GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

Note: These contours are based on a single sample but resampling did not show the same anomaly (see text for further details)

LEGEND

PALAEOZOIC

CARBONIFEROUS
PENNSYLVANIAN
PICTOU GROUP

6	Brown and grey sandstone, mudstone, and conglomerate; grey and red wacke; carbonaceous shale; coal; 6a, includes some Cumberland Group

CUMBERLAND GROUP

5	Brown, red, green and grey sandstone, shale and conglomerate; coal

RIVERSDALE GROUP (including Scotch Village Formation)

4	Grey to black, locally red, shale, sandstone, siltstone, and locally conglomerate; 4a, includes some Pictou Group

CANSO (MABOU) GROUP

3	Red, green and grey mudstone, sandstone, shale, siltstone, and argillite

MISSISSIPPIAN (INCLUDES SOME MIDDLE DEVONIAN)
WINDSOR GROUP

2	Red, and grey, shale and limestone; gypsum, anhydrite, salt; minor limestone conglomerate

HORTON GROUP AND RIVER JOHN GROUP

1	Red and grey sandstone, shale, mudstone, and siltstone; grit, conglomerate and arkose; 1a, volcanic tuff, breccia and flows (in lower part)

Outline of Carboniferous based on "Geological Map of the Province of Nova Scotia", Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, with additions and corrections

Carboniferous rocks . . . . ▨
Geological boundary . . . . ⌒
Fault . . . . ~~~~~~~~
Sampling point of stream sediment . . . . ●
Uranium isograds . . . . ═

Field work by R. H. C. Holman, 1957, 1958, H. W. Little, 1969

Chemical analysis by J. J. Lynch, S. Lindsay

To accompany GSC Paper 70-54 by H. W. Little and C. C. Durham

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Interprovincial boundary . . . . —··—
County boundary . . . . —·—

Magnetic declination 1970 varies from 21° 55′ westerly at centre of west edge to 23° 48′ westerly at centre of east edge.
Mean annual change decreases 4.8′ easterly

Scale 1:253,440
(1 inch to 4 miles)

Published, 1971

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

Figure 1. Uranium in stream sediments in Carboniferous rocks of northern Mainland of Nova Scotia.

Figure 1