

LEGEND

- Published 1985
- Allochthonous Units
- LOWER PROTEROZOIC (APHEBIAN)**
- 21 Granitoid intrusions: 21a, foliated to gneissic, biotite- or hornblende-bearing granodiorite to quartz monzonite and rare monzonite, generally fine- to medium-grained; 21b, foliated K-feldspar-megacrystic granodiorite.
 - 20 Gabbroid intrusions: variably deformed and recrystallized meta-leucogabbroic to metamorphic rocks, frequently with corona textures. Generally medium- to coarse-grained.
 - 19 Quartzofeldspathic Gneisses: upper amphibolite facies, banded, migmatitic rocks, composed of medium-grained, quartz-K-feldspar-plagioclase leucosomes separated by thin, fine-grained matrix seams of biotite, sillimanite (rarely kyanite), magnetite, local garnet and rare spinel.
- Autochthonous and Parautochthonous Units
- MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC (HELIKIAN)**
- 18 Shabogamo Intrusive Suite: 18a, mesogabbro and melanorite with relict igneous texture; 18b, amphibolite and hornblende-plagioclase ± biotite schist; 18c, actinolite-biotite-chlorite-plagioclase schist; 18d, metadiorite to granodiorite; 18e, megacrystic; 18f, very fine-grained mesogabbro, 18g, megacrystic and tab-actinolite schist.
 - 17 Sims Formation: 17a, arkose; 17b, orthoquartzite; 17c, conglomerate.
- LOWER TO MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC**
- 16 Granitoid intrusions: 16a, grey, megacrystic granite (including the Sandgirt pluton); 16b, pink, plagioclase-porphyratic quartz monzonite (Atlokuak River pluton); 16c, microgranite, aplite; 16d, grey granodiorite; 16e, equigranular granite to quartz monzonite, generally pink.
 - 15 Blueberry Lake group: 15a, felsic volcanic rocks, predominantly rhyolite and rhyodacite; 15b, basaltic to intermediate volcanics; 15c, felsic crystal and crystal-litic tuffs; 15d, tuffaceous sandstone and greywacke, minor phyllite and slate; 15e, polymictic conglomerate; 15f, porphyritic tuffite.
- LOWER PROTEROZOIC (APHEBIAN)**
- 14 Montserrat Intrusive Suite: gabbro, mesogabbro and amphibolite, locally garnetiferous.
- Knob Lake Group (units 3-13)
- 13 Tamarack River Formation: 13a, green-grey dolomitic siltstone; 13b, red arkose and siltstone, dolomitic arkose and minor pebble conglomerate; 13c, red silty dolomite and arkose; 13d, green and red siltstone, mudstone and minor red sandstone; 13e, red arkose and siltstone.
 - 12 Menihok Formation: 12a, dark grey to black schist, phyllite and slate, commonly graphite-bearing; 12b, quartzofeldspathic schist and gneiss, commonly aluminosilicate and/or graphite-bearing.
 - 11 Sokoman Formation: 11a, carbonate iron formation; 11b, silicate and silicate-carbonate iron formation; 11c, oxide iron formation; 11d, ferruginous quartzite; 11e, quartz-garnet-two amphibole ± pyroxene iron formation; 11f, cherty magnetite greywacke; 11g, cherty magnetite iron formation with tuff bands and fragments; 11h, leached iron formation, original lithotype unknown in some cases.
 - 10 Nimish Formation: mafic volcanics, conglomerate and pyroclastics.
 - 9 Wishart Formation: 9a, coarse-grained, white, crystalline quartzite; 9b, pelitic schist; 9c, quartz pebble conglomerate with pelitic schist matrix.
 - 8 Rose Bay ultramafic eruptions: actinolite-chlorite-biotite ± carbonate ± plagioclase schist, interpreted to be derived from sulfaceous volcanics and volcanoclastic sediments, locally contains recognizable volcanic fragments; occurs as lenticular bodies within units 9, 6, 7 and 11; chemical affinities to melilitites.
- McKey River formation (units 6 and 7)
- 7 Mafic metavolcanic rocks: predominantly with greenschist mineralogy; 7a, with relict pillow structures; 7b, massive; 7c, with relict vesicular texture; 7d, plagioclase-porphyratic metabasaltic; 7e, agglomerate.
 - 6 Metaultrafacious Sediments and Conglomerates: 6a, chlorite actinolite-albite-quartz-epidote schist, may contain considerable carbonate; 6b, volcanogenic conglomerate with chlorite schist matrix; 6c, garnetiferous amphibolite, occurs interlayered with units 5, 11 and less commonly 4.
 - 5 Denault Formation: 5a, dolomitic and calcitic marble with variable content of quartz and calcite minerals, including tremolite, diopside, talc and phlogopite; 5b, dolomitic marble with inter-banded chlorite schist.
 - 4 Attkamen Formation: 4a, biotite-bearing quartzofeldspathic schist; 4b, biotite-bearing quartz-K-feldspar schist; 4c, migmatitic quartzofeldspathic gneiss; 4d, porphyroclastic augen schist; 4e, metagreywacke-siltstone and slate; 4f, grey to black phyllite.
 - 3 Seward Subgroup: pink meta-arkose; conglomerate.
 - 2 Granitoid intrusions: 2a, coarse-grained, alkalic granite with variably developed cataclastic fabric; 2b, foliated megacrystic and equigranular granite and granodiorite.
- ARCHEAN**
- 1a Ashapanji Metamorphic Complex: banded ferromagnesian and granitoid gneisses, typically migmatitic and orthopyroxene-bearing, variably retrogressed in the vicinity of the Grenville Front; 1b, Eastern Basement Metamorphic Complex: granodiorite to tonalite gneiss, minor supracrustal gneiss, variably mylonitized and retrogressed; 1c, amphibolite.
- Note: This legend is common to all the maps in this series. Units without color do not occur on this map.



- SYMBOLS**
- Outcrop, large outcrop
 - Outcrop, large outcrop (compiled)
 - Angular, frost heaved float
 - Unconformity
 - Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Fault, reverse or normal (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Hudsonian lineament (may represent overturned fold axis and/or thrust fault)
 - Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, horizontal, overturned)
 - Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
 - Primary igneous layering, tops known (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Primary igneous layering, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Columnar jointing, vertical
 - Strike and dip of pillows, tops known (inclined, vertical)
 - Strike and dip of pillows, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
 - S₁ slaty cleavage or schistosity (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - S₂ foliation trend
 - S₃ crenulation or differentiated cleavage (inclined, vertical)
 - Clastic banding (inclined, vertical)
 - Lineation or minor fold axis; inclined, horizontal
 - Antiform/synform, with plunge; known, approximate
 - Overturned antiform/synform, with plunge
 - Producing iron ore mine
 - Iron ore deposit
 - Structural trends (from air photographs)
 - Diamond drill hole
 - Mineral occurrences
- cp - chloropyrite
py - pyrite
po - pyrrhotite
mag - magnetite
hem - hematite
- Age dating locality (age in millions of years)
- Method**
- A - Ar/Ar
R - Rb/Sr
K - K/Ar
U - U/Pb
S - Sm/Nd
- b - biotite
m - muscovite
w - whole rock
- z - zircon
h - hornblende
- Drift covered area
- Topographic Symbols**
- Roads
all weather, ungraded
summer only, ungraded
- Earth filled dyke, with water flow control structure.
Roads extend along dyke crest.
- Rock quarry
- Symbols are common to all maps. Not all symbols appear on each map.

Note: Gabbro, Osokmanuan and Sandgirt lakes form part of the Smallwood Reservoir system and have been extensively flooded. The map has been approximately revised from air photographs provided by the Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation. Outcrops shown within the lakes are compiled from mapping carried out prior to flooding.

Geological mapping by ground traversing in areas of abundant outcrop, and by helicopter-supported traversing elsewhere.

Geology in maps of this series as follows: 23B(NE), T. Rivers, 1977, 1979, 1980; 23G(E), T. Rivers, 1977, 1979; T. Rivers and N. Masey, 1979; 23G(NW), T. Rivers, 1979; 23H(NW), R.J. Wardle, 1978; M.J. Ware, 1978; N. Nicol, 1979; T. Rivers, 1979; R.J. Wardle and J.M. Britton, 1980; R.J. Wardle, 1982; 23B(NW), 23G(SW), T. Rivers, 1979, 1980, incorporating the previous mapping of Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, Iron Ore Company of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation and others. Interpretation of 23B(NE), 23G(E), 23B(NW), 23G(SW) by T. Rivers; 23G(NE) by T. Rivers and R.J. Wardle; 23H(NW) by R. Wardle (northern half) and T. Rivers (southern half).

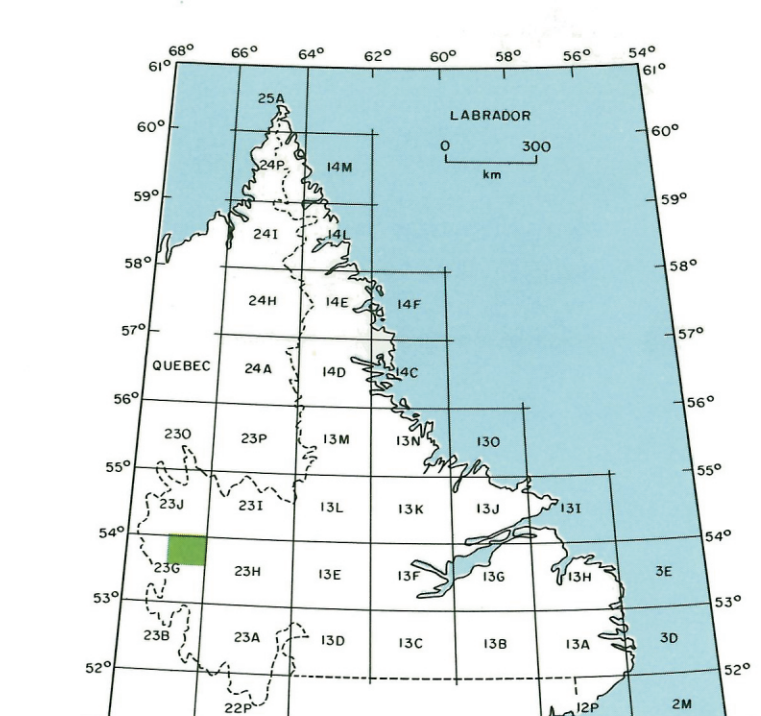
Geological cartography and colour separation by T. Paltanavage and D. Leonard, supervision by K. Byrne, Cartographic Section, Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Elevations given in feet above mean sea level.

Approximate magnetic declination in 1980 was 29° 42' W, decreasing by 4.0' annually.

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**GEOLOGY OF THE
EVENING LAKE AREA,
LABRADOR**
23G(NE)
SCALE 1:100,000 ÉCHELLE
Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 5