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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

LEGEND

CARBONIFEROUS

Cs — Reddish brown to grayish red sandstone and conglomerate.

SILURIAN–DEVONIAN (?)

Post tectonic intrusive rocks

SDPPg — White to light grey, medium-grained, massive, leucocratic muscovite±garnet granite.

SILURIAN: LUDLOW–PRIDOLI

Late tectonic intrusive rocks

STPg — **Trap Pond granite:** Late tectonic (post-D_2) massive biotite granite dated at 423 ± 1.7 Ma (Loc. 34, Table 7).

SILURIAN: WENLOCK–LUDLOW

Wild Cove Pond Igneous Suite

SWC — Small plutons of syntectonic (D_2), peraluminous, biotite-muscovite granite and granodiorite dated at 427.8 ± 2.5 Ma (Loc. 29, Table 7).

SWCg — Massive to foliated K-feldspar megacrystic monzogranite, biotite±hornblende granodiorite, and biotite-muscovite±garnet monzogranite.

SWCd — Massive to foliated biotite±hornblende quartz diorite, monzodiorite, and comagmatic biotite-hornblende-pyroxene alkaline gabbro (theralite).

SWCm — Migmatite in contact metamorphic aureole, includes hybrid gneiss (banded diorite and granitic rocks) and agmatite; dated at 428 ± 1.7 Ma (Loc. 28, Table 7).

King's Point volcanic complex

Synvolcanic intrusive rocks

SGPR — **Gull Pond Ridge pluton:** Sodic amphibole-biotite monzogranite, medium-grained granophyric, dark red, miarolitic, peralkaline.

SKgqs — Fine- to medium-grained granite and quartz syenite dated at 427 ± 2 Ma (Coyle, 1990).

SKsg — Pale reddish brown to brown grey, feldspar±quartz porphyritic syenite and granite (quartz syenite dated at 427 ± 2 Ma; Coyle, 1990).

Volcanic sequence

SKama — **Upper volcanic unit:** Amphibole-porphyritic comenditic ash-flow tuffs, ignimbrite.

SKqfa — Quartz-feldspar porphyritic comenditic ash-flow tuff and breccia units and possible hypabyssal intrusive equivalents forming ring dykes.

SKsqfa — Sparsely quartz-feldspar-porphyritic to aphyric ash-flow tuff.

SKsqfw — Sparsely quartz-feldspar-porphyritic ash-flow tuff.

SKmv — **Middle felsic volcanic unit:** Aphyric to sparsely porphyritic, to porphyritic and lithophysae-bearing ash-flow tuff, ash-flow lapilli tuff and breccia.

SKlax — **Lower volcanic rocks:** Aphyric to quartz-feldspar porphyritic ash-flow tuff and breccia with clasts of aphyric flows, quartz-feldspar porphyry or granite.

Confusion Bay plutonic suite

Synvolcanic intrusive rocks

Sqfp — Quartz-feldspar porphyry sills, dykes and plugs (may be equivalent to SCBd).

La Scie granite

SLSG — Fine- to medium-grained pink biotite granite, locally feldspar porphyritic.

SLSGa — Biotite granite containing abundant mafic xenoliths.

SSIB — **Seal Island Bight syenite:** Gray weathering, fine- to medium-grained, riebeckite-bearing syenite; dated at 426.3 ± 1.1 Ma (Loc. 3, Table 4b).

SRG — **Reddits Cove gabbro:** Dark gray-green, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular pyroxene gabbro. Locally layered with coarse ilmenite.

SDgr — **Dunamagon granite:** Medium- to coarse-grained, pink biotite monzogranite; dated at 427.2 ± 1.4 Ma (Loc. 4, Table 4b).

Cape St. John Group

SCSJu — Unseparated Cape St. John Group; may include clastic, pink-red sedimentary rocks, massive amygdaloidal mafic volcanic, and/or abundant felsic vocanic rocks and metamorphic equivalents.

SLSr — **La Scie formation:** Very fine-grained, homogeneous, white-weathering and dark grey, aphyric rhyolite with well formed flow banding.

SSPm — **Stakes Pond formation:** Dark grey-weathering, massive, amygdaloidal aphanitic and aphyric basaltic flows.

SBCl — **Brent's Cove formation:** White high-K rhyolitic lapilli tuff (recrystallized) with elongate, sericitized pumice lapilli (1–5 cm) and abundant feldspar phenocrysts.

SCPr — **Carolina Point formation:** Brown-white–weathering, quartz-K-feldspar-plagioclase- magnetite (to 0.5 mm) sparsely phyric, welded high-K rhyolitic tuff.

SBPr — **Blanche Point formation:** Fine-grained, flow-banded, white-grey high-K rhyolite. Sparsely porphyritic with plagioclase and small (1 mm) quartz phenocrysts.

SWPr — **Welsh's Pond formation:** Flow-banded, K-feldspar rhyolite grades westward into breccia with pumice, rhyolite and tuff blocks; dated at 426.1 ± 0.5 Ma (Loc. 2, Table 4b).

SLCl — **Little Caplin Cove formation:** Beige lapilli tuff (dacitic to high-K rhyolitic) with pale brown-beige lapilli, with K-feldspar phenocrysts in an aphanitic groundmass.

SAPl — **Armchair Pond formation:** Lapilli tuff with black lapillus, bombs and recrystallized fiamme, locally quartz-K-feldspar-plagioclase-phyric within a white fine groundmass. On Confusion Bay, includes intermediate-felsic amphibolitic schist.

SMPm — **Mathis Pond formation:** Massive, vesicular to amygdaloidal dark green-brown basalt, alkaline basalt, hawaiite, and transitional basalt flows. Comprise mafic amphibolite in the northwest.

SBPt — **Binch Pond formation:** Fine-grained rhyolitic, to comenditic recrystallized tuff with clasts of tuff, feldspar and quartz crystals in a greenish, chloritized matrix.

SGPb — **Goss Pond formation:** Rhyolitic tuff breccia with poorly sorted blocks of basalt, rhyolite, pumice, and tuff in a highly magnetic matrix. Includes reworked epiclastic deposits to the east.

SRCPb — **Red Cliff Pond formation:** Rhyolitic tuff breccia and crystal tuff with jasper, and fuchsitic clasts; coarse, partly resorbed quartz and euhedral K-feldspar phenocrysts, in a beige-orange matrix (locally welded).

SGPw — **Goat Pond formation:** Pinkish-green, rhyolitic welded tuff with scarce, 2–10 cm lapilli in a tuffaceous groundmass; dated at 427.8 ± 0.6 Ma (Loc. 5, Table 4b).

SLPm — **Long Pond formation:** Massive, green-purple, vesicular or amygdaloidal tholeiitic basalt, alkaline basalt, and hawaiite locally intercalated with sedimentary rocks.

SBCs — **Beaver Cove formation:** Beige to red-grey, crossbedded coarse-grained calcareous arkose and pebble conglomerate containing volcanic clasts.

Early synvolcanic intrusive rocks

Cape Brulé Porphyry

SCBd — Quartz-feldspar porphyry, locally aplite, ring dyke.

SCBix — Dykes and plugs of intrusive felsic breccia.

SCBp — White-pink, locally modally layered, quartz–two feldspar–biotite porphyritic monzogranite with a fine- to medium-grained groundmass. May contain fuchsitic xenoliths; dated at 429 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 6, Table 4b); pendants of mafic/ultramafic rocks.

SCBi — Melanocratic, coarser-grained phase of the Cape Brulé Porphyry comprising porphyritic (quartz-feldspar) granodiorite to monzogranite.

SILURIAN: LLANDOVERY–WENLOCK

Synvolcanic intrusive rocks

SMFh — Dark maroon, non-porphyritic, mainly intrusive, comendite occurs as dykes, sills and rare flows.

Micmac Lake Group

Fox Pond formation

SMFi — Red porphyritic eutaxitic ignimbrite (high-K rhyolitic to dacitic).

SMFs — Pink weathering, arkosic sandstone, flat bedded, well graded. North of Flat Water Pond, sandstone is recrystallized and bleached grey-buff.

SMFt — Massive, flinty, dark purplish, lightly mottled trachytic alkaline basalt.

SMFc — Pink-red volcanic rock–derived, pebble to boulder conglomerate. North of Flat Water Pond, basal metaconglomerate contains plutonic clasts and is bleached white.

SMFtb — Alkaline basaltic to mugearitic, lapilli tuff, tuff breccia, well bedded and graded containing abundant broken plagioclase crystals; dated at <430 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 7, Table 4a).

SMFb — Massive, vesicular purplish-green basalt, alkaline basalt, basanite (plagioclase-phyric), and hawaiite. North of Flat Water Pond, metamorphosed mafic metavolcanic units weather medium green.

Strugglers Pond formation

SMSPu — Unsubdivided Strugglers Pond formation.

SMSip — Red, quartz-K-feldspar–porphyritic eutaxitic, rhyolitic ignimbrite.

SMSr — Maroon, massive flow-banded, aphyric rhyolite, with local, basal autobreccia.

SMSi — Flinty, red, non-porphyritic, rhyolitic eutaxitic ignimbrite dated at 442 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 10, Table 7).

SMSb — Massive, green, purplish-green- or purplish-weathering, aphyric basalt. Mainly occurs on west side of Micmac Flat Water fault.

SMSp — Pink, porous-weathering, porphyritic eutaxitic rhyolitic ignimbrite with rare pebble clasts of red chert and fuchsitic serpentinite.

SMSc — Red pebble to boulder conglomerate, basal conglomerate contains clasts of granodiorite, aphyric maroon rhyolite, rare quartz-feldspar porphyry and basalt. Locally overlies plutonic regolith.

UPPER ORDOVICIAN–SILURIAN: LLANDOVERY

SSHg — **Stocking Harbour Intrusive Suite:** Biotite±muscovite leucogranodiorite, granodiorite, tonalite, trondhjemite, and muscovite-garnet leucogranodiorite.

Burlington plutonic suite

SBgdb — Biotite granodiorite-monzogranite dated at 433 ± 0.8 Ma (Loc. 8, Table 4a), locally contains hornblende (or amphibole replaced by biotite), and accessory titanite.

SBgd — Biotite±hornblende granodiorite dated at 441 ± 1.2 Ma (Loc. 9, Table 4a), biotite-hornblende quartz monzodiorite and granodiorite (with relict clinopyroxene) and clinopyroxene-orthopyroxene-tremolite biotite tonalite to clinopyroxene-amphibole-biotite quartz diorite and tonalite.

SBqd — Hornblende-biotite leuco-quartz diorite, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite (with relict clinopyroxene) and biotite-hornblende tonalite

OBgdh — Chalky-weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, foliated to gneissic hornblende-biotite granodiorite dated at 445 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 11, Table 4a).

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

Synvolcanic intrusive rocks

uOqfp — Flow banded, massive rhyolite dyke dated at 458 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 13, Table 4a).

Black Brook group

uOBBu — Unsubdivided, quartzite dated at less than or equa to 457 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 12, Table 7), jasper iron-formation, felsic tuff, and pillow basalt.

LOWER–MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

Synvolcanic intrusive rocks

OSAd — Diorite sills and small plugs.

OSAg — Tholeiitic gabbro sills includes plagioclase±clinopyroxe–phyric to fine-grained gabbro (and diabase). Commonly rich in Fe-Ti–oxide minerals. Thin tholeiitic gabbro dikes cut pillowed boninite in the southern Pacquet complex. The Stog'er Tight gabbro sill intrudes the lower Scrape Point Formation and has an age of 483.1 +8.7/-4.8 Ma (Loc. 20, Table 4a).

Ophiolite cover

Snooks Arm Group

OSu — Unseparated volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Snooks Arm Group.

ORHm — **Round Harbour Formation:** Amygdaloidal clinopyroxene+plagioclase-phyric, tholeiitic pillow basalts and sheet flows; thin red siliceous mudstone interbeds; locally intense brecciation and epidotization. Dark green amphibolite-facies plagioclase-phyric pillow basalts overlie Pacquet complex.

Balsam Bud Cove Formation

OBBd — Thick-bedded conglomerate and volcanogenic sandstone (debrites) with large clasts of pillow basalt; diabase gabbro, breccia, and felsic tuff. Grades up to interbedded turbidites and pelagites deposits, with rare felsic tuffs.

OBBf — Felsic (rhyolitic) tuff, lapilli tuff, flow-banded calc-alkaline rhyolite dated at 467 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 14, Table 4b) overlying Betts Cove Complex; and 470 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 15, Table 4b) age of tuff overlying Pacquet complex.

OBBs — Volcaniclastic turbiditic wacke, siltstone and black, sulphidic and graptolitic (lower Didymograptus bifidus Zone, (Floian)) shale (overlying Betts Cove Complex), lower part is interbedded with flow-banded rhyolite, thin felsic tuffs, and rare basalts. Metamorphosed equivalents (e.g. overlying Pacquet complex) include graphitic phyllite, grey-green metabasalt, wacke and conglomerate.

OVBm — **Venams Bight Formation:** Pillowed tholeiitic basalt and sheet flows; clinopyroxene+ plagioclase±magnetite porphyritic and vesicular (overlying Betts Cove Complex); thin red siliceous mudstone layers. Metamorphosed equivalents overlying the Pacquet complex are green-black, plagioclase-phyric, and thin pelitic layers are grey-green.

Bobby Cove Formation

OBCi — Thin and discontinuous chert, ferruginous chert, and magnetite iron-formation.

OBCe — Medium to dark green, volcanogenic turbiditic wacke and siltstone interbedded with purplish pelagic siliceous mudstones (grey-green at higher grade), phyllite and subordinate felsic tuffs.

OBCv — Intermediate to mafic tuff and block and lapilli tuff, thick bedded, crudely stratified, graded; dominantly pumaceous andesitic clinopyroxene+plagioclase±hornblende clasts, grades into overlying epiclastic unit. Locally interbbeded with thin basalt flows. Metamorphic equivalents (e.g. overlying Pacquet complex) include dark green, banded amphibolites.

OBCf — Felsic crystal tuff, lapilli tuff; dated at 470 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 16, Table 4b) overlying Betts Cove Complex.

OBCc — **Prairie Hat member:** Clinopyroxene-phyric (to megacrystic; 1cm; metamorphic actinolite or hornblende pseudomorphs) crystal tuff (calc-alkaline, basaltic andesitic), lapilli tuff and tuff breccia.

OBCm — Plagioclase-phyric pillow basalt and andesite, calc-alkaline affinity (TiO_2 generally <1.5%).

Scrape Point Formation

OSPv — Mafic volcaniclastic rocks including tuff, lapilli tuff, and epiclastic sandstones and shales, locally interbedded with pillow basalt.

OSPe — Pillowed and massive, plagioclase+clinopyroxene phyric, tholeiitic basalt flows with elevated TiO_2 content (>2%) and light rare-earth element–enriched.

OSPm — Pillowed and massive, amygdaloidal, tholeiitic, plagioclase+clinopyroxene-phyric basalt flows. Amphibolite facies equivalents overlying southern Pacquet complex are grey-green.

OSPs — Laterally discontinuous basal boulder conglomerate with basalt, chert clasts cemented by magnetite. Overlain by thin-bedded turbiditic sandstones, red siltstone and magnetite-hematite ironstone, grading up into green turbiditic sandstone and/or siltstoneand crystal to lapilli tuff. Overlies Betts Cove Complex and is approximatley equivalent to OSPi-OSPx-OSPc in the west.

OSPf — Buff-pink weathering, locally sericitized dacite, rhyodacite, and or felsic tuff dated at 476.5 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 17, Table 4a).

OSPi — Magnetite iron-formation and/or jasper chert beds interbedded with volcanic-derived siltstone. At higher metamorphic grade, jasper is replaced by magnetite and black chert (or quartz). Locally (e.g. overlying Betts Cove Complex), basal sedimentary breccia contains clasts of underlying pillow basalt and chert cemented by cherty quartz and magnetite.

OSPc — **Kidney Pond conglomerate:** Conglomerate containing ophiolitic gabbro, granodiorite, chert, marble, basalt and boninite clasts in black shaly, chloritic matrix dated at less than 479 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 18, Table 7).

OSPx — Megaconglomerate with large clasts and blocks of ophiolitic gabbro in a black argillaceous matrix.

CAMBRIAN: FURONGIAN

Baie Verte Oceanic Tract

Betts Cove Complex, Pacquet complex, Point Rousse Complex, Advocate Complex

ЄBVu — Unseparated ophiolitic rocks, may include ultramafic cumulates, layered and massive gabbro, sheeted dykes, pillowed boninite and/or basalt.

Rambler Rhyolite formation

ЄRRl — Quartz and feldspar-phyric rhyolite and rhyodacitic flows (boninitic affinity) locally interbedded with felsic volcanic, tuff and breccia. Felsic volcanic flows are dated at 487 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 21, Table 4a).

ЄRRt — Felsic volcaniclastic including rhyolitic and rhyodacitic tuffs, lapilli tuff, and tuff breccia; locally strongly sericitized and silicified.

ЄMMm — **Mt. Misery Formation:** Locally spherulitic, amygdaloidal, sparsely olivine±plagioclase phyric pillow basalt and pillow breccias. Uppermost lavas commonly hematized or strongly magnetic (Betts Cove Complex). Locally prominent fault and talus breccia zones; grading up to plagioclase+pyroxene-phyric lavas. Interbedded with boninites in southern Pacquet complex, and at Tilt Cove in Betts Cove Complex. Island arc tholeiitic affinity, low TiO_2 <1.0 %) and light rare-earth element–depleted.

Betts Head Formation

ЄBHf — Thin, rhyodacite and rhyolite flows and lapilli tuff; boninitic affinity.

ЄBHb — Spherulitic, amygdaloidal, sparsely olivine±chromite±orthopyroxene-phyric boninitic pillow lavas with aphanitic dark-green groundmass. Several breccia types occur (Betts Cove Complex), including pillow breccia, fault breccia, heterolithic talus breccia cut by evolved boninites, gabbro or hyaloclastite.

Ophiolitic intrusive rocks

ЄBHbs — Mixed dykes and lavas; dyke swarms with 2–10 m wide septa of spherulitic pillow lavas.

ЄBHs — Sheeted dykes; typically 100% dykes. In Betts Cove Complex includes: recessive chromite+olivine+orthopyroxene-phyric boninitic; sparsely porphyritic red-weathering boninitic, blue-green–weathering diabasic (boninitic affinity); pink-weathering microgabbroic (boninitic affinity); basal and upper contacts are gradational or faulted. Locally, plagioclase-phyric dykes cut aphyric gabbro dykes. In Pointe Rousse and Advocate complexes dykes are diabasic, locally plagioclase phyric and have intermediate-Ti boninitic to island arc tholeiitic affinity.

ЄBHlg — Dominantly massive gabbro-gabbronorite, subordinate hornblende diorite and trondhjemite, locally plagioclase-phyric or layered dated at 488.6 +3.1/-1.8 Ma (Loc. 22, Table 4b).

ЄBHm — Massive medium- to fine-grained gabbro cut by gabbroic dykes.

ЄBHr — Rodingite, garnet-prehnite-diopside alteration of gabbro.

ЄBHgc — Calc-silicate alteration of ophiolite gabbro and anorthositic gabbro including whitish zoisite-prehnite schist and zoisite-fuchsite schist.

ЄBHa — Anorthositic gabbro and trondhjemite, typically altered to calc-silicate assemblage (e.g. zoisite-prehnite) dated at 491 ± 5 Ma (Loc. 23, Table 4a).

ЄBHg — Layered melagabbro and gabbronorite, pyroxenite (includes orthopyroxenite, clinopyroxenite and websterite), gabbro cumulates; cut by gabbro dykes and sills. Includes cumulate with tholeiitic and boninitic affinities.

ЄBHl — Listwenite, carbonatized ultramafic cumulates.

ЄBHu — Layered peridotite includes poikilitic lherzolite, and subbordinate harzburgite and dunite with boninitic affinity, commonly serpentinized; and layered pyroxenite (includes orthopyroxenite, clinopyroxenite and websterite).

Oceanic mantle (Advocate Complex)

ЄMs — Serpentinized ultramafic rock, originally oceanic mantle, but may include layered ultramafic cumulates (ЄBHu). Locally with talc-carbonate and quartz-carbonate-fuchsite (virginite) alteration.

ЄMh — Harzburgite with minor dunite and pyroxenite, partly replaced by serpentine, carbonate, and tremolite.

NEOPROTEROZOIC–(?) LOWER ORDOVICIAN

Fleur de Lys Supergroup (stratigraphic relationships between groups are uncertain)

nPOu — Serpentinized ultramafic rock including brecciated talc- and/or remolite-bearing serpentinite to listwanite, and fuchsite-tremolite schist; tectonized blocks occur as metre- to decimetere-scale lenses in graphitic schist and other metasedimentary rocks; may represent mantle (metaharzburgite), and/or possibly ultramafic cumulates (pyroxenite-websterite).

nPOa — Mainly massive, black-green amphibolite dykes, sills, and pods.

nPOae — Gabbro-eclogite sills and dykes; overprinted in part by amphibolite assemblage.

White Bay Group

nPOWBu — Unseparated semipelitic, pelitic and graphitic schist with subbordinate psammitic, garnet porphyroblastic and mafic schist, minor marble and quartz pebble conglomerate.

nPOPIc — **Pigeon Island Formation:** Garnet porphyroblastic quartz-muscovite semipelitic schist, feldspathic psammite schist, locally magnetite-rich, and graphitic schist.

Garden Cove Formation

nPOGCa — Medium to dark green amphibolite and mafic schist; locally fragmental.

nPOGCm — Mainly marble and carbonate schist; local marble breccia and conglomerate; minor quartzite.

nPOOMa — **Oody Mountain Amphibolite:** Gray-green, medium-grained amphibolite, locally includes screens of granitic gneiss, minor metaconglomerate.

Horse Islands Group

nPOHMP — **Hit or Miss Point Formation:** Buff- to gray-weathering interlayered psammitic, semipelitic, and pelitic schist, minor pebbly psammitic schist.

Eastern Island Formation

nPOEIc — Gray- to buff-quartz-rich semipelitic schist, minor mafic schist and metafelsite.

nPOEIa — Mainly greenschist, minor semipelitic schist and marble.

Old House Cove Group

nPOOHt — Medium- to coarse-grained feldspar porphyroblastic mica schist; tectonite.

nPOOHm — Marble and calcareous pelite.

nPOOHa — Mainly medium to dark green amphibolite.

nPOOHp — Buff- to gray-weathering, medium- to coarse-grained psammitic and semipelitic schist (includes plagioclase porphyroblastic (up to 1 cm), and garnet porphyroblastic units); minor pebbly psammitic schist and graphitic schist.

nPOOHc — **Middle Arm Metaconglomerate:** Polymict metaconglomerate, includes matrix- and clast-supported varieties; interbedded with yellowish-grey psammite.

Rattling Brook Group

nPORB — Unsubdivided semipelitic, pelitic, and psammitic schist; minor greenschist, marble and graphitic schist.

nPORBm — Buff to white marble and calcareous pelite; minor marble breccia.

nPORBg — Grey, brown, and black graphitic schist, locally feldspar-porphyroblastic; sulphidic and rusty-weathering.

nPORBa — Mainly medium to dark green amphibolite and greenschist. Amhibolite is typically massive, medium grained and feldspar porphyroblastic. Contacts are concordant with surrounding rocks, and locally gradational. Bulbous, pillow-like forms occur locally.

Ming's Bight Group

nPOMB — Unsubdivided buff- to gray-weathering psammitic and semipelitic schist, minor quartz-pebble metaconglomerate and semipelitic to graphitic schist containing pods of metagabbro and coarse actinolite schist.

NEOPROTEROZOIC: EDIACARAN

Birchy Complex

nPBFP — **Flat Point Formation:** Psammitic schist including feldspathic metawacke, locally interbedded with semipelite; locally with pebbles and graded.

nPBcp — Calcareous semipelite, typically interbedded at contact with semipelite (nPBp).

nPBp — Graphitic pelite, semipelite, and graphitic schist; commonly associated with tectonic mélange (*see* nPBc).

nPBt — Quartz diorite, trondhjemite.

nPBc — Interbedded psammite, semipelite, coticule, minor metabasalt and metagabbro, and minor intermediate tuff dated at 556 ± 4 Ma (Loc. 24, Table 4a). Locally includes depositional and tectonic melange including a chaotic assemblage of large blocks of serpentinised ultramafic rock (nPOu), tremolite-fuchsite alteration of smaller metapyroxenite blocks, altered gabbro, mafic volcanic rocks, clastic sedimentary rocks, and marble blocks in graphitic to actinolite schist; locally with detrital chromite clasts and chromite-rich beds.

nPBg — Tholeiitic metagabbro, foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, plagioclase+ hornblende bearing dated at 558.3 ± 0.7 Ma (Loc. 25, Table 4a); includes leucocratic calc-silicate layers (originally feldspathic), and more melanocratic amphibolite.

nPBe — Coarse grained mafic metaclastic rocks.

nPBm — Tholeiitic metabasalt, greenschist (likely metaclastic and/or epiclastic) with layers of fine-grained amphibolite, banded amphibolite and metagabbro.

nPBq — Psammite interbedded with thin pelite and semipelite beds.

MESOPROTEROZOIC

East Pond Metamorphic Suite

mPEPm — Dominantly fine- to medium-grained, grey psammitic and semipelitic schist and gneiss, grey banded quartzofeldspathic gneiss, migmatite gneiss, and minor pink granitic gneiss. Paragneiss has a maximum detrital age of less than 1073 ± 19 Ma (Loc. 111, Table 4a) and pink granite gneiss has a crystallization age of 1491 ± 19 Ma (Loc. 110, Table 4a).

Symbols

Lithologic or stratigraphic contact: Defined; Approximate; Inferred

Unconformity: Approximate

Fault or shear zone: Approximate

D_1 thrust or reverse fault: Approximate

D_2 thrust or reverse fault: Approximate

D_3 thrust or reverse fault: Approximate

Normal fault: Approximate

Dextral fault: Approximate

F_2 axial trace of anticline: Upright; Overturned

F_2 axial trace of syncline: Upright; Overturned

F_2 axial trace of antiform: Upright

F_2 axial trace of synform: Upright

F_3 axial trace of antiform: Upright

F_3 axial trace of synform: Upright

F_4 axial trace of anticline: Overturned

F_4 axial trace of antiform: Upright

F_4 axial trace of synform: Upright

Station: Visited in this study

Note: Compiled historical data are shown in purple.

Bedding: 30 Inclined; Vertical; 40 Facing known; 50 Facing known, vertical; 10 Overturned

Pillow facing: 30 Known; 20 Overturned

Flow contact: 10 Inclined

Flow banding: 30 Inclined; Vertical

Igneous layering: 10 Inclined; Vertical; 20 Overturned

Dyke: 10 Inclined; Vertical

Gneissic foliation: 50 Inclined; Vertical

Foliation: 10 S_1, inclined; S_1, vertical; 20 S_2, inclined; S_2, vertical; 50 S_3, inclined; S_3, vertical; 30 S_4, inclined; 20 S_5, inclined

Axial plane of fold: 10 F_2; 30 F_3; 20 F_4; 40 F_5

Fold axis: 40 F_2, U-shaped; 50 F_3, U-shaped; 10 F_4, U-shaped; 30 F_5, U-shaped; 20 F_2, S-shaped; 40 F_3, S-shaped; 50 F_4, S-shaped; 10 F_5, S-shaped; 30 F_2, Z-shaped; 20 F_3, Z-shaped; 40 F_4, Z-shaped; 50 F_5, Z-shaped

Mineral/stretching lineation: 10 L_2; 30 L_3; 20 L_4; 40 L_5

Foliation intersection lineation: 10 L_{0-2}; 30 L_{1-2}; 20 L_{2-3}; 40 L_{2-4}; 50 L_{3-4}

Fault/shear zone: 30 Normal; 20 Reverse; 40 Dextral; 50 Sinistral

Geochronology location: ▼ U-Pb age data in Ma; ● $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$, age data in Ma

Mine: Producing; Past-producing

Drilled prospects

Geochemistry

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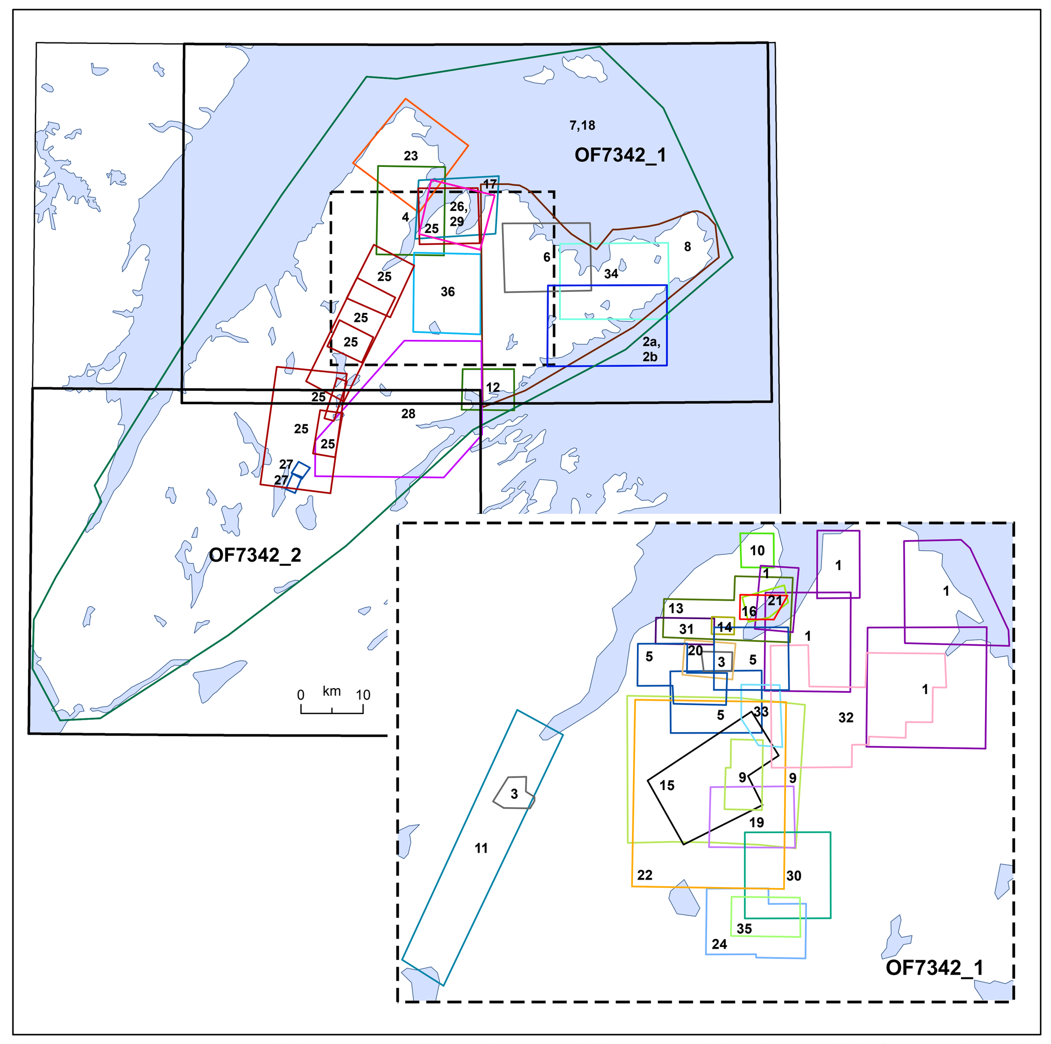

Figure 4. Map sources: 1 = Anderson, 1998; 2a = Bédard et al., 1999a; 2b = Bédard et al., 2000; 3 = Bélanger, 1995; 4 = Bursnall, 1975; 5 = Christie and Dearin, 1986; 6 = Coates, 1970; 7 = Colman-Sadd and Crisby-Whittle, 2002; 8 = DeGrace et al., 1976; 9 = Dimmell and MacGillvray, 1991; 10 = Dubé et al., 1993; 11 = Dunsworth, 2004; 12 = Epstein, 1983; 13 = Evans, 2004; 14 = Fitzpatrick, 1981; 15 = Gale, 1971; 16 = Gower, 1987a; 17 = Gower, 1987b; 18 = Hibbard, 1983; 19 = Huard, 1990a; 20 = Huard, 1990b; 21 = Jourdain and Oravec, 1996; 22 = Kambampati, 1984; 23 = Kennedy, 1971; 24 = Kerr and Collins, 1983; 25 = Kidd, 1974; 26 = Kidd et al., 1978; 27 = MacDougall et al., 1989; 28 = Miller and Abdel-Rahman, 1994; 29 = Norman, 1973; 30 = Piercey, 1996; 31 = Regular, 2005; 32 = Shepperd et al., 1987; 33 = Snow, 1989; 34 = Stella, 1987; 35 = Stewart, 1995; 36 = Tuach, 1976.

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