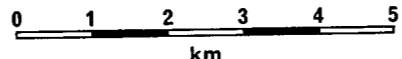
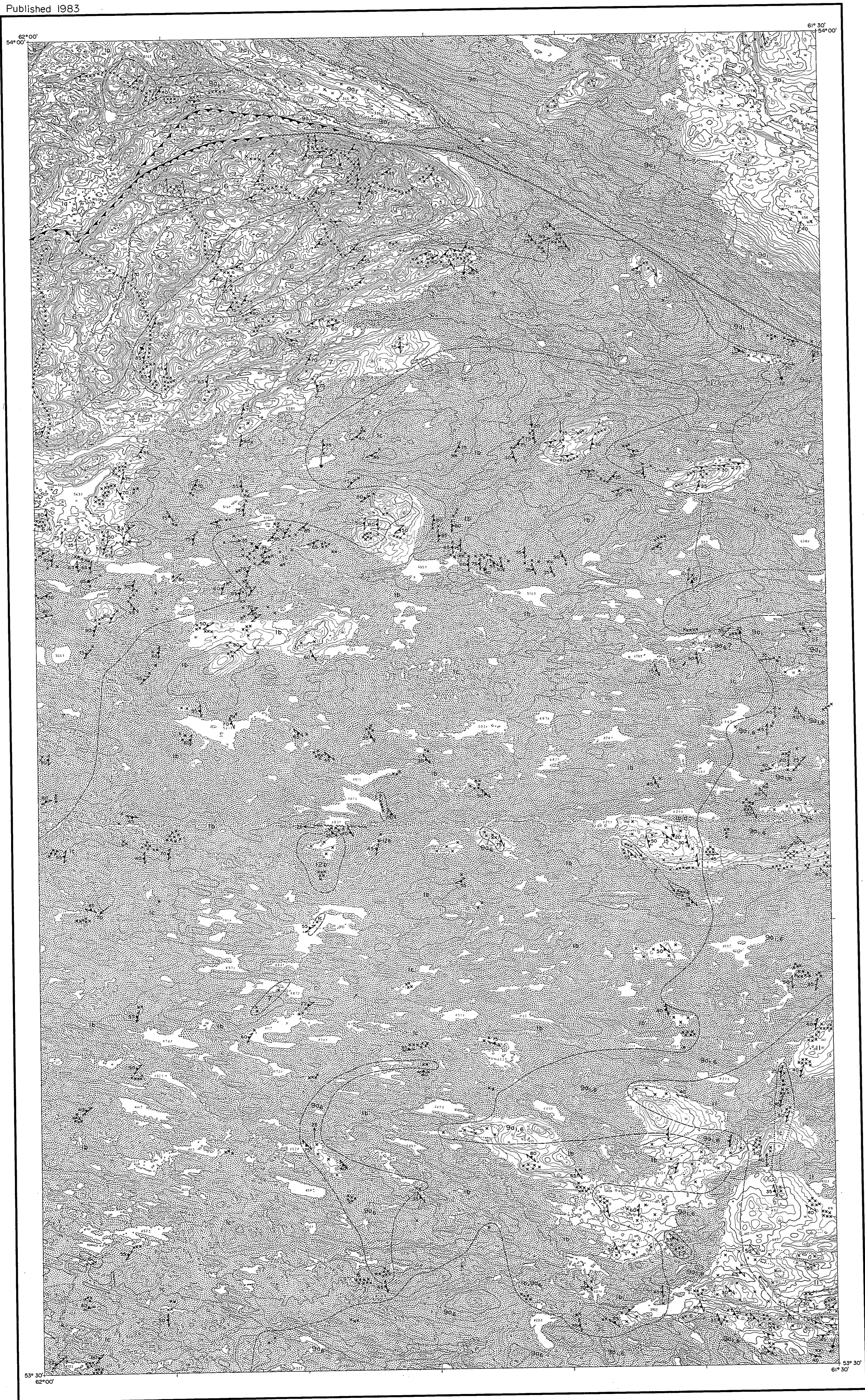


## GEOLOGY, MOUNTAINEER LAKES — EAST RED WINE MOUNTAINS AREA, LABRADOR

Scale 1:100,000  


Published 1983



- LEGEND
- NEOHELKIAN**
- SEAL LAKE GROUP (17, 18)**
- 18 **WUCHUSK LAKE FORMATION:** 18a, *Siltstone, shale, argillite and interbedded chert; fine grained quartzite; thin calcareous beds; stromatolites; 18b, gabbro and diabase sills.*
  - 17 **BESSIE LAKE FORMATION:** 17a, *Porphyry cobble conglomerate (derived from Units 9 and 14 and characteristic of the base of this unit); 17b, feldspathic to clean, coarse grained white quartzite; 17c, amygdaloidal to massive green basalt flows.*
- PALEOHELKIAN**
- RED WINE ALKALINE INTRUSIVE SUITE (15, 16)**
- 16 **QUARTZ UNDERSATURATED SERIES:** 16a, *Green pyroxene- and aegirinite-bearing gneiss; 16b, blue-black ophiolite and nepheline-bearing gneiss; 16c, leucocratic, arfvedsonite and feldspar-bearing gneiss ± nepheline, pyroxene, eudialyte; 16d, malinite and nepheline syenite.*
  - 15 **QUARTZ SATURATED TO OVERSATURATED SERIES:** 15a, *Mafic to intermediate peralkaline syenite to quartz syenite; 15b, felsic peralkaline quartz syenite and peralkaline quartz-feldspar porphyry; 15c, peralkaline granite.*
  - 14 **LETITIA LAKE GROUP:** 14a, *Massive peralkaline feldspar porphyry, peralkaline quartz-feldspar porphyry (contains xenoliths of Unit 4); 14b, massive porphyritic peralkaline rhyolite, banded peralkaline rhyolite, crystal and ignimbritic tuffs; 14c, regolith; oxidized peralkaline volcanic rocks, oxidized and hematized peralkaline quartz-feldspar porphyry, magnetite-bearing grit, muscovite, sericite schist.*
  - 13 **SHABOGAMO GABBRO:** *Medium to coarse grained, olivine-bearing leucogabbro exhibiting fresh igneous texture.*
  - 12 **GABBRO:** 12a, *Massive to foliated hornblende gabbro and diabase exhibiting igneous texture; 12b, amphibolite exhibiting relict igneous texture.*
  - 11 **SUSAN RIVER QUARTZ DIORITE:** *Massive igneous to gneissic textured body of quartz diorite composition.*
  - 10 *Coarse grained massive amphibolite.*
  - 9 **NORTH POLE BROOK INTRUSIVE SUITE:** 9a, *Biotite granite to granodiorite; 9a<sub>1</sub>, megacrystic; 9a<sub>2</sub>, hornblende-bearing; 9a<sub>3</sub>, muscovite-bearing; 9a<sub>4</sub>, garnet-bearing; 9a<sub>5</sub>, recrystallized; 9a<sub>6</sub>, gneissose equivalents of above units; 9b, quartz monzonite to quartz monzodiorite; 9c, monzonite; 9d, quartz diorite to diorite.*
- PALEOHELKIAN - APHEBIAN**
- 8 *Cataclastic hypersthene granite, hypersthene monzodiorite, hypersthene, quartz monzodiorite, charnockitic gneiss.*
  - 7 **BEAVER RIVER GNEISS:** *Banded to massive, medium grained, pyroxene, garnet amphibolite.*
  - 6 **GABBRO AND GABBROGRITE:** *Fine to medium grained, massive to foliated and recrystallized, pyroxene-bearing gabbro, leucogabbro, norite, diabase.*
- APHEBIAN**
- 5 **ANDESITE:** *Dark green equigranular rock occurring as roof pendants in Unit 9.*
  - 4 **PORPHYRITIC RHYODACITE:** *Aegirine-, riebeckite-bearing (may be fenitized equivalent of Unit 5).*
  - 3 **FOLIATED GRANITE:** 3a, *Porphyritic; 3b, aplitic.*
  - 2 **WAPUSTAN RIVER METAMORPHIC SUITE:** 2a, *Banded muscovite-biotite quartzofeldspathic gneiss; 2b, pelitic schist, metagraywacke, metaquartzite; 2c, mafic metavolcanic rocks; 2d, amphibolite (metadiabase).*
  - 1 **DISAPPOINTMENT LAKE GNEISS:** 1a, *Pink to beige, banded sapphire-hypersthene-sillimanite-biotite ± garnet quartzofeldspathic gneiss containing amphibolite pods and metabase dikes; 1b, banded, pink sillimanite-kyanite-biotite ± garnet quartzofeldspathic gneiss containing amphibolite pods and metabase dikes; 1c, siliceous, white kyanite-sillimanite-biotite-muscovite ± garnet gneiss and schist; 1d, amphibolite (metadiabase); 1e, chlorite-biotite-muscovite schist.*

SYMBOLS

Area of glacial drift	
Area of bedrock outcrop, minor bedrock outcrop	
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, horizontal, overturned)	
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
Primary igneous flow banding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
Foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
Crenulation foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
Gneissic banding, foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
Jointing (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
Lineation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
Minor fold axis (inclined, vertical, horizontal)	
S - folds, Z - folds	
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Thrust fault, teeth in direction of dip (defined, approximate, assumed)	
Antiform (horizontal, plunging, overturned)	
Synform (horizontal, plunging, overturned)	
Glacial striae (direction of ice movement known, unknown)	
Esker (direction of flow known, unknown)	
Mineral occurrence, showing	
Northern limit of occurrence of stilpnomelane in Letitia Lake Group	
Road	
Geochronological sample locality	

Geology by A. Thomas, V. Jackson and G. Finn (1980).

Geological cartography by Drafting Section, Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Publications and Information Section, Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, P.O. Box 4750, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Base maps reduced from 1:50,000 scale NTS sheets published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

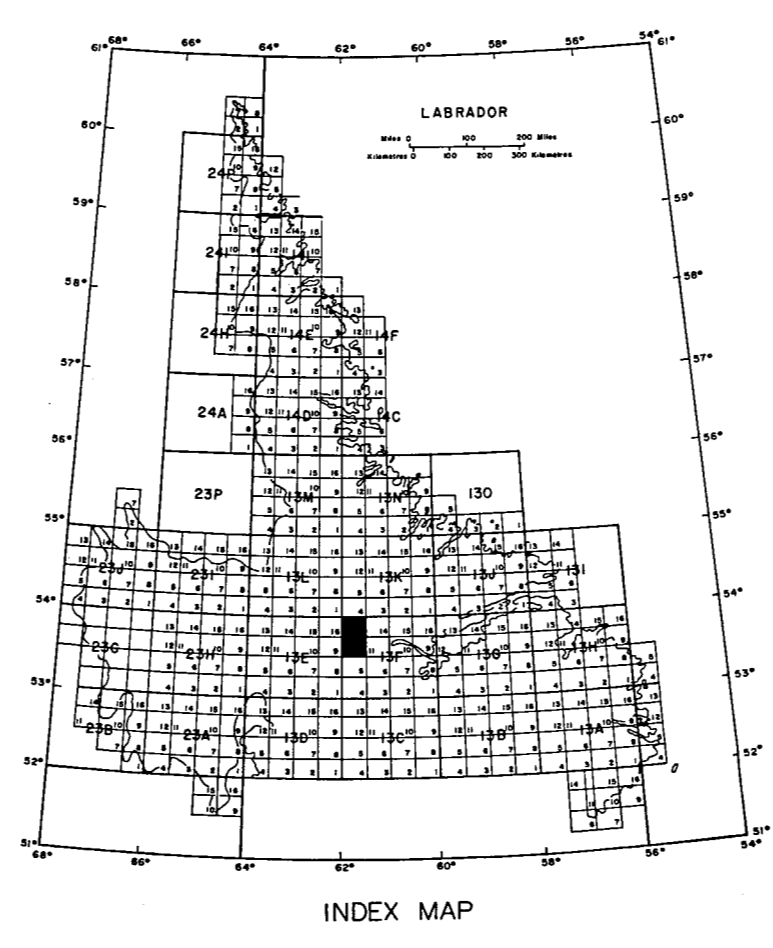
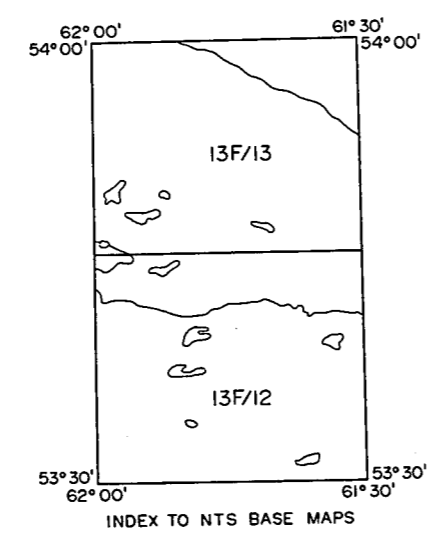
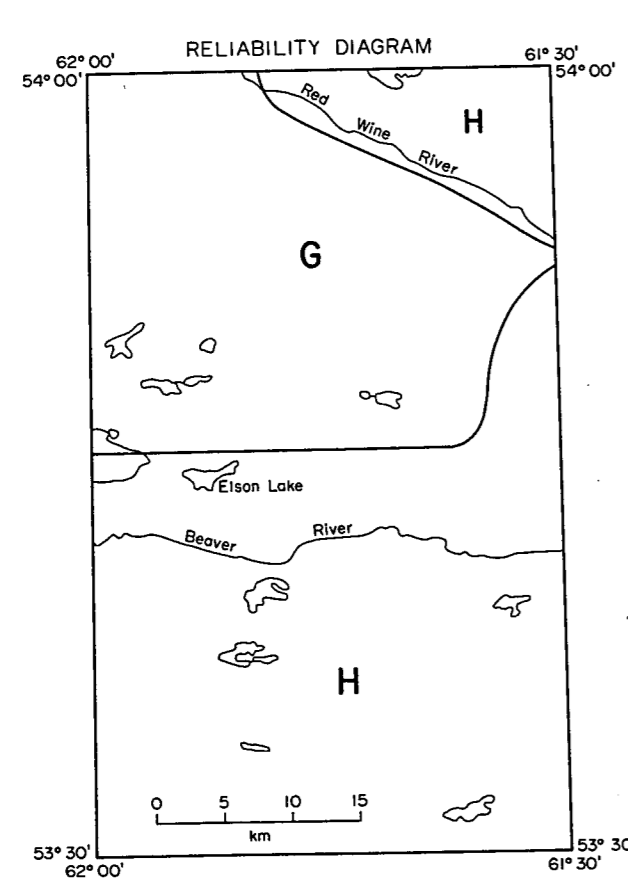
Approximate magnetic declination, 1975, at centre of map, 32° 23' W, decreasing 5.4' annually.

Elevations in metres above mean sea level.

Contour interval 10 metres.

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MAP 83-33



C - Compilation  
 G - Ground traverses  
 H - Helicopter reconnaissance