granodiorite**
 - Massive, buff to grey, equigranular, medium-grained, biotite ± hornblende granodiorite; minor massive, buff, quartz-feldspar-porphyrific, fine-grained, biotite granite.
- LATE ORDOVICIAN to EARLY SILURIAN?**
- Badger group (OSa)**
 - Very thick-bedded chert- and volcanic- and granitic-pebble conglomerate and coarse-grained sandstone
 - Thick-bedded, cross-bedded and graded, grey, medium- to coarse-grained sandstone
 - Thin- to medium-bedded, biotite ± muscovite ± cordierite ± garnet semi-pelite and psammite
- LATE ORDOVICIAN**
- Shoal Arm Formation (Os)**
 - Highly metamorphosed, grey to black, cordierite pelite interbedded with minor thick-bedded, quartz-rich sandstone, probably equivalent to the Shoal Arm Formation
 - Thin- to medium-bedded, grey to black, slate and siltstone containing Late Caradocian graptolites
- LOWER ORDOVICIAN**
- Massive, buff, weakly deformed, equigranular, hornblende quartz diorite
 - Massive, black, metamorphosed, coarse-grained, pyroxene (hornblende) gabbro
 - Roberts Arm Group (Or)**
 - Thick- to thin-bedded felsic tuff, locally containing quartz and feldspar phenocrysts, and thick-bedded feldspathic sandstone; in the Powderhorn Lake area, the tuff is highly altered to rusty gossan and quartz-sericite schist and contains pyrite, pyrrhotite, ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite mineralization
 - Strongly sheared pillow basalt and massive flows of uncertain affinity
 - Massive basalt flows and pillowed basalt; minor rhyolite and felsic tuff
 - Interbedded felsic tuff and rhyolite, chert and minor sandstone; minor massive and pillowed basalt
- SYMBOLS**
- Examined outcrop
 - Geological contact (position defined, assumed)
 - Bedding (tops known, unknown, overturned)
 - Cleavage (with dip)
 - Igneous layering (with dip)
 - Fault (position approximate)
 - Thrust fault (position assumed; teeth on overthrust sheet)
 - Anticline
 - Anticline (overturned) with plunge direction
 - Syncline (overturned) with plunge direction
 - Minor fold axis or lineation (direction and amount of plunge indicated)
 - Glacial striation (direction known)
 - Dyke (not to scale)
 - Shear zone
 - Vein (major, minor); quartz, epidote
 - Mineral occurrence (pyrite, pyrrhotite)
 - Mineralized float (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite)
 - Fossil locality
 - New forest access roads and trails not shown on published topographic base-map
 - Abandoned rail line

Map published October 2001.

Geology of the eastern portion of the Daves Pond (NTS 12H/1) map area by W. Lawson Dickson (1999).

Geological cartography by W. Lawson Dickson

Digital cartography by Tony Paltanavage.

Contours in metres; contour interval 10 metres.

North American Datum (NAD) 1927.

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection (UTM) Zone 21

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Energy, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 4J6.

This project was financed by the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy.

This Open File map is subject to revision.

Recommended Citation
Dickson, W.L.
2001: Geology of the eastern portion of the Daves Pond (NTS 12H/1) map area, central Newfoundland. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey Map 2001-21, Open File 012H/01/1606.

MAP 2001-21
OPEN FILE 012H/01/1606
**GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE
DAVES POND (NTS 12H/1) MAP AREA**
Scale 1:50 000
0 1 2 3 4 5
kilometres