



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The White Eagle Falls area (86-F-12) lies at the southeast corner of Great Bear Lake. It is a relatively unexplored area and covers the area between the mouth of the Conjuror River and the mouth of the Calder River. The area is bounded to the north by the Conjuror River and to the east by the Calder River. The area is bounded to the south by the mouth of the Calder River and to the west by the mouth of the Conjuror River.

Geologically, the area is characterized by a variety of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks are predominantly andesitic and rhyolitic, and are associated with a series of north-south trending faults and dikes. The sedimentary rocks are primarily tuffaceous and consist of sandstone, siltstone, and shale. The rocks are generally well-sorted and show signs of compaction and cementation.

The volcanic rocks are characterized by a variety of textures and structures. The andesitic rocks are typically fine-grained and show signs of flow and folding. The rhyolitic rocks are typically coarse-grained and show signs of flow and folding. The rocks are generally well-sorted and show signs of compaction and cementation.

The sedimentary rocks are characterized by a variety of textures and structures. The tuffaceous rocks are typically fine-grained and show signs of flow and folding. The sandstone, siltstone, and shale are generally well-sorted and show signs of compaction and cementation.

The map shows a complex pattern of faults and dikes. The faults are generally north-south trending and range in size from a few feet to several miles. The dikes are generally north-south trending and range in size from a few feet to several miles. The faults and dikes are generally well-defined and show signs of recent activity.

The map also shows a variety of other geological features, including lakes, rivers, and mountains. The lakes are generally small and are scattered throughout the area. The rivers are generally north-south trending and range in size from a few feet to several miles. The mountains are generally low and are scattered throughout the area.

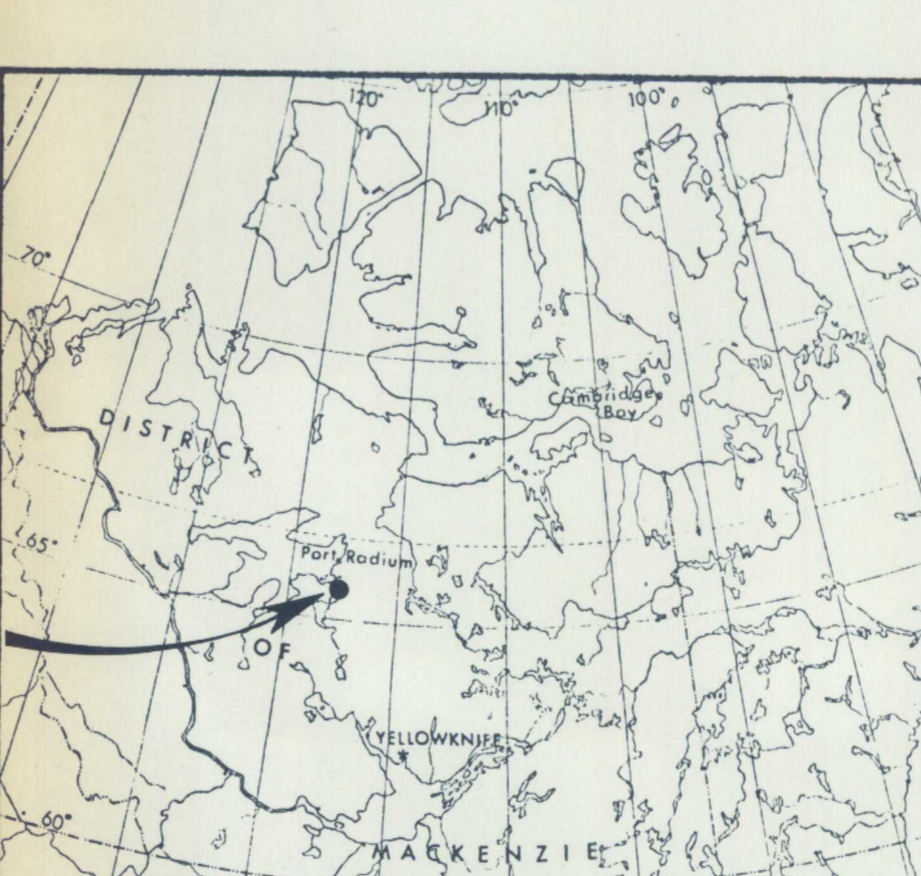
The map is a preliminary edition and is subject to change as more information becomes available. It is intended to provide a general overview of the geology of the White Eagle Falls area and to serve as a guide for further exploration and study.

LEGEND

- 7 Mafic dikes and sills; mainly diabase dikes (7), 7a diabase sills, 7b diorite-gabbro dikes probably older than 7.
- 6 Late granite; mainly red, pink to flesh toned granitic porphyry dikes, dikes with abundant K-spar phenocrysts (6), locally with abundant quartz phenocrysts, 6a fine-grained granite, apparently younger than (5), 6b intimate mixture of 6 with interlocking crystals of other rock types, 6c granitic porphyry sills.
- 5 Intrusive granitic rock; 5a coarse-grained granular granitic and/or quartz monzonite, 5b coarse-grained porphyritic granitic or quartz monzonite, 5c granodiorite, 5d syenite, 5e diorite, quartz diorite.
- 4 Sedimentary rocks, mainly tuffaceous; 4a sandy tuff and tuffaceous sandstones, commonly distinctly layered, 4b argillaceous to silty beds, 4c conglomerate, 4d cherty or limy beds.
- 3 Siliceous volcanic rocks (andesites); 3a flows, 3b tuffs and lapilli tuffs, 3c agglomerate.
- 2 Intermediate volcanic rocks (andesites); 2a flows, 2b tuffs and lapilli tuffs, 2c agglomerate, 2d highly altered intermediate(?) volcanic rock.
- 1 Mafic volcanic rocks; 1a basaltic flows, 1b mafic tuffs and lapilli tuffs, 1c mafic agglomerate.

SYMBOLS

- Contacts: defined, approximate, assumed
- Faults
- Giant quartz veins in fault zones
- Banding, assumed to be right side up
- Oolitic layering
- Mineral foliation
- Close spaced joint sets; vertical, ... lined
- Pulverized dykes (6) too narrow to otherwise differentiate
- Mafic (mainly diabase) dikes (7) too narrow to otherwise differentiate
- Mineral showing (copper, silver, etc.)
- Ossian or rusty zone
- Approximate limits of outcrop
- A few feet of the top area where outcrop is abundant and the ground level is higher than symbol denoted the area actually traversed.
- Shallow
- Extended sand deposits, sand dunes in part
- Basaltic beaches
- Shallow



Geology by R.J. Shegelski and J.D. Murphy (Revised-Redacted April 1972, N.W.T. Geology, R.J. Shegelski and J.D. Murphy, 1972). Compilation, interpretation and geological notes by M.A. Rudolph, 1974. Drafting by E. Taylor, DIAND, Yellowknife.

OPEN FILE

GEOLOGY

WHITE EAGLE FALLS

86-F-12

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SCALE 1:316,800 CHELLE

Meters 1000 2000 3000 4000

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