

6	<i>CLUFF BRECCIA: red and green angular polymict or monomict breccia; ultramylonite</i>
5	<i>CARSWELL FORMATION: (4, 5) thick bedded to massive dolomite, minor paper thin bedded dolomite, brecciated and/or crystalline in part</i>
4	<i>Slaty thin bedded dolomite, (a) main stromatolite zone, (b) main oolite - calcarenite zone</i>
3	<i>ATHABASCA FORMATION: (2, 3) thick bedded to massive homogeneous cream, pink or orange sandstone, minor shale</i>
2	<i>Coarse red sandstone, conglomerate</i>
1	<i>PRE - ATHABASCA COMPLEX: lit-par-lit gneiss, pegmatitic granitoid rocks</i>

Outcrop, area of outcrop	
Frost heaved outcrop	
Boulder accumulation (probably representing outcrop)	
Geological boundary (approximate, assumed)	
Geological boundary from air photo	
Bedding, tops known	
(horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)	
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined)	
Schistosity (inclined, vertical)	
Gneissosity (inclined, vertical)	
Small fold (arrow indicates plunge)	
Fault (approximate)	
Joints (inclined, vertical)	
Esker	
Linear sand dune	
Contours (interval 100 feet)	
Marsh area	

Geology by W. F. Fahrig, 1961 and K. L. Currie, 1964

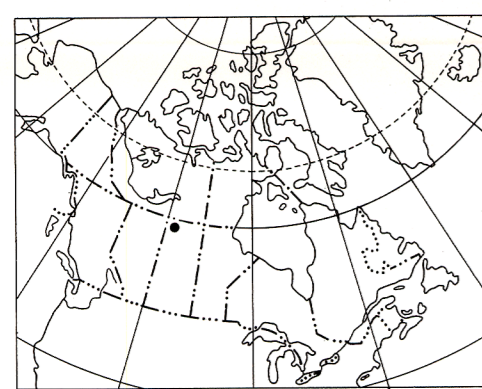
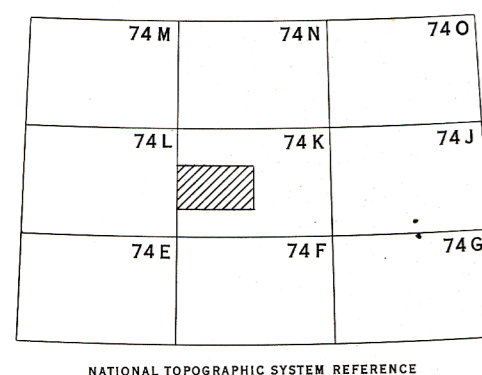
To accompany GSC Paper 67-32 by K. L. Currie

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1969

Base map from part of 1/250,000 map William River, compiled and drawn by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1955, with revisions by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1969

Geographical names subject to revision

Approximate magnetic declination 25°29' East, decreasing 4.2' annually



INDEX MAP

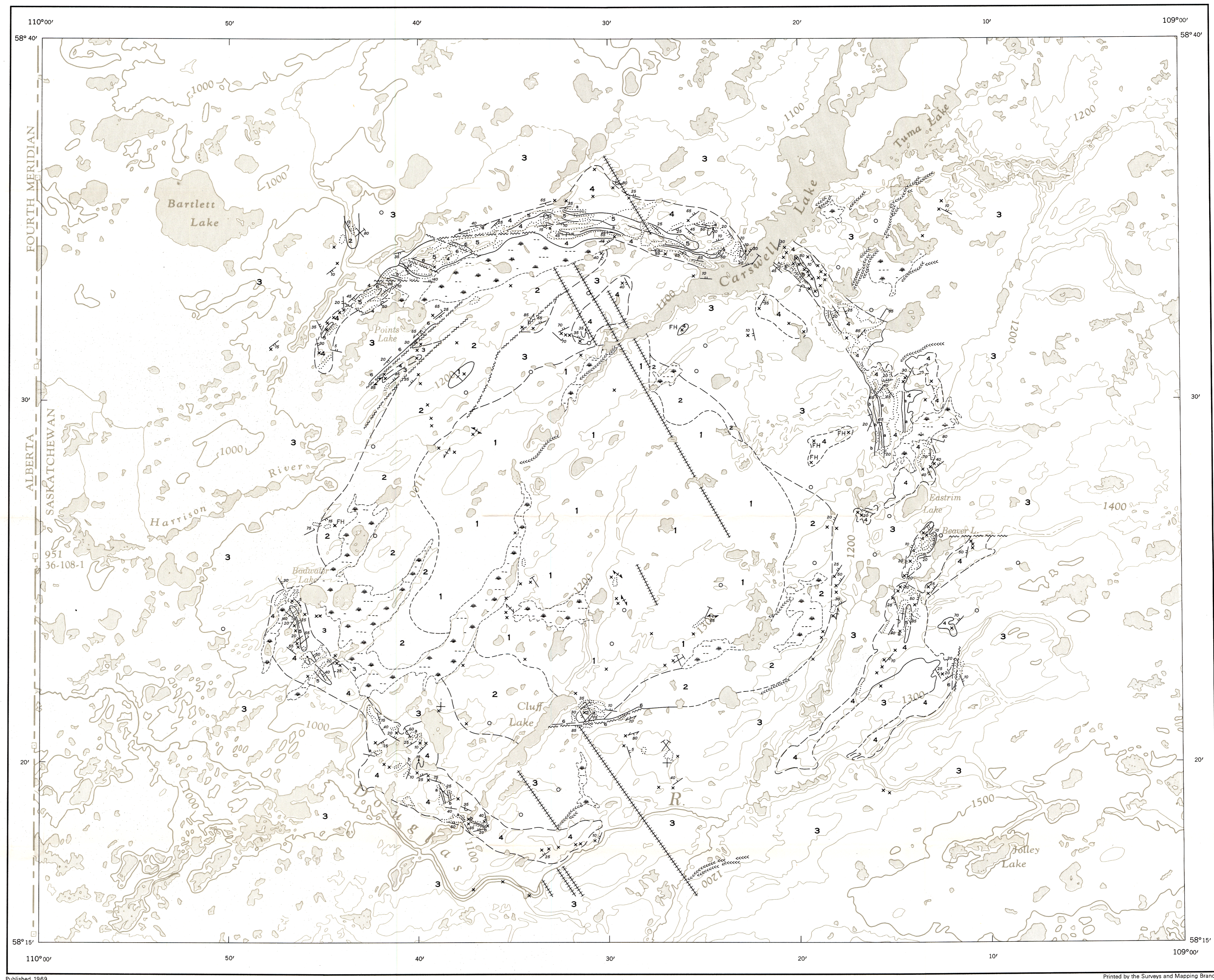
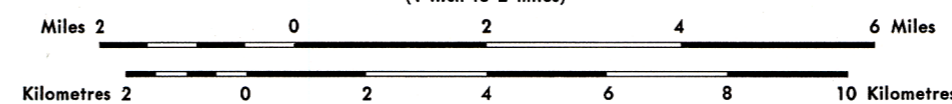


Figure 1. Geological map of the Carswell Circular Structure, Saskatchewan.

Scale 1:126,720
(1 inch to 2 miles)



Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

Figure 1