

Figure 3
Distribution of Silurian rocks in southwestern
Nova Scotia

Miles 8 0 8 16 Miles
Kilometres 12 0 12 24 Kilometres

LEGEND

- MESOZOIC**
- TRIASSIC**
- 9 Arkose, conglomerate, sandstone, shale, basalt
- CARBONIFEROUS**
- 8 Sandstone, shale, arkose, conglomerate, limestone, gypsum, anhydrite
- DEVONIAN**
- 7 Biotite granite
- LOWER DEVONIAN**
- 6 TORBROOK FORMATION: shale, siltstone, quartzite, minor shaly limestone and iron-formation
- SILURIAN**
- UPPER SILURIAN**
- 5 NEW CANAAN FORMATION: breccia, siltstone, slate, andesite
- 4 KENTVILLE FORMATION: shale, siltstone, slate
- UPPER SILURIAN AND EARLIER**
- 3 WHITE ROCK FORMATION: quartzite, slate, siltstone, argillaceous quartzite, conglomerate, greywacke, andesite, basalt, basic tuffs, rhyolite
- ORDOVICIAN**
- LOWER ORDOVICIAN**
- 2 HALIFAX FORMATION: slate, siltstone
- LOWER ORDOVICIAN OR EARLIER**
- 1 GOLDENVILLE FORMATION: greywacke, minor argillite and slate

Geological boundary
Anticline (approximate trace of axial plane)
Syncline (approximate trace of axial plane)
Anticline or syncline (arrow indicates plunge)

Geology by D. G. Crosby, 1949-1950; W. G. Smitheringale, 1956-1959; F. C. Taylor, 1960-1961

Geology compiled by F. C. Taylor, 1963

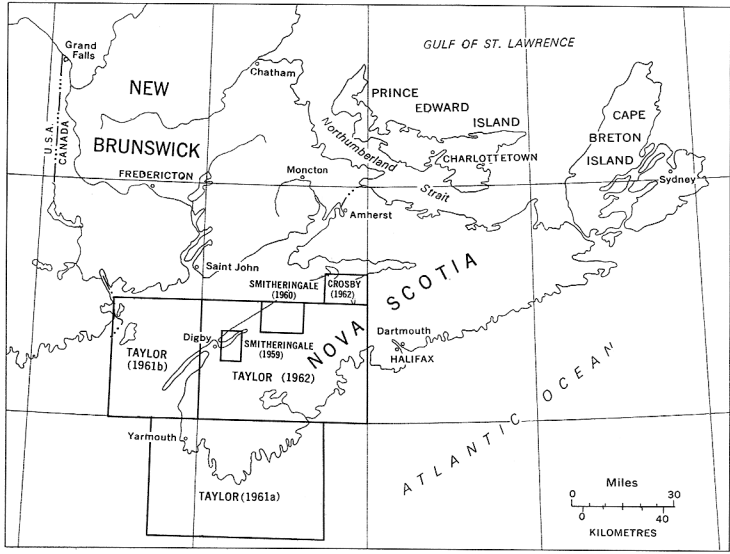
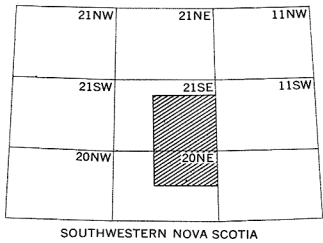
To accompany Paper 64-13 by F. C. Taylor

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1965

Road
County boundary

Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, from maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1961

Mean magnetic declination 21° 27' West, decreasing 0.6' annually. Readings vary from 19° 40' in the SW corner to 23° 22' in the NE corner of the map-area



Index map showing distribution of map areas