

LEGEND

ALLOCHTHONOUS ROCKS

LOWER ORDOVICIAN

NORTHWEST ARM SLICE

Structurally overlies Goose Tickle Formation  
**IONA** NORTHWEST ARM FORMATION: Black and bright green shale with blocks of well-bedded units of green chert, hemipelagic buff-weathering calcareous siltstone, pillow lava and massive and coarse quartz sandstone and breccia. Displays chaotic internal structure with resistant beds forming bouldins and blocks within a shaly matrix.

EOCAMBRIAN/LOWER CAMBRIAN

**ECMP** MAIDEN POINT FORMATION: ECMPs Coarse grained graywacke, green-gray siltstone and quartz pebbles conglomerate. ECMPs Massive basaltic flows and pillow lava

PARAUTOCHTHONOUS ROCKS

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

**moth** TABLE HEAD FORMATION: Massive to medium bedded bluish-gray micrite, bioturbated, nodular bedded micrite-biosparite and hemipelagic limestone. Black shale at the top

LOWER/MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

ST. GEORGE GROUP

**lmo** SOUTHERN ARM FORMATION: Bioturbated micrite, medium bedded; minor dolostone. Stromatolite and sponge mounds predominant; black chert abundant. Dolostone with chert at the top. Lateral equivalent to the autochthonous lmoOCC

**IOBI** BRENT ISLAND FORMATION: Bioturbated micrite, massive to medium bedded; dolomitic burrows. Dolostone, finely laminated and stromatolite and sponge mounds abundant; argillaceous and black chert abundant. Locally secondary nodules of dolomite. Lateral equivalent to IOWB and IOBH of the autochthon

UPPER CAMBRIAN

**uCP** PETIT JARDIN FORMATION: Massive bedded dolostone, gray, homogeneous, yellow weathering. Dark gray, brown weathering, dolostone chert, stromatolitic micrite. Minor shale, finely laminated dolostone and wavy dolostone; undivided equivalent to unit uCPad

LOWER/MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

**lmoCHMB** Undivided equivalent of HAWKE BAY FORMATION and MARCH POINT FORMATION: Gray, rusty brown weathering limestone, oolitic/bonolitic limestone; minor stromatolitic mounds

AUTOCHTHONOUS ROCKS

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

**moGT** GOOSE TICKLE FORMATION: Gray-green siltstone and shale, minor brown weathering sandstone and conglomerate at the top; black shale with limestone nodules/beds at the base

**moth** TABLE HEAD FORMATION: Massive bedded, micrite, bioturbated; nodular bedded micrite-biosparite and hemipelagic limestone. Black shale at the top

LOWER/MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

ST. GEORGE GROUP

**lmoC** CATOCH FORMATION: Medium bedded micrite, biosparite, bioturbated, dolomitic burrows. Minor mounds and minor finely laminated dolostone. Locally secondary replaced by dolomite (Pseudobreccia). Dolostone and massive bedded fossiliferous micrite at the top. Stromatolites and chert at the base

**IOBH** BOAT HARBOUR FORMATION: Dolostone interbedded with finely laminated dolomitic micrite and bioturbated micrite. Chert mounds; minor massive bedded micrite. Gray and honey colored, wavy pseudobreccia, chert, pebble bed near the top

**IOWB** WATTS BIGHT FORMATION: Wavy dolostone, brown, white mottled, replacing large stromatolite mounds in the west. Mounds and bioturbated dolostone. Blue-gray and black chert. Thin gray and honey colored micritic limestone in middle of formation

UPPER CAMBRIAN

PETIT JARDIN FORMATION

**uCPd** UPPER MEMBER D: Thinly bedded dolostone, medium crystalline stromatolitic dolostone, chert, chert breccia, pseudobreccia, unit of burrowed dolomite at top of formation

**uCPc** MIDDLE MEMBER C: Thinly bedded dolostone, dolomite, mottled stromatolite, black crystalline dolostone, black shale

**uCPb** MIDDLE MEMBER B: Dermal stromatolite, dolomite, oolitic dolomite, dolomite, thinly bedded dolostone, gray, red and green shales and siltstones

**uCPa** LOWER MEMBER A: Thinly bedded dolostone, dolomite, dolomitic small stromatolite, dark gray sugary dolomite red and green shales

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

**mCMP** MARCH POINT FORMATION: Gray to dark gray bioturbated, fossiliferous, thinly bedded micritic limestone, dolomitic burrows base and top of formation dolomitized, thin shale at base

LOWER CAMBRIAN

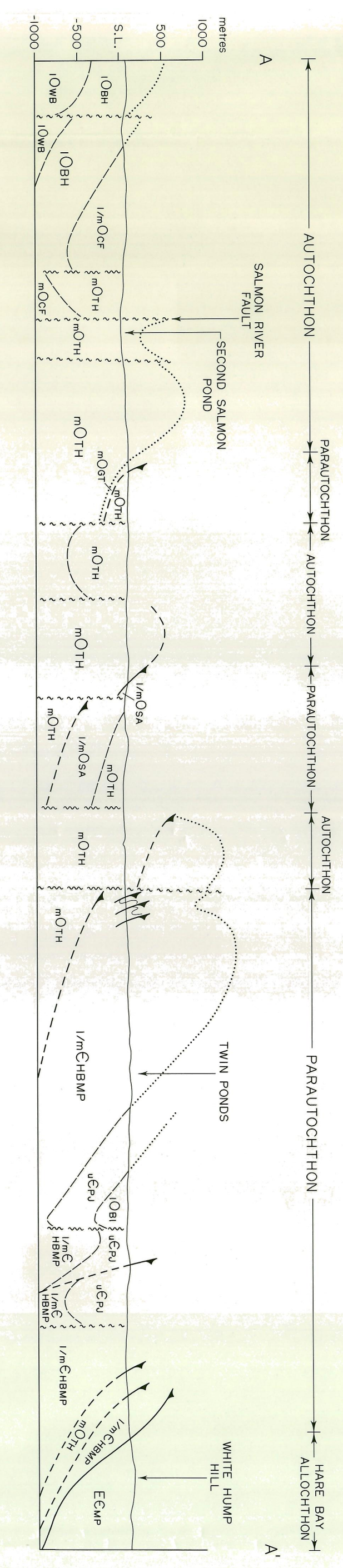
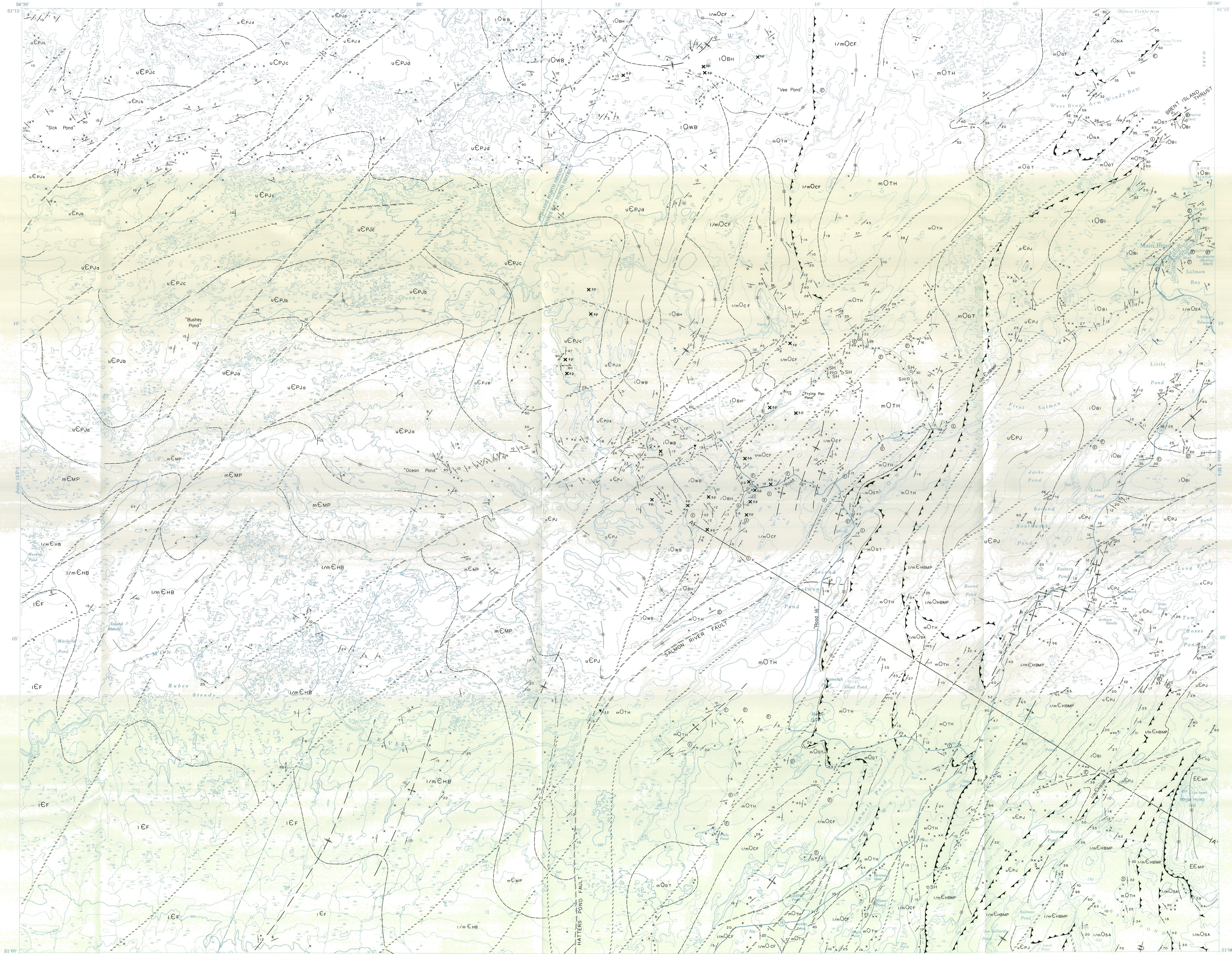
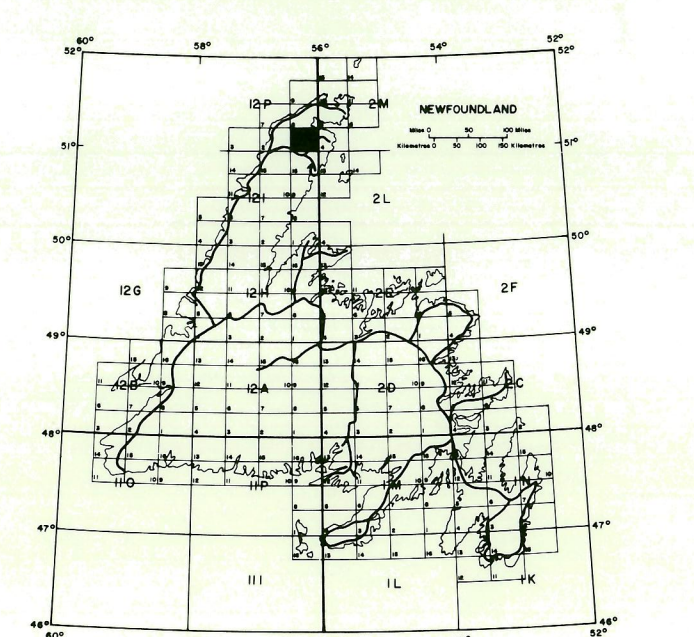
LABRADOR GROUP

**lmoCHB** HAWKE BAY FORMATION: White quartzite, muddy, rusty, burrowed sandstone, glauconitic and aluminous sandstone, black, gray micrite

**ICF** FORTEAU FORMATION: Gray, brown weathering, siltstone and shale and gray to red nodular limestone. Minor massive beds of biosparitic limestone

MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

Sphalerite: *sp*  
Pyrite: *py*



SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	—
Rock outcrop	—
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)	—
Cleavage (horizontal, inclined, vertical)	—
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	—
Thrust fault or reverse fault (defined, approximate)	—
Lineations from airphoto	—
Anticline, syncline	—
Anticline, syncline (overturned)	—
Axial of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)	—
Mineral showing	—
Fossil locality (macrofossil, microfossil)	—
Sinkhole	—
Pseudobreccia	—

SALMON RIVER  
NEWFOUNDLAND  
MAP 82-69

Scale 1:50,000 Echelle



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

Geology by I. Knight, P. Saltman, M. Langston (1979), S. Stouge (1980), S. Stouge & S. Goette (1981).

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 map at same scale published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Elevation in feet above mean sea level.  
Approximate magnetic declination, 1972, for centre of map, 30° 00'W decreasing 3.6° annually.

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