

LEGEND

Note: This legend is common to Maps 1344A, 1345A and 1346A

- MESOZOIC**
- TRIASSIC**
 - 10 NORTH MOUNTAIN BASALT: basalt
 - 9 BLOMIDON FORMATION: siltstone, arenaceous shale, and minor claystone
 - 8 WOLFVILLE FORMATION: sandstone and arkose
- DEVONIAN**
- MIDDLE OR UPPER DEVONIAN**
 - 7 SOUTHERN NOVA SCOTIA BATHOLITH: mainly quartz monzonite, some granodiorite and aplite; 7a, coarse-grained porphyritic quartz monzonite; 7b, medium- to coarse-grained porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite, finer grained and less porphyritic than 7a; 7c, generally medium-grained, non-porphyritic quartz monzonite; 7d, medium-grained quartz monzonite containing abundant tabular microcline phenocrysts in parallel alignment; 7e, aplite; 7f, fine to medium-grained granodiorite; 7g, medium-grained porphyritic biotite-rich quartz monzonite and granodiorite containing many meta-sedimentary inclusions
 - 6 MAFIC INTRUSIONS: mostly sills of gabbro, some peridotite and quartz gabbro
- PALEOZOIC**
- LOWER DEVONIAN**
 - 5 TORBROOK FORMATION: shale, siltstone, and quartzite; minor shaly limestone and iron-formation
 - SILURIAN**
 - UPPER SILURIAN**
 - 4 KENTVILLE FORMATION: shale, siltstone, and slate
 - UPPER SILURIAN OR OLDER**
 - 3 WHITE ROCK FORMATION: slate with subordinate siltstone, quartzite, and volcanic rocks; 3a, rhyolitic tuff member; 3b, double quartzite member consisting of two pink to purple quartzite beds 30 to 50 feet thick with silty slate between
 - ORDOVICIAN**
 - MEGUMA GROUP (1, 2)**
 - 2 HALIFAX FORMATION: siltstone and slate
 - ORDOVICIAN OR OLDER**
 - 1 GOLDENVILLE FORMATION: quartzite and minor slate; 1a, metamorphosed roof pendants

- Rock outcrop, area of outcrop x x x x
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Lateral facies change (assumed)
- Limit of geological mapping
- Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
- Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
- Foliation, generally biotite, in places feldspar phenocrysts (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Axes of minor folds (horizontal, inclined)
- Lineation, trend of (010) crystal face of feldspar phenocrysts
- Trend of complexly folded bed (direction of plunge known, unknown)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Mineralized bed (iron)
- Anticline (defined, approximate)
- Syncline (defined, approximate)
- Syncline (overturned)
- Anticline or syncline (arrow indicates plunge)
- Glacial striae (direction of ice movement unknown)
- Fossil locality
- Locality (isotopic age determination in millions of years)
- Quarry (monument stone)
- Mineral occurrence (hematite, hem; magnetite, mag; manganese, Mn)
- Shaft

Geology by W.G. Smitheringale, 1958, 1959

To accompany GSC Memoir 375 by W.G. Smitheringale

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

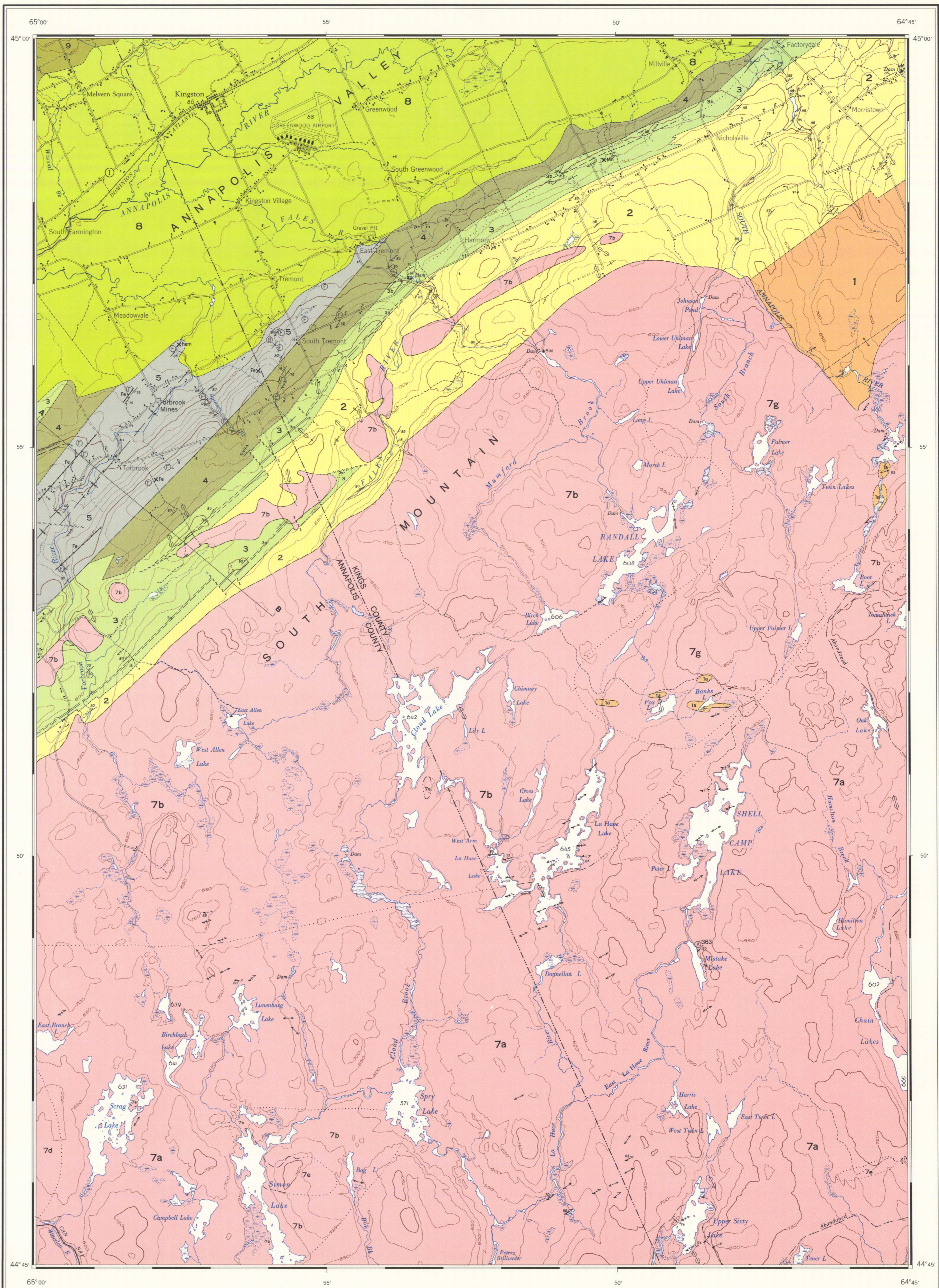
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map at the same scale published by the Army Survey Establishment R.C.E. in 1952

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Approximate magnetic declination 1972, 21°21' West, decreasing 1.9' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

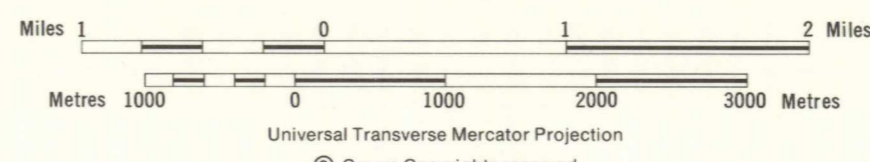


Published 1973
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.



MAP 1346A
 GEOLOGY
GASPEREAU LAKE
 (West Half)
 NOVA SCOTIA

Scale 1:50,000



21 H/4	21 H/3	21 H/2
21 A/13	21 A/14 1345A 1346A	21 A/15
21 A/12 1344A	21 A/11	21 A/10

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND
 INDEX TO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS
 MAP 1346A
GASPEREAU LAKE
 NOVA SCOTIA

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