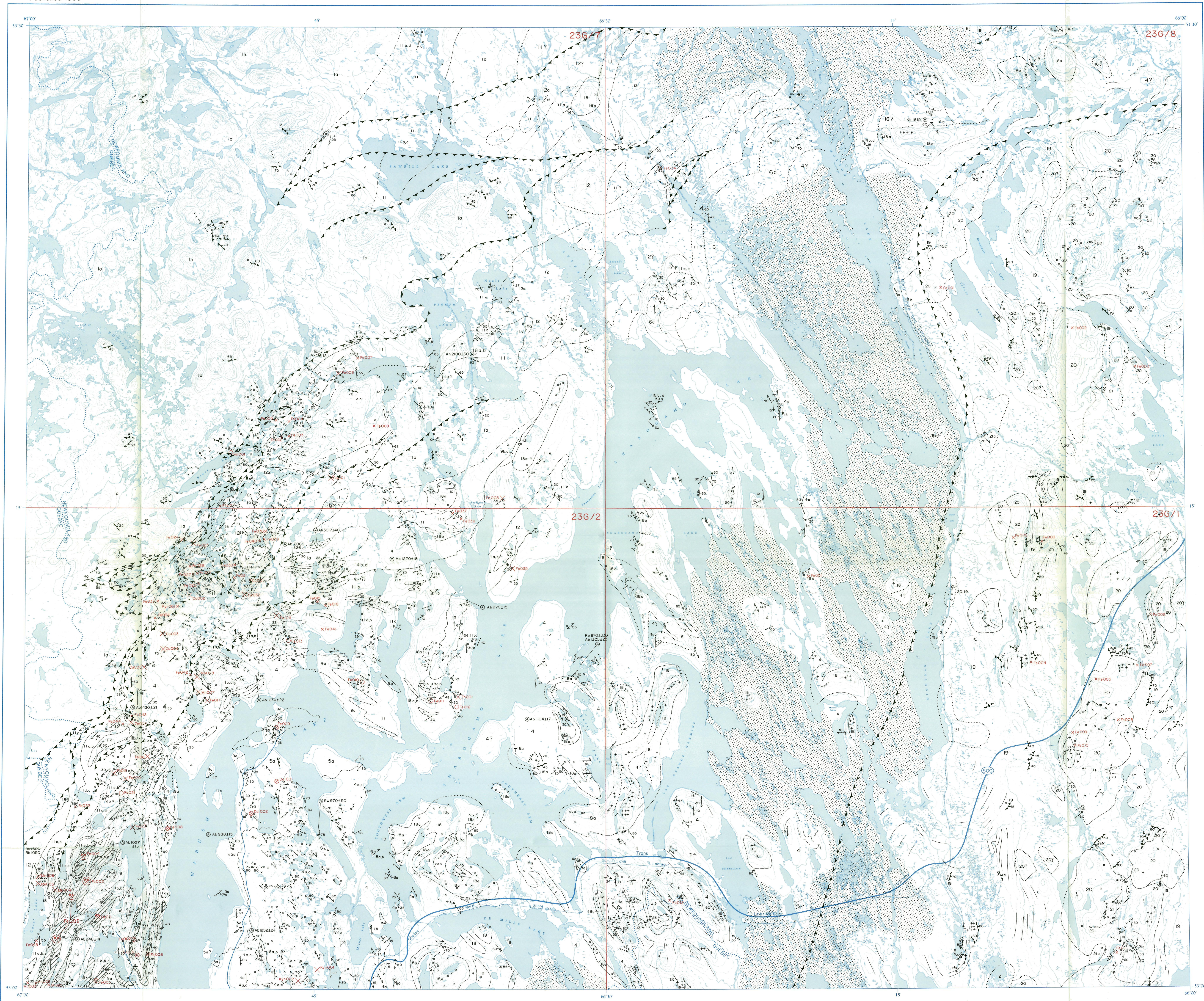


LEGEND

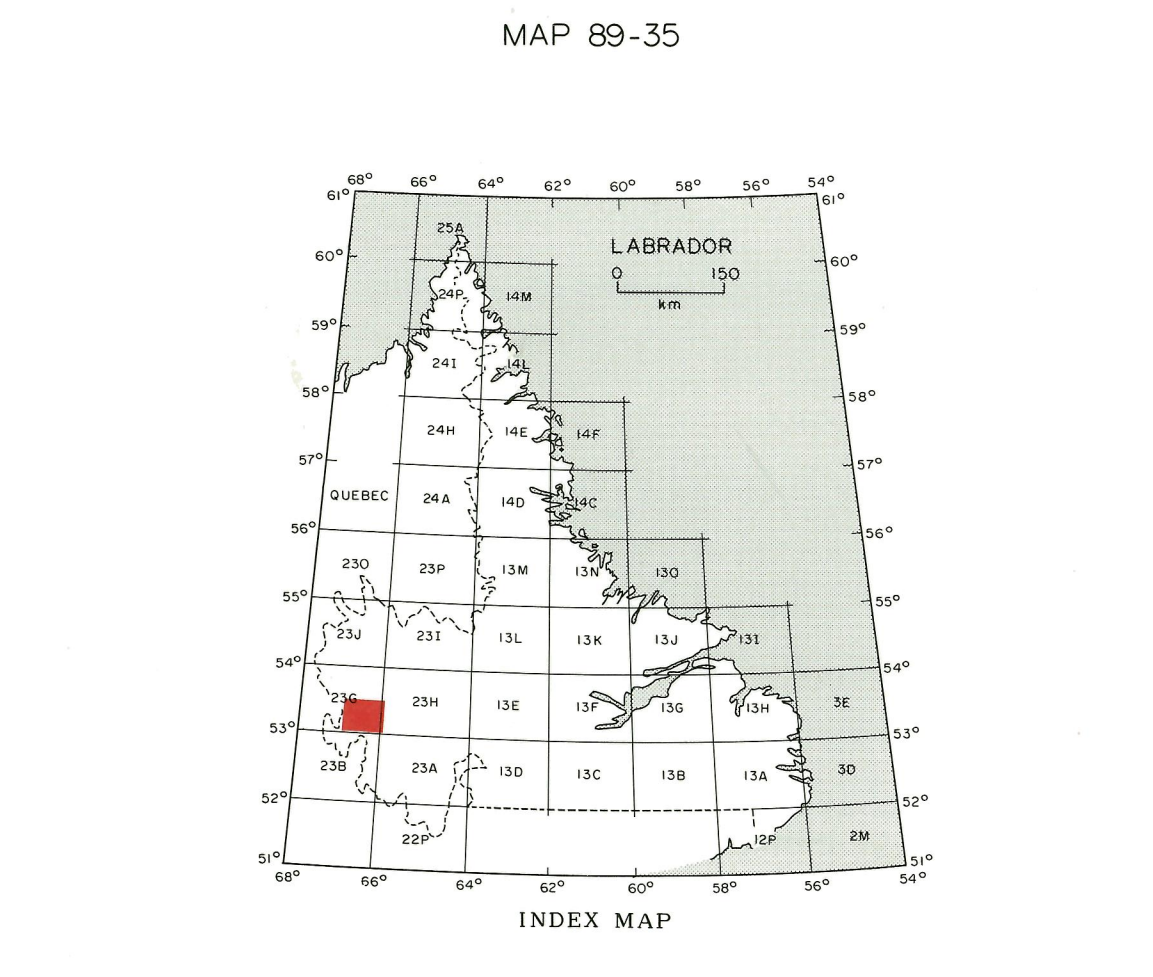
- Allochthonous Units**
- LOWER PROTEROZOIC (APHEBIAN)**
- 21 Granitoid Intrusions: 21a, foliated to gneissic, biotite or hornblende-bearing granodiorite to quartz monzonite and rare monzonite, generally fine- to medium-grained; 21b, foliated K-feldspar-megacrystic granodiorite.
  - 20 Gabbroid Intrusions: variably deformed and recrystallized meta-leucogabbro to melanocratic 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, metagabbro and metarhyolite with relict igneous texture; 18b, amphibolite and hornblende-plagioclase ± biotite schist; 18c, actinolite-biotite-chlorite-epidote schist; 18d, metadiorite to granodiorite; 18e, meta-anorthosite; 18f, very fine-grained metagabbro; 18g, metaepidiorite and talc-actinolite schist.
  - 17 Sims Formation: 17a, arkose; 17b, orthoquartzite.
- LOWER TO MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC**
- 16 Granitoid Intrusions: 16a, grey, megacrystic granite (including the Sandgirt pluton); 16b, pink, plagioclase-sporphyritic quartz monzonite (Atikonak 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 crystalline tuffs; 15d, tuffaceous sandstone and greywacke, minor phyllite and slate; 15e, polymictic conglomerate; 15f, porphyritic latite.
- LOWER PROTEROZOIC (APHEBIAN)**
- 14 Montserrat Intrusive Suite: gabbro, metagabbro and amphibolite, locally gneissiferous.
- 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 algal dolomite and arkose; 13d, green and red siltstone, mudstone and minor red sandstone; 13e, red arkose and siltstone.
  - 12 Menihik 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 Ross Bay ultramafic enclaves: actinolite-chlorite-biotite ± carbonate ± plagioclase schist, interpreted to be derived from tuffaceous volcanics and volcanoclastic sediments; locally contains recognizable volcanic fragments; occurs as lenticular bodies within units 5, 6, 7 and 11; chemical affinities to melilitites.
- McKay 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-sporphyritic metavolcanics; 7e, agglomerate.
  - 6 Metavolcanic Sediments and Conglomerates: 6a, chlorite actinolite-talc-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 Donald Formation: 5a, dolomitic and calcitic marble with variable content of quartz and calc-silicate minerals, including tremolite, diopside, talc and phlogopite; 5b, dolomitic marble with inter-banded chlorite schist.
  - 4 Atikonak 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, alaskitic granite with variably developed cataclastic fabric; 2b, foliated megacrystic and equigranular granite and granodiorite.
- ARCHEAN**
- 1a, Ashuanipi 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.



- 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)
  - S<sub>1</sub> slaty cleavage or schistosity (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
  - S<sub>1</sub> foliation trend
  - S<sub>2</sub> crenulation or differentiated cleavage (inclined, vertical)
  - Gneissic banding (inclined, vertical)
  - Lineation or minor fold axis; inclined, horizontal
  - Antiform/synform, with plunge; known, approximate
  - Overturned antiform/synform, with plunge
  - Iron ore deposit
  - Structural trends (from air photographs)
  - Diamond drill hole
  - Age dating locality (age in millions of years)
- Method**
- A - Ar/Ar      b - biotite      z - zircon  
R - Rb/Sr      m - muscovite      h - hornblende  
U - U/Pb      w - whole rock  
S - Sm/Nd
- Drift covered area

Note: Gabbro, Osoakanman 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.

Note: This legend is common to a series of previously published geological maps (Maps 85-24 to 85-26). All units do not appear on this map.



Mineral occurrence map compiled by J.L. Smith (1989).  
Mineral occurrence data compiled by J.L. Smith (1984-89).  
Geological base taken directly from Map 85-28 (Rivers et al., 1985).  
Geological mapping by ground traversing in areas of abundant outcrop, and by helicopter-supported traversing elsewhere.

Cartography by Cartographic Unit, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, 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.  
Field work upon which these maps are based was financed under the Canada/Newfoundland Mineral Development Subsidary Agreement (1977-1981) by contributions from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (10%) and the Departments of Regional Economic Expansion (45%) and Energy, Mines and Resources (45%) of the Government of Canada.

Geology in maps of this series as follows: 238(N), T. Rivers, 1977, 1978, 1980, 238(S), T. Rivers, 1977, 1978, T. Rivers and N. Masser, 1978, 239(N), T. Rivers, 1978, 1980, 239(W), R.J. Wardle, 1978, M.J. Ware, 1978, N. Noel, 1979, T. Rivers, 1979, R.J. Wardle and J.M. Britton, 1980, R.J. Ware, 1980, 238(W), 239(W), T. Rivers, 1978, 1980, incorporating the previous mapping of Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, Iron Ore Company of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation and others, interpretation of 238(N), 238(S), 238(W), 239(W) by T. Rivers; 235(N) by T. Rivers and R.J. Wardle; 234(N) by R.J. Wardle (northern half) and T. Rivers (southern half).

**MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP**  
**WIGHTMAN LAKE AREA,**  
**LABRADOR - QUEBEC**  
236(S/E)

SCALE 1:100,000 ÉCHELLE

Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5  
Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 5

- Status:**
- 1 - Producer
  - 2 - Developed Prospect
  - 3 - Past Producer - dormant
  - 4 - Past Producer - exhausted
  - 5 - Prospect
  - 6 - Showing
  - 7 - Indication

| Commodity Abbreviations | Rock and Mineral Abbreviations |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cu Copper               | Ag silver-bearing minerals     |
| Dol Dolomite            | hem hematite                   |
| Fe Iron                 | ky kyanite                     |
| Kyn Kyanite             | py pyrrhotite                  |
| Mn Manganese            | ps psilomelane                 |
| Pyr Pyrite              | pr pyrite                      |
| Sil Silica              | mg magnetite                   |
| Zn Zinc                 | mn manganese-bearing minerals  |
|                         | spc specularite                |
|                         | U uranium-bearing minerals     |
|                         | g graphite                     |
|                         | gth goethite                   |
|                         | ni nickel-bearing minerals     |
|                         | U uranium-bearing minerals     |
|                         | Zn zinc-bearing minerals       |

**MINERAL OCCURRENCE SYMBOLS**

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