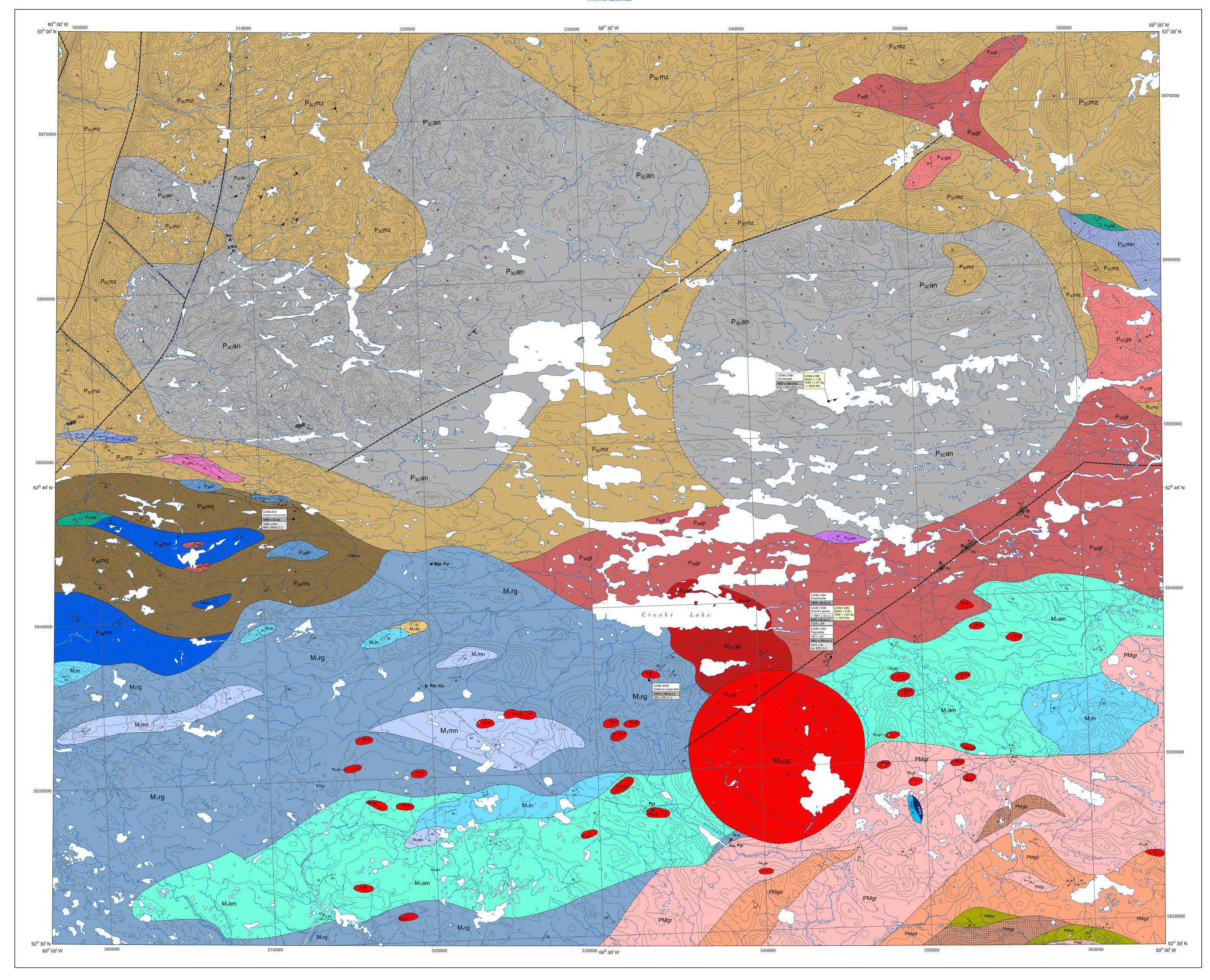


labels applied are based on an awareness of such factors.

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Gower, C.F., Kamo, S. and Krogh, T.E.

Gower, C.F., Kamo, S., Kwok, K. and Krogh, T.E.



**CROOKS LAKE** A preliminary coloured version of this map appeared page-size, together with a report based on data collected during the 1998 field season (Gower, 1999), but additional data were collected in subsequent visits, especially during mapping by C.F. Gower in 2009 and 2010 along Highway 510. The present map also incorporates field data recorded by Eade (1962), making use of original field notes recorded by K.E. Eade and assistants.

The present map is augmented by follow-up examination of stained slabs, petrographic thin sections and whole-rock Geological cartography by T. Paltanavage, Cartographic Unit, Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources. geochemical analyses. U-Pb geochronological results (Gower et al., 2008b), and Nd-Sm isotopic data (R.A. Creaser, unpublished Digital NTS base maps (NTS 13B/11, 12, 13 and 14) used for this map are available from Surveys and Mapping Branch, Natural - see digital database) are also shown. Localities designated as mineral occurrences are based partly on observations made during the 1997 field season, but include earlier discoveries (see Mineral Occurrence Table; current to 2009). Magnetic declination at the centre of the map at the start of 2010 was 22° 18' W. Since the preliminary report, there has been minor re-interpretation and redefinition of geological boundaries and units, mostly Elevations are in metres above sea level. Contour interval is 20 metres. UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) Grid Zone 21, NAD (North American Datum) 27. resulting from additional data obtained during road construction. Other changes result from a compilation approach applied to the

whole of eastern Labrador, and from integration with data from adjacent map areas. Data station locations are based on GPSsupported readings. Geological boundaries are poorly controlled, being positioned from outcrop data and extrapolated using structural observations, regional aeromagnetic data and topographic trends As is characteristic of metamorphic and plutonic terranes, individual outcrops are typically very complex, and commonly embody several different rock types. Generally, the unit polygon depicted is based on what was judged to be the dominant rock type present, but this approach was not universally followed, due to the exigencies of specific situations, such as the need to emphasize minor rock types deemed to have high significance. All rock types recorded from any individual outcrop may be determined by consulting the 'Unit designator' string for that locality given in the digital database. The user is alerted to the fact that, in the digital database, no attempt has been made to reconcile rock names applied to field outcrops, versus those applied to stained slabs, or petrographic thin sections. Differences may be due to subsequent, more refined identifications, but other reasons may apply, such the sample (or thin section) not being representative of its source material. Unit designator and polygon

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Canada. Email: pub@gov.nl.ca.

Labrador, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL, A1B 4J6, Canada. Email: cgower@gov.nl.ca.

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Survey, Mines Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Map 2010-17, Open File

Dr. C.F. Gower, Geological Survey, Mines Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and

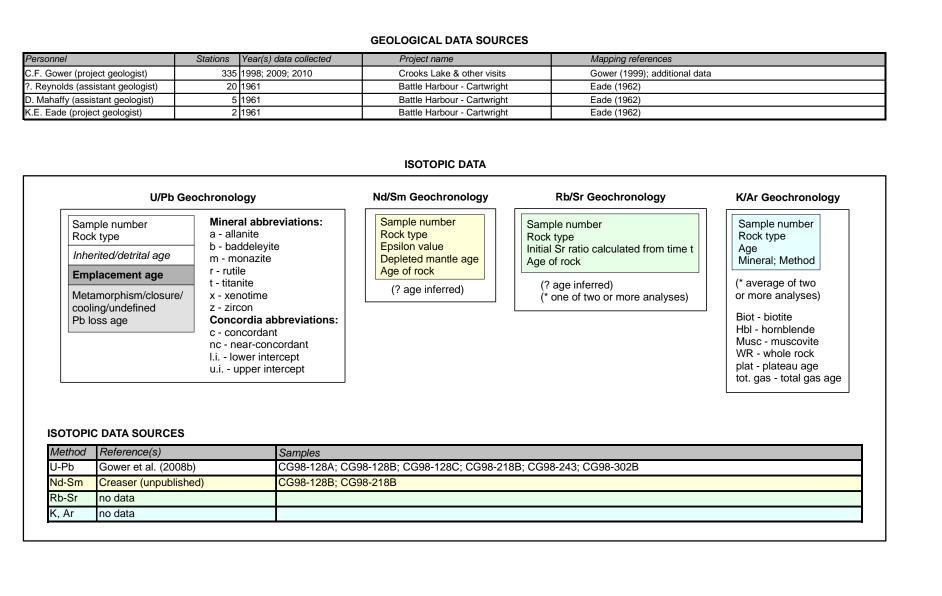
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geoscience Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Mines

Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL, A1B 4J6,

NOTE: Map 2010-17 is one of twenty-five maps on the geology of the Grenville Province in eastern Labrador and adjacent

eastern Makkovik Province produced by the Geological Survey, Mines Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Government of

	MINERAL OCCURRENCE DATA SOURCES				
Inventory No.	Map label	Status	Easting	Northing	Reference
013B/11/Cu 001	Cu, Pyr	Indication	337956	5825587	GSNL (field notes; CG09-013)
013B/11/Pyr001	Pyr,Cu	Indication	333271	5827538	GSNL (field notes; CG10-021)
013B/11/Sia001	Si	Indication	351375	5841675	GSNL (field notes; CG98-121)
013B/11/Sia002	Si	Indication	352939	5842895	GSNL (field notes; CG98-120)
013B/11/Sia003	Si	Indication	356400	5845000	GSNL (field notes; CG98-119)
013B/12/Fe 001	Mgt, Pyr	Indication	320282	5843019	GSNL (field notes; CG98-256)
013B/12/Pyr001	Pyr, Cu	Indication	319715	5835587	GSNL (field notes; CG10-013)
013B/13/Ti 001	Ilm	Showing	308891	5862534	Laracy (1998; Fig. 4)
013B/13/Ti 002	Ilm	Showing	308639	5862735	Laracy (1998; Fig. 4)
013B/13/Ti 003	Ilm	Showing	308715	5863211	Laracy (1998; Fig. 4)



#### MINERAL OCCURRENCE Geological contact ..... Normal fault ... Biotite Strike-slip fault ... Copper Thrust fault ..... ...... Feldspar Fluorite Normal fault reactivating thrust ... \_\_\_\_ Garnet Fold axial plane (1st, 2nd, 3rd generation)\* ......... Limestone Magnetite S-fold axis (1st generation) .... Molybdenite Muscovite Z-fold axis (1st generation) ... Nepheline Dyke (affinity unspecified) ..... Nickel Lead Paladium Pyrrhotite Platinum Pyrite Sapphire Linear fabric (1st, 2nd, 3rd generation)\* ........ Fold axis (1st, 2nd, 3rd generation)\* ..... Dimension stone ··········· <del>--> ---> ---></del> Slickenside ..... Tourmaline Geological data station..... Uranium Vanadium Geological data station (no fabric measured) ..... Bedding (tops known, unknown) ..... Occurrence reported but validity suspect Foliation (1st, 2nd, 3rd generation)\* .... ..... Gneissosity (1st, 2nd generation)\* .... All mineral occurrence and structural symbols do not appear on each map. Igneous layering (tops known, unknown) ...... Vertical structures use 90° dip value. \* Generation of structure only applicable Shear zone (sense of movement unknown, dextral, at observation site.

sinistral, reverse) .....

Mineral occurrence ...

Geochronology location ...

Kilometres

## MAP 2010-17 OPEN FILE 013B/0027 GEOLOGY OF THE CROOKS LAKE AREA (NTS SHEETS 13B/11, 12, 13 & 14) SOUTHEASTERN LABRADOR

LATE PALEOPROTEROZOIC (P<sub>3</sub> 1800 – 1600 Ma) LATE LABRADORIAN GRANITOID INTRUSIONS (P<sub>3C</sub> 1660 – 1600 Ma) e.g., Paradise Arm intrusion and Hawke Bay intrusive suite

## P<sub>3c</sub>dr P<sub>3c</sub>ga P<sub>3c</sub>gd P<sub>3c</sub>gg P<sub>3c</sub>gr P<sub>3c</sub>mn P<sub>3c</sub>mq P<sub>3c</sub>mz P<sub>3c</sub>y

P<sub>3C</sub>dr Diorite, quartz diorite and tonalite; locally grading into leucogabbronorite P<sub>3C</sub>ga Alkali-feldspar granite, granite and quartz syenite forming discrete plutons

P<sub>3C</sub>gd Granite to granodiorite forming discrete unmigmatized plutons

P<sub>3C</sub>gp Megacrystic/porphyritic granite to granodiorite

P<sub>3C</sub>gr Granite and minor alkali-feldspar granite

P<sub>3C</sub>mn Monzonorite and monzogabbro

P<sub>3C</sub>mq Quartz monzonite, including rare quartz syenite

P<sub>3C</sub>mz Monzonite, including minor syenite P<sub>3C</sub>yq Syenite to quartz syenite forming discrete plutons

P<sub>3C</sub>d Unnamed mafic dykes

# LATE LABRADORIAN ANORTHOSITIC AND MAFIC INTRUSIONS ( $P_{3C}$ 1660 – 1600 Ma) e.g., White Bear Arm complex and Sand Hill Big Pond intrusion

cag P<sub>3C</sub>am P<sub>3C</sub>an P<sub>3C</sub>rg P<sub>3C</sub>ln P<sub>3C</sub>lt P<sub>3C</sub>um

P<sub>3C</sub>ag Weakly to markedly foliated mafic granulite, plus leucocratic and melanocratic variants

P<sub>3C</sub>am Weakly to markedly foliated amphibolite, plus leucocratic and melanocratic variants P<sub>3C</sub>an Massive to strongly foliated anorthosite and leucogabbronorite

P<sub>3C</sub>rg Massive to strongly foliated gabbro and norite, commonly layered; subophitic and locally P<sub>3C</sub>ln Primary textured to recrystallized leucogabbronorite and leucogabbro; coronitic locally

EARLY LABRADORIAN MAFIC AND ASSOCIATED ROCKS (P<sub>3B</sub> 1710 – 1660 Ma)

P<sub>3B</sub>ag Weakly foliated to gneissic amphibolite and mafic granulite, plus leucocratic and

P<sub>3B</sub>In Weakly foliated to gneissic leucogabbronorite and leucogabbro; coronitic locally

P<sub>3B</sub>um Massive, weakly or strongly foliated ultramafic rocks, commonly layered and locally

EARLY LABRADORIAN GRANITOID AND ASSOCIATED ROCKS (ca. 1678 and 1671 Ma)

P<sub>3B</sub>gd Foliated to gneissic granodiorite and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

P<sub>3B</sub>gr Foliated to gneissic granite and alkali-feldspar granite, and compositionally equivalent well-

P<sub>3B</sub>mq Foliated to gneissic quartz monzonite, grading into diorite or syenite, and compositionally

P<sub>3B</sub>ya Foliated to gneissic syenite, alkali-feldspar syenite and alkali-feldspar granite, and

P<sub>3B</sub>am Amphibolite skialiths, lenses and layers (mainly remnants of former dykes)

P<sub>3B</sub>mz Foliated to gneissic monzonite and monzodiorite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded

P<sub>3A</sub>dr Foliated to gneissic diorite to quartz diorite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

P<sub>3A</sub>gr Foliated to gneissic granite and alkali-feldspar granite, and compositionally equivalent well-

P<sub>3A</sub>ln Foliated to gneissic leucogabbronorite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

P<sub>3A</sub>ss Quartz-feldspar psammitic schist and gneiss; medium grained and commonly rusty-weathering

P<sub>3A</sub>sx Metasedimentary diatexite; coarse grained to pegmatitic and characteristically white-weathering

P<sub>3A</sub>vf Fine- to medium-grained, banded quartzofeldspathic rocks; locally have lensoid shapes, possibly

P<sub>3A</sub>vm Fine- to medium-grained, banded amphibolite containing quartz-feldspar layers and calc-silicate

P<sub>2C</sub>dr Foliated to gneissic diorite to quartz diorite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

P<sub>2C</sub>gr Foliated to gneissic granite and alkali-feldspar granite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded

Foliated to gneissic syenite to alkali-feldspar syenite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded

P<sub>2C</sub>gd Foliated to gneissic granodiorite and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

P<sub>2C</sub>mq Foliated to gneissic quartz monzonite, grading into diorite or syenite, and compositionally

P<sub>2C</sub>mz Foliated to gneissic monzonite to monzodiorite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded

P<sub>2C</sub>gp Foliated to gneissic megacrystic/porphyritic granitoid rocks, augen gneiss

P<sub>2C</sub>am Amphibolite skialiths, lenses and layers (mainly remnants of former dykes)

P<sub>2C</sub>sc Calc-silicate rocks, compositionally layered, medium grained

P<sub>2C</sub>so Conglomerate and agglomerate, partially of volcanic origin

P<sub>2C</sub>vb Volcanic breccia, angular clasts, grading into agglomerate

indicating felsic volcanoclastic protolith

pods; interpreted as mafic volcanic rocks

P<sub>2C</sub>vp Felsic volcanic porphyry interpreted to be hypabyssal

P<sub>2C</sub>sp Fine- to medium-grained pelitic schist and gneiss

P<sub>2C</sub>sq Quartzite, meta-arkose, thin to thick bedded

P<sub>2C</sub>rg Massive to strongly foliated gabbro and norite, commonly layered; subophitic and locally

P<sub>2C</sub>ss Quartz-feldspar psammitic schist and gneiss; medium grained and commonly rusty-weathering

P<sub>2C</sub>vf Fine- to medium-grained, banded quartzofeldspathic rocks; locally have lensoid shapes, possibly

P<sub>2C</sub>vm Fine- to medium-grained, banded amphibolite containing quartz-feldspar layers and calc-silicate

P<sub>3A</sub>gd Foliated to gneissic granodiorite and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

P<sub>3A</sub>gp Foliated to gneissic megacrystic/porphyritic granitoid rocks, augen gneiss

P<sub>3A</sub>am Amphibolite skialiths, lenses and layers (mainly remnants of former dykes)

PRE-LABRADORIAN SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS (P<sub>3A</sub> 1800 – 1710 Ma) (Age uncertain; certainly pre-1670 Ma, probably 1800 – 1770 Ma)

P<sub>3A</sub>sc Calc-silicate rocks, compositionally layered, medium grained

P<sub>3A</sub>SC P<sub>3A</sub>SP P<sub>3A</sub>SQ P<sub>3A</sub>SS P<sub>3A</sub>SX P<sub>3A</sub>Vf P<sub>3A</sub>Vm

P<sub>3A</sub>sp Fine- to medium-grained pelitic schist and gneiss P<sub>3A</sub>sq Quartzite, meta-arkose, thin to thick bedded

indicating felsic volcanoclastic protolith

pods; interpreted as mafic volcanic rocks

P<sub>2C</sub>dr P<sub>2C</sub>ga P<sub>2C</sub>gd P<sub>2C</sub>gg P<sub>2C</sub>gr P<sub>2C</sub>mq P<sub>2C</sub>mz P<sub>2C</sub>ya P<sub>2C</sub>yq

MID PALEOPROTEROZOIC (P<sub>2</sub> 2100 – 1800 Ma) LATE MID PALEOPROTEROZOIC (P<sub>2C</sub> 1900 – 1800 Ma)

P<sub>2C</sub>ga Alkali-feldspar granite, granite and quartz syenite

equivalent well-banded gneiss

Syenite to quartz syenite Mafic and associated intrusive rocks

P<sub>2C</sub>d Unnamed mafic dykes

P<sub>2C</sub>SC P<sub>2C</sub>SO P<sub>2C</sub>SP P<sub>2C</sub>SQ P<sub>2C</sub>SS

P<sub>2C</sub>vb P<sub>2C</sub>vf P<sub>2C</sub>vi P<sub>2C</sub>vm P<sub>2C</sub>vp

P<sub>2C</sub>vi Intermediate volcanic rocks

Sedimentary protolith

Volcanic protolith

Granitoid and related intrusive rocks

Sedimentary protolith

Volcanic protolith

P<sub>3B</sub>gp Foliated to gneissic megacrystic/porphyritic granitoid rocks, augen gneiss

P<sub>3B</sub>dr Foliated to gneissic diorite to quartz diorite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss;

e.g., Alexis River anorthosite (assigned here although age is uncertain)

P<sub>3B</sub>an Weakly foliated to gneissic anorthosite and leucogabbronorite

P<sub>3B</sub>mn Weakly foliated to gneissic monzonorite and monzogabbro

P<sub>3B</sub>dr P<sub>3B</sub>gd P<sub>3B</sub>gp P<sub>3B</sub>gr P<sub>3B</sub>mq P<sub>3B</sub>mz P<sub>3B</sub>ya P<sub>3B</sub>am

P<sub>3B</sub>rg Weakly foliated to gneissic gabbro and norite

in part derived from leucogabbronorite

e.g., Neveisik Island and Red Island events

banded gneiss

equivalent well-banded gneiss

compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

PRE-LABRADORIAN GRANITOID ROCKS (P<sub>3A</sub> 1800 – 1710 Ma)

P<sub>3A</sub>ag: P<sub>3A</sub>dr P<sub>3A</sub>gd P<sub>3A</sub>gr P<sub>3A</sub>ln P<sub>3A</sub>am

P<sub>3A</sub>ag Mafic granulite skialiths, lenses and layers

P<sub>3C</sub>um Massive, weakly or strongly foliated ultramafic rocks, commonly layered and locally showing

P<sub>3C</sub>lt Primary textured to recrystallized leucotroctolite

melanocratic variants

M<sub>3D</sub>mn Massive to weakly foliated monzogabbro and monzonorite

M<sub>3D</sub>mq Massive to weakly foliated quartz monzonite; mantled feldspar textures

M<sub>3D</sub>mz Massive to weakly foliated monzonite to monzodiorite

M<sub>3D</sub>yq Massive to weakly foliated syenite, quartz syenite and alkali-feldspar quartz syenite

M<sub>3D</sub>gp Massive to weakly foliated megacrystic/porphyritic granite to quartz monzonite

### EARLY POST-GRENVILLIAN INTRUSIONS (M<sub>3C</sub> ca. 985 – 975 Ma) e.g., Beaver Brook and Picton Pond plutons

Dd Sandwich Bay and Battle Harbour dykes

NEOPROTEROZOIC – EARLY CAMBRIAN

NCLc Lighthouse Cove Formation

Bradore Formation (subdivided into L'Anse-au-Clair, Crow Head and Blanc-Sablon members)

CFo Forteau Formation

NCBa: Bateau Formation

NDm Double Mer Formation

NSb Sandwich Bay conglomerate

LATE MESOPROTEROZOIC (M<sub>3</sub> 1200 – 900 Ma)

LATE POST-GRENVILLIAN INTRUSIONS (M<sub>3D</sub> ca. 975 – 955 Ma)

M<sub>3D</sub>gr Massive to weakly foliated granite to alkali-feldspar granite

M<sub>3D</sub>In Massive to weakly foliated leucogabbro to leuconorite

M<sub>3D</sub>gp M<sub>3D</sub>gr M<sub>3D</sub>ln M<sub>3D</sub>mn M<sub>3D</sub>mq M<sub>3D</sub>mz M<sub>3D</sub>yq M<sub>3D</sub>d /

NEOPROTEROZOIC NDm NGi NSb

NGi Gilbert arkose

Nc Clastic dykes

Nq Quartz veins

Nd Long Range dykes

e.g., Chateau Pond granite

M<sub>3D</sub>d Unnamed mafic dykes

M<sub>3C</sub>gr M<sub>3C</sub>ln M<sub>3C</sub>mn M<sub>3C</sub>mq M<sub>3C</sub>rg M<sub>3C</sub>yq M<sub>3C</sub>d //

M<sub>3C</sub>gr Weakly to moderately foliated granite to alkali-feldspar granite

M<sub>3C</sub>mn Weakly to moderately foliated monzogabbro to monzonorite

M<sub>3C</sub>mq Weakly to moderately foliated monzonite to quartz monzonite

M<sub>3C</sub>rg Weakly to moderately foliated gabbro, norite and troctolite

M<sub>3C</sub>yq Weakly to moderately foliated syenite, quartz syenite and alkali-feldspar syenite

# M<sub>3C</sub>d L'Anse-au-Diable, York Point, Gilbert Bay mafic dykes

SYN-GRENVILLIAN INTRUSIONS (M<sub>3B</sub> ca. 1085 – 985 Ma) M<sub>3B</sub>gd M<sub>3B</sub>go M<sub>3B</sub>gr M<sub>3B</sub>yn M<sub>3B</sub>d /

M<sub>3B</sub>gd Moderately to strongly foliated granodiorite to quartz diorite

M<sub>3B</sub>gp Moderately to strongly foliated megacrystic/porphyritic granodiorite to quartz diorite

M<sub>3B</sub>gr Moderately to strongly foliated granite to alkali-feldspar granite

M<sub>3B</sub>yn Moderately to strongly foliated aegerine- or nepheline-bearing syenite

### M<sub>3B</sub>d Unnamed mafic dykes (Makkovik Province and adjacent Grenville Province) PRE-GRENVILLIAN INTRUSIONS (M<sub>3A</sub> ca. 1200 – 1085 Ma)

M<sub>3A</sub>gr M<sub>3A</sub>mn M<sub>3A</sub>gr Weakly to strongly foliated granite

### M<sub>3A</sub>mn Weakly to strongly foliated monzonite to monzonorite MIDDLE MESOPROTEROZOIC (M<sub>2</sub> 1350 – 1200 Ma)

e.g., Upper North River intrusion

 $M_2$ gr  $M_2$ rg  $M_2$ yq  $M_2$ d  $\nearrow$ 

M<sub>2</sub>gr Weakly to strongly foliated granite and alkali-feldspar granite M<sub>2</sub>rg Weakly to strongly foliated gabbronorite (in database only - Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon intrusion,

M<sub>2</sub>yq Weakly to strongly foliated syenite, quartz syenite and alkali-feldspar syenite

M<sub>2</sub>d Mealy dykes

e.g., Gilbert Bay pluton

## EARLY MESOPROTEROZOIC (M<sub>1</sub> 1600 – 1350 Ma) e.g., Upper Paradise River, Kyfanan Lake and 13B/12 intrusions, and Michael Gabbro $M_1$ an $M_1$ am $M_1$ dr $M_2$ gp $M_1$ gr $M_1$ ln $M_1$ mn $M_2$ mq $M_1$ mz $M_1$ rg $M_1$ rg $M_1$ um $M_1$ yq $M_2$ d $\sim$

M₁an Massive or weakly foliated anorthosite to leucogabbronorite, indistinctly layered in places

M<sub>1</sub>am Weakly to markedly foliated amphibolite, plus leucocratic and melanocratic variants; granulite facies equivalents

M₁dr Massive, weakly or strongly foliated diorite to amphibolite, may be metamorphic derivative of monzodiorite or leucogabbronorite

M₁gp Moderately to strongly foliated megacrystic/porphyritic granitoid rocks

M<sub>1</sub>gr Massive, weakly or strongly foliated granite to quartz monzonite

M₁In Massive, weakly or strongly foliated leucogabbronorite and anorthositic gabbro, locally grading into gabbronorite, locally coronitic

M₁mn Moderately to strongly foliated monzonorite M<sub>1</sub>mq Moderately to strongly foliated monzonite to quartz monzonite

M₁mz Moderately to strongly foliated monzonite to monzodiorite

M<sub>1</sub>rg Massive to strongly foliated gabbro, norite and troctolite, commonly layered; subophitic

and locally coronitic; includes recrystallized derivatives retaining igneous textures

M₁um Massive, weakly or strongly foliated ultramafic rocks, commonly layered and locally showing M₁yq Moderately to strongly foliated syenite and quartz syenite

M₁d Mafic dykes; includes Michael Gabbro

#### LATE PALEOPROTEROZOIC AND EARLY MESOPROTEROZOIC (PM 1800 – 1350 Ma) (Ages generally unknown, but ca. 1650 Ma and 1500 – 1470 Ma rocks identified)

# RECRYSTALLIZED IGNEOUS ROCKS

PMdr Medium-grained, equigranular, recrystallized weakly to strongly foliated diorite, quartz diorite

PMgd Weakly to strongly foliated granite to granodiorite

PMgp Megacrystic/porphyritic recrystallized granite to quartz monzonite

PMgr Medium- to coarse-grained, recrystallized weakly to strongly foliated granite and alkali-feldspar

PMIn Medium- to coarse-grained, recrystallized leuconorite, leucogabbro

PMmd Medium- to coarse-grained, recrystallized, weakly to strongly foliated, monzodiorite to monzonite

PMmq Medium- to coarse-grained, recrystallized, weakly to strongly foliated quartz monzonite PMrg Medium- to coarse-grained, gabbro, norite and troctolite

PMtn Medium- to coarse-grained, recrystallized, weakly to strongly foliated tonalite to granodiorite

PMyq Medium- to coarse-grained, recrystallized, weakly to strongly foliated syenite, alkali-feldspar syenite and quartz syenite

SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS PROVISIONALLY ASSIGNED AS PITTS HARBOUR GROUP

PMam Amphibolite; generally thought to be derived from mafic dykes

Sedimentary protolith PMsc Calc-silicate rocks, compositionally layered, medium grained

PMsp Pelitic schist and gneiss

PMsq Quartzite, meta-arkose, thin to thick bedded PMss Quartz-feldspar psammitic schist and gneiss; medium grained

PMsx Coarse-grained to pegmatitic-granitic material (diatexite), characteristically associated with psammitic gneiss and quartzite Volcanic protolith

PMvf Fine- to medium-grained, banded quartzofeldspathic rocks; locally having lensoid shapes, possibly indicating felsic volcaniclastic protolith

PMvm Fine- to medium-grained, banded amphibolite containing quartz-feldspar layers and calc-silicate pods; interpreted as mafic volcanic rocks

# AGE GENERALLY POORLY CONSTRAINED

β Brittle deformation; cataclastic rocks, pseudotacholite δ Ductile deformation; mylonite, straight gneiss

AGE GENERALLY POORLY CONSTRAINED

f k p q f Aplite, microgranite (felsite)

k Carbonate vein p Pegmatite

q Quartz vein

1. Legend is common to all maps (Map 2010-01 to Map 2010-25), but all units do not appear on every map. 2. Uncoloured units do not appear as polygons on maps, but are in unit-designator strings in database. 3. Some mafic dykes also shown as polygons (especially

where orientation is unknown).