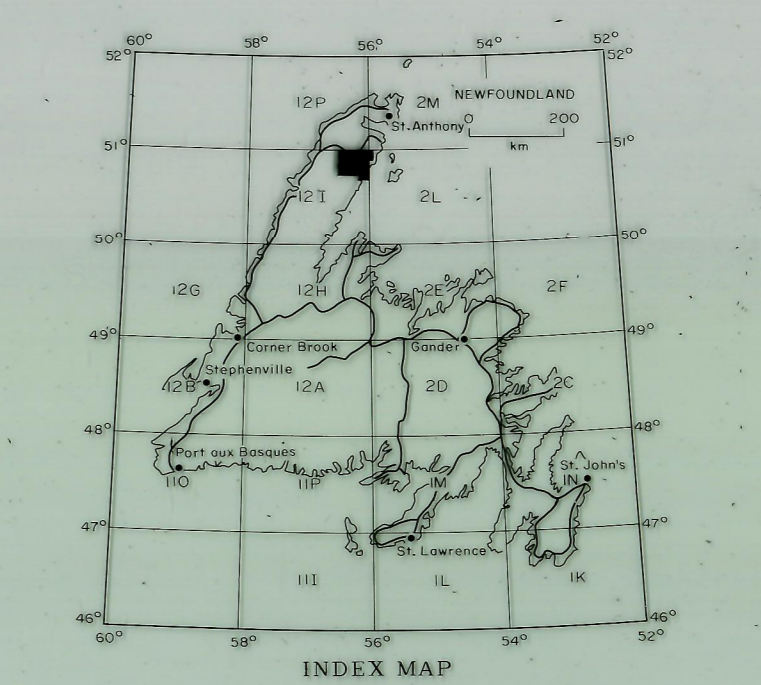




- LEGEND**
- ALLOCHTHONOUS ROCKS**
- HADRYANIAN - EARLY ORDOVICIAN**
- H-2SS/V - Meiden Point Formation: SS - green-gray to red sandstone, pebbly sandstone and conglomerate, thin siltstone and shale; V - basalt.
- AUTOCHTHONOUS ROCKS**
- ORDOVICIAN**
- MOCT - Goose Tickle Formation: (Middle Ordovician) dark gray shale, green-gray sandstone and yellow weathering lime turbidite.
- TABLE HEAD GROUP (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)**
- MOCC - Cape Cormorant Formation: limestone breccia composed of limestone, and shale lithoclasts set in a calcareous shale matrix.
- MOBC - Black Cove Formation: black, gray-tolitic, pyritiferous shale, limestone concretions and thin siltstone beds.
- MOTC - Table Cove Formation: fossiliferous, nodular, thin-bedded limestone and shale.
- MOTF - Table Point Formation undivided:
 TP-1 - Basal, cyclic, dark gray, argillaceous, nodular thin bedded limestone and laminated dolomitic limestone and dolostone, locally basal conglomerate and sandstone of dolostone, chert and limestone lithoclasts;
 TP-2 - Light gray to white, dominantly fenestral limestone, and burrow-mottled and gray limestone.
 TP-3 - Dark gray, thickly bedded, fossiliferous limestone characterized by argillaceous seams, beds of grainstone locally.
- MOTG - Table Head Group, undivided white to gray marbles in parautochthon.
- ST. GEORGE GROUP (EARLY TO MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)**
- 1-20A - Agassiz Formation: light gray to gray dolostones, chert common, interbedded with white, mottled limestone near base and light gray, laminated crystalline limestone upwards; variable in thickness and locally absent.
- 10C - Carcote Formation undivided:
 10C-1 - well bedded, burrowed, fossiliferous and crystalline limestone replaced by secondary dolostone (10C-1)
 10C-2 - basal member of burrowed, fossiliferous, dark gray limestone with some mounds;
 10C-3 - sound member of large crystalline sponge mounds with grainstone and minor burrowed limestone;
 10C-4 - upper burrowed limestone member of thickly bedded, burrow mottled limestone, includes some grainy limestone and rare mounds;
 10C-5 - white limestone member of peloidal grainstone, fenestral limestone, crystalline mounds; apparently absent locally
 10C-6 - metamorphosed to white to gray marbles and dolomitic lime marbles in parautochthon.
- 10BH - Boat Harbour Formation: interbedded, dark to light gray, dolomitic limestone and buff dolostone, crystalline limestone; dolomitization common throughout; matrix breccia bodies (10BHr) locally at base;
 10Bm - interbedded marbles and concretion hoodlinged dolostones in parautochthon.
- 10VB - Watts Blight Formation: dark gray to black, thick-bedded, fine to medium crystalline dolostone (10VB) characterized by light gray to cream color mottling, large crystalline mounds, burrowed carbonates, chert, thin interbeds of laminated dolostones, cephalopods and gastropods locally; light gray limestone at top composed of large thrombolite mounds and grainstone; black thrombolitic and bioturbated limestones in the southeast and parautochthon (10VB-1).
- 10SC - St. George Group, undivided marbles in parautochthon.
- CAMBRIAN**
- PORT AU PORT GROUP (MIDDLE TO LATE CAMBRIAN)**
- Late Cambrian**
- UPJ-2 - Undivided Petit Jardin Formation - Berry Head Formation.
- UPJ - Petit Jardin Formation: undivided, yellow, buff to white weathering, light gray to gray, microcrystalline to finely crystalline dolostone; thick units of brown weathering, argillaceous thin bedded dolostones intercalated with dolostones in parautochthonous rocks; formation mostly structurally thinned in eastern thrust slices and composed of massive, yellow weathering, light gray dolomite marble.
- UPJ-4 - cherty dolostone member (to be called Berry Head formation, UPB) - thickly to thinly bedded, buff to white weathering, light gray to dark gray dolostone with chert common, stromatolitic dolostone common; large mounds of dark gray to black, cherty stromatolitic dolostone at the base.
- Late Middle Cambrian**
- MMP - March Point Formation: dark gray, argillaceous dolostone, argillaceous parted limestone, bioturbated, fossiliferous, oolitic and minor stromatolitic limestone, minor shale intercalated with thin sandstones, dolostones and intraformational conglomerate at base;
 MMP-1 - ribbon limestone, dolomitic limestone and phyllite in east.
- LABRADOR GROUP (HADRYANIAN TO EARLY MIDDLE CAMBRIAN)**
- 1-20BH - Hawke Bay Formation:
 1BH-1 - white quartz arenites, rusty weathering, argillaceous sandstone, siliceous and phosphatic sandstone, black calcareous mudstone-shale;
 1BH-2 - (Shidgas Cove Member) - oolitic, stromatolitic and locally parted limestones, dolostones, purple-brown weathering gray mudstones, thin quartz arenites, phosphatic sandstones and dolostones, karst breccia;
 1BH-3 - rusty weathering, green-gray to gray phyllites with thin rusty weathering white quartz arenites in parautochthon.
- 1F - Forteau Formation: undivided limestone, shale and sandstone.
 1F-1 - lower shale member - basal pink to gray, nodular to massive shaly limestone and dolomitic limestone (1F-1 - Devils Cove Member) overlain by gray to black, fossiliferous shale with minor thin limestone and capped by interbedded gray shale and bioturbated, fossiliferous, argillaceous limestone and burrowed fine sandstone; mostly metamorphosed to slate grade east of the Batters Pond Fault.
 1F-2 - upper limestone member - black shales interbedded with thin muddy limestones and oolitic and fossiliferous, oolitic black limestones, minor calcareous siltstone and sandstone.
- 1B - Beadore Formation: undivided red and gray sandstone, some ferruginous siltstone
 1B-1 - Basal pebbly and granular, friable, brown arkosic sandstones;
 1B-2 - Middle gray to pinkish gray, flaggy, micaceous, very fine grained sandstones, siltstones and some gray shales;
 1B-3 - Upper red arkosic sandstones
- 1LC - Lighthouse Cove Formation: columnar and massive basalt, weathered top; basal quartz pebble lag.
- UNCONFORMITY**
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- PCGR - Pink to red, micaceous, fine to coarse-grained crystalline granite, locally with rafts of quartz-mica schist, banded quartz-feldspathic gneiss and hornblende-biotite-quartz gneiss; PCGR basement gneiss complex of leucocratic to melanocratic gneiss.

- SYMBOLS**
- Bedding (inclined, horizontal, vertical, overturned)..... + / /
 - Bedding (tops unknown).....
 - Cleavage, coplanar cleavage and bedding.....
 - Syncline, anticline, overturned.....
 - Lineation with plunge.....
 - Unconformity, disconformity.....
 - Formational boundary (defined, approximate, assumed).....
 - Fault, (defined, approximate, assumed).....
 - Fault, (dip, downthrow).....
 - Thrust fault.....
 - Lineations from air photos.....
 - Fossil.....
 - Mineral showing..... x
 - Fluorite..... F
 - Pyrite..... Py
 - Sphalerite..... Sp
 - Galena..... Ga
 - Outcrop (may be broken in place)..... x x
 - Areas of rubble outcrop.....
 - Roadstone quarry.....
- Geology by I. Knight, P. Saltman and M. Langdon, 1979; P. Delaney, 1985; I. Knight, 1986; compiled by I. Knight, 1986.
- Description of units given in Reports 80-1, 86-1, 87-1 in prep., Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy.
- This preliminary map may be subject to revision and correction.
- Geological cartography by 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 A1C 9Y7.
- Base map at same scale published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
- Elevation in feet above sea level.
- This project was financed under two Canada/Newfoundland Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreements, 1976-1981 and 1984-1989.



**RODDICKTON
NEWFOUNDLAND
MAP 86-64
Scale 1:50,000 Echelle**

