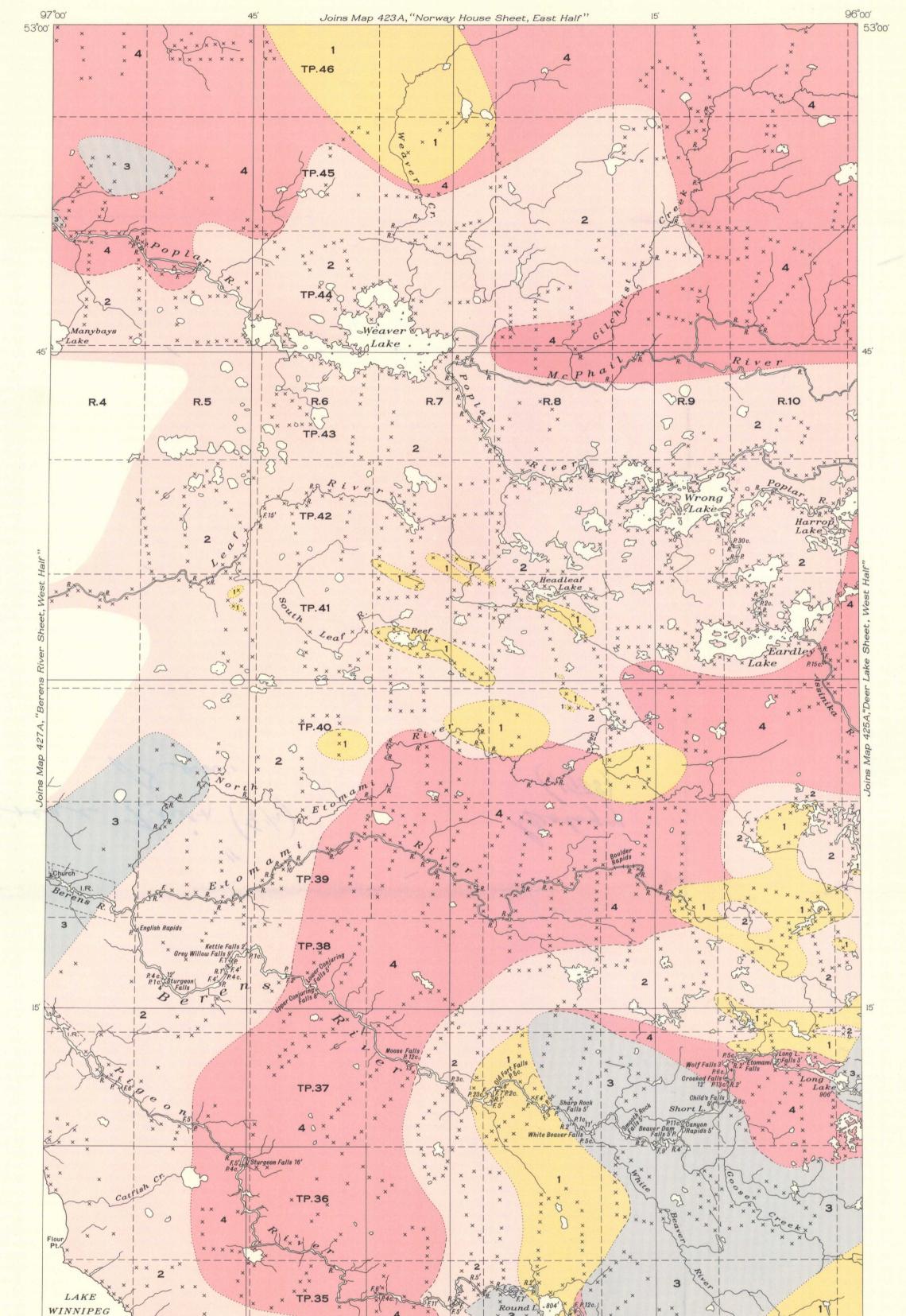
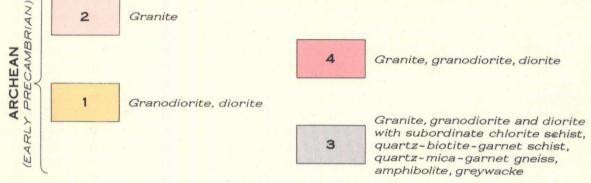
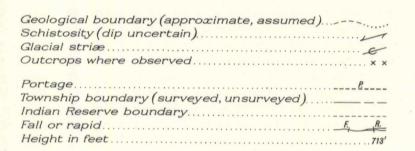
## CANADA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES HON.T.A.CRERAR, MINISTER: CHARLES CAMSELL, DEPUTY MINISTER MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY F.C.C.LYNCH, CHIEF

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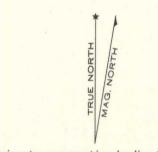
## LEGEND



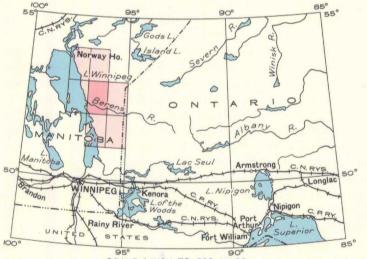


## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Compiled and reproduced by the Bureau of Geology and Topography from information supplied by Federal Government Departments. Geology by A.W. Johnston, 1936.



Approximate magnetic declination, 8°30' East.



SCALE, 1 INCH TO 200 MILES

## BERENS RIVER SHEET

(EAST HALF) MANITOBA

Joins Map 429A, "Hecla Sheet, East Half"

MAP 426A

45

Scale, 253,440 or I Inch to 4 Miles Kilometres

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ACCESS

The area is reached from Lake Winnipeg by way of Pigeon,

Berens, Leaf, and Poplar rivers. Of the smaller streams within the area canoe travel is possible on Etomami river, the North Etomami river, McPhail river, Gilchrist creek, and on Weaver

creek to a point about 6 miles north of Weaver lake. The South Leaf river is not passable for canoes.

PHYSICAL FEATURES The land surface is an uneven plain rising gradually to the

east. Local differences in elevation are small. In the western

east. Local differences in elevation are small. In the western part of the area numerous large swamps occur. The bedrock outcrops occasionally as low ridges or knolls surrounded by muskegs. To the east outcrops are plentiful; easterly or southeasterly trending rock ridges rise 20 to 100 feet above intervening muskegs and lakes, and large areas of swamp are not numerous. The area was glaciated by ice moving southwestward. The glacial drift is not thick, but small accumulations of boulder clay, gravel and sand occur in many places. No pronounced drift ridges or hills occur. Glacial lake Agassiz covered the area during late stages of the lake and extended an unknown distance eastward. Lake Agassiz clays form nearly level areas along the watercourses in the western part of the area.

The watercourses are broken by numerous rapids and falls. Good stands of jackpine, spruce and poplar are small and few in number. North of McPhail river for about ten miles east of Weaver lake the country is well wooded.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Intrusive rocks including granite, granodiorite and diorite, underlie the area. The granites cut the more basic intrusives. In some parts of the area the intrusives hold numerous inclu-

The older intrusives (1) grade from granodiorite to diorite. They are grey, medium to coarse-grained rocks containing a

considerable proportion of dark minerals and abundant grey or white oligoclase. Foliation is prominent in places and absent

The granites (2) are, as a rule, pink, medium to coarse-grained rocks containing a small proportion of dark minerals and abundant pink orthoclase or microcline. They are occasionally but not generally foliated. Grey or white granites occur in minor amounts, as do fine-grained and very coarse-grained porphyritic types. Aplite dykes and pegmatite dykes containing chiefly quartz and feldspar occur in many places and cut all the other

Contacts between the granites and older intrusives are generally irregular. Throughout wide areas (4) two or more types are intermingled, each type making up a considerable proportion of the bedrock. Granites in the form of dykes and irregularly

Occasional inclusions of older rocks occur in the granite, granodiorite and diorite, and are most prevalent in the basic intrusives. Inclusions range from small, rounded or angular blocks to large masses. They are usually schistose or gneissic, chlorite schists, quartz-biotite-garnet schists or quartz-feldspar-

mica-garnet gneisses, but blocks of massive greywacke and amphibolite are common. Gneissic and schistose structures trend southeasterly. Inclusions are prevalent in zones (3) but even where most numerous constitute a minor portion of the

> 52°00′ 97°00′

shaped masses invade the more basic intrusives.

watercourses in the western part of the area.

sions of older gneisses and schists.

in other places.