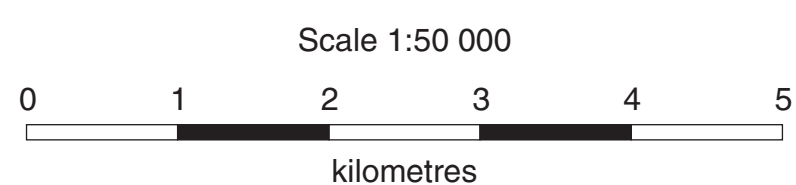


**MAP 2003-23**  
**OPEN FILE 012H/1678**  
**GEOLOGY OF THE KING'S POINT COMPLEX**  
**(parts of NTS 12H/9 and 12H/16), NEWFOUNDLAND**



Geology by R. R. Miller and A. M. Abdel-Rahman, 1994.

Geological cartography by A. H. Paltanavage.

Digital NTS base (12H/9 and 12H/16) used for this map is available from Surveys and Mapping Branch, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa.

Approximate magnetic declination, 1989, for centre of 12H/9, 25° 13' west, decreasing 7.5 annually; grid north 0° 34' east of true north.

Elevations are in metres above sea level. Contour interval is 10 metres.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid Zone 21.

North American Datum 1927.

Copies of this map may 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 4X6.

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 2003. Geology of the King's Point Complex (parts of NTS 12H/9 and 12H/16), Newfoundland. Scale 1:50 000. Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Map 2003-23, Open File 012H/1678.

**NOTES:**

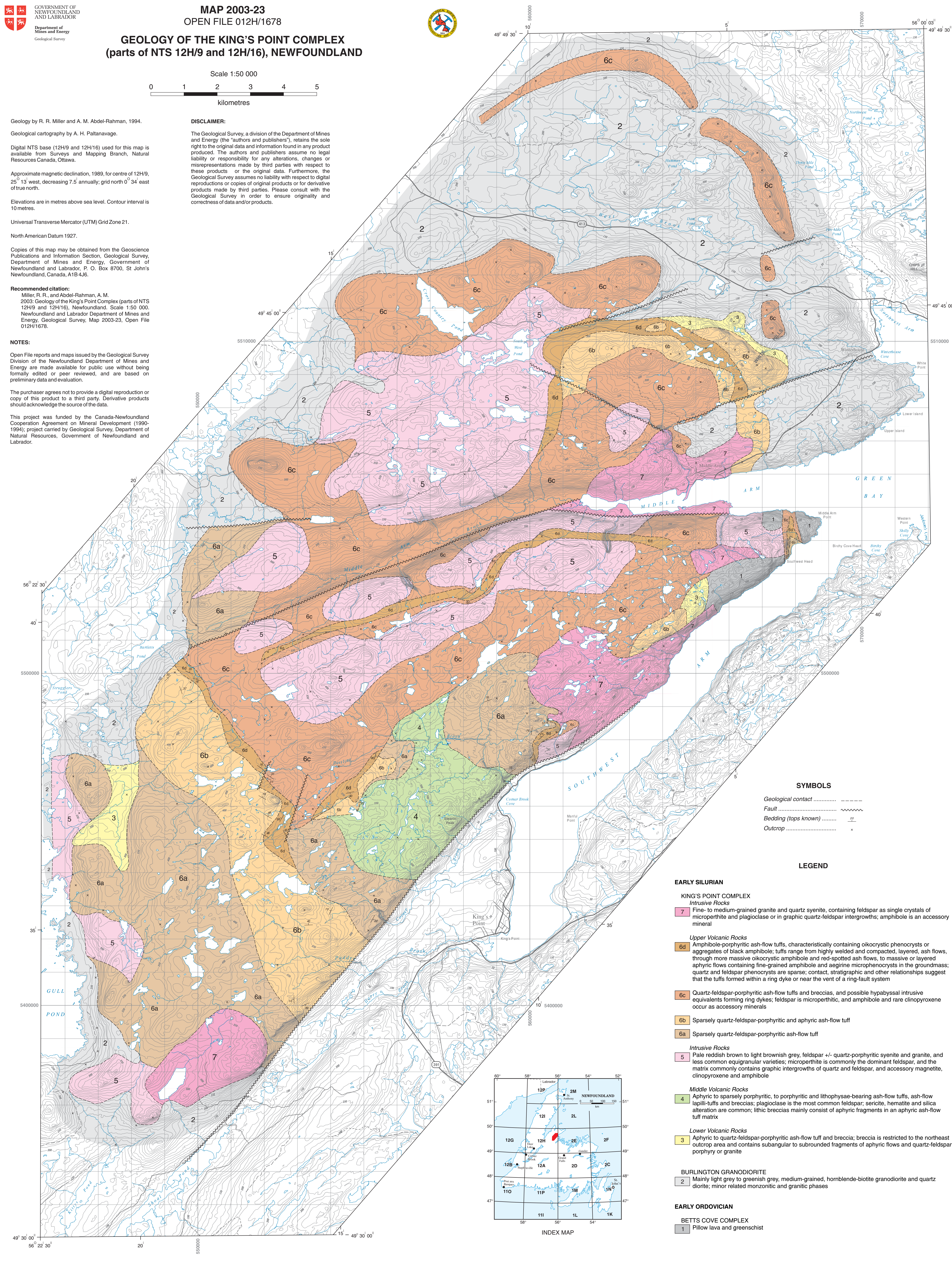
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**SYMBOLS**

- Geological contact .....
- Fault .....
- Bedding (tops known) .....
- Outcrop .....

**LEGEND**

- EARLY SILURIAN**
- KING'S POINT COMPLEX**
- Intrusive Rocks**
- 7** Fine- to medium-grained granite and quartz syenite, containing feldspar as single crystals of microperthite and plagioclase or in graphic quartz-feldspar intergrowths; amphibole is an accessory mineral.
- Upper Volcanic Rocks**
- 6d** Amphibole-porphyrific ash-flow tuffs, characteristically containing oikocystic phenocrysts or aggregates of black amphibole; tuffs range from highly welded and compacted, layered, ash flows, through more massive oikocystic amphibole and red-spotted ash flows, to massive or layered aphyric flows containing fine-grained amphibole and alagrine microphenocrysts in the groundmass; quartz and feldspar phenocrysts are sparse; contact, stratigraphic and other relationships suggest that the tuffs formed within a ring dyke or near the vent of a ring-fault system.
  - 6c** Quartz-feldspar-porphyrific ash-flow tuffs and breccias, and possible hypabyssal intrusive equivalents forming ring dykes; feldspar is microperthitic, and amphibole and rare clinopyroxene occur as accessory minerals.
  - 6b** Sparsely quartz-feldspar-porphyrific and aphyric ash-flow tuff.
  - 6a** Sparsely quartz-feldspar-porphyrific ash-flow tuff.
- Intrusive Rocks**
- 5** Pale reddish brown to light brownish grey, feldspar +/- quartz-porphyrific syenite and granite, and less common equigranular varieties; microperthite is commonly the dominant feldspar, and the matrix commonly contains graphic intergrowths of quartz and feldspar, and accessory magnetite, clinopyroxene and amphibole.
- Middle Volcanic Rocks**
- 4** Aphyric to sparsely porphyritic, to porphyritic and lithophyse-bearing ash-flow tuffs, ash-flow lapilli-tuffs and breccias; plagioclase is the most common feldspar; sericite, hematite and silica alteration are common; lithic breccias mainly consist of aphyric fragments in an aphyric ash-flow tuff matrix.
- Lower Volcanic Rocks**
- 3** Aphyric to quartz-feldspar-porphyrific ash-flow tuff and breccia; breccia is restricted to the northeast outcrop area and contains subangular to subrounded fragments of aphyric flows and quartz-feldspar porphyry or granite.
- BURLINGTON GRANDIODORITE**
- 2** Mainly light grey to greenish grey, medium-grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite, minor related monzonitic and granitic phases.
- EARLY ORDOVICIAN**
- BETT'S COVE COMPLEX**
- 1** Pillow lava and greenschist.

