

NOTES DESCRIPTIVES

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Cette carte fait partie d'un jeu de quatre cartes géologiques à l'échelle de 1:500 000 qui couvrent la partie est de la zone de Cape Smith (Fig. 1). Les cartes ont été compilées à partir des données de terrain levées par des équipes de la Commission géologique du Canada au cours des années 1965 à 1967 (St-Onge et al., 1968, 1967, 1966). Le général map area is accessible by scheduled flight from Québec, Québec (distance of 500 km) or by chartered aircraft from Ingham, Northwest Territories (distance of 250 km). Backstop exposure in the area is generally excellent, varying from continuous in the Wakeham Bay - Burgundy Bay and Lac Watts - Lac Cross - Rivière Dionisio regions to sufficient in the vicinity of Lac Bonhomme and Lac Vicosa. The geological data presented on this map were gathered during ground-level traverses at a spacing of 2 km or less. Tectonostratigraphic and structural relationships shown are based directly on the geologic map compiled during the three summers of fieldwork; in contrast, the position of metamorphic mineral isograds was determined by photogeologic and microprobe work (Bégin et al., 1968). The series of fifteen maps provides first-order constraints for future mineral exploration projects in the area (St-Onge et al., 1968) and complements those published by the Ministry of Energy and Resources, Québec, for the western portion of the belt (Lambert, 1966).

The ca. 1.9 Ga R.R. Parson, pers. comm., 1966 Cape Smith Belt is a thin-skinned, south-vergent thrust-belt (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Lambert et al., 1984; Hoffman, 1985) which is exposed as a west-punging oblique section (1-18 km of structural relief) from low structural levels in the Wakeham Bay area (St-Onge et al., 1968) to high structural levels in the Lac Watts - Lac Cross area (St-Onge et al., 1967). The tectonostratigraphic record of the southern part of the Cape Smith Belt (Fig. 2) documents the evolution of an Early Proterozoic orogenic belt which is generally coeval with the formation of orogenic belts elsewhere. The orogenic belt is a result of a collisional orogen which is associated with a major tectonic event in the history of the earth's crust. The orogenic belt is a result of a collisional orogen which is associated with a major tectonic event in the history of the earth's crust. The orogenic belt is a result of a collisional orogen which is associated with a major tectonic event in the history of the earth's crust.

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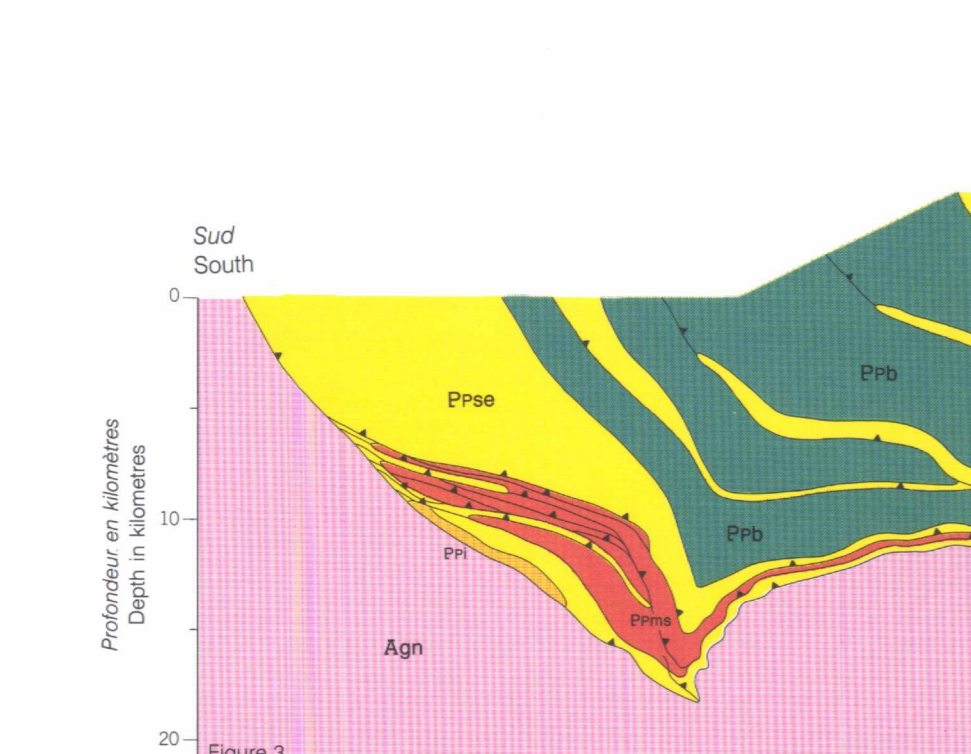
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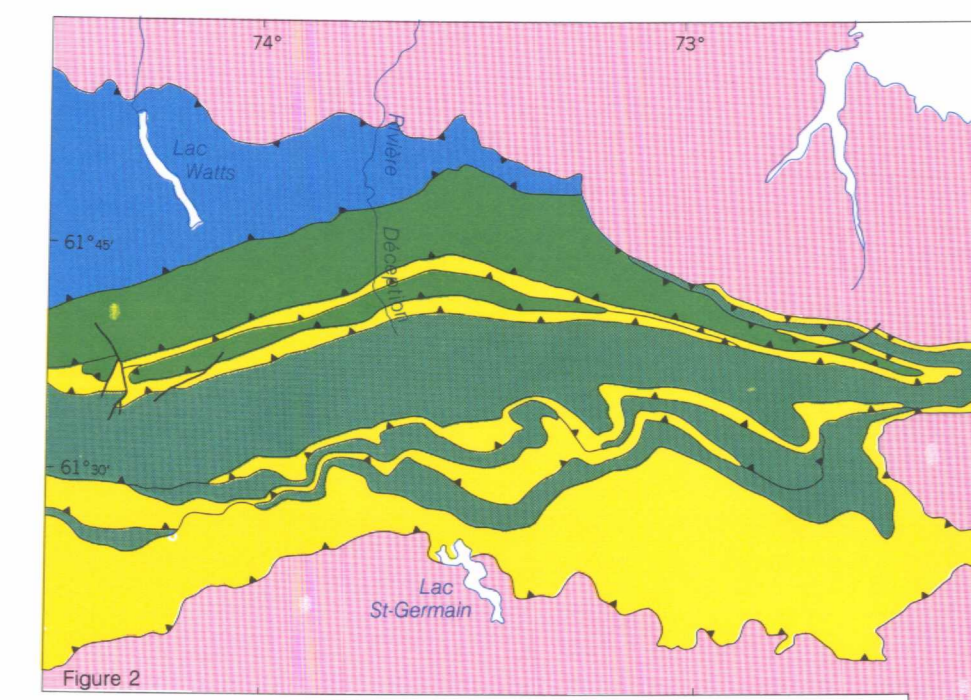
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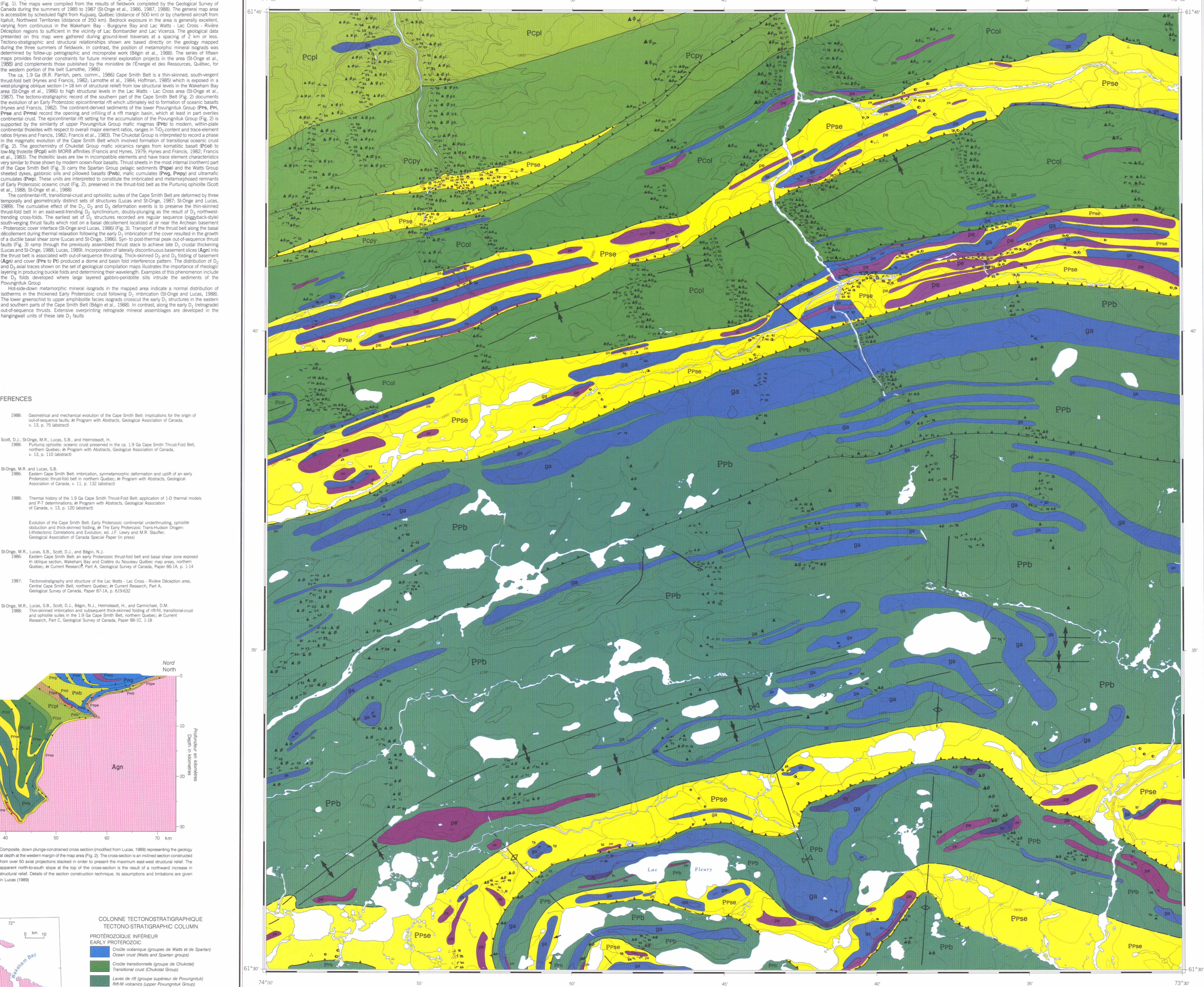
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Coupe transverse composite (inspirée de Lucas, 1969) construite dans le sens de l'enfoncement de la structure régionale et représentant la géologie en profondeur le long de la marge ouest de la région cartographique (Fig. 2). Il s'agit d'une coupe idéalisée, construite à partir de plus de 50 sections dans le sens d'implacement de la structure, en passant de l'ouest à l'est en direction du maximum de relief structural rencontré. La pente indiquée au sommet de la coupe transversale est le résultat d'une augmentation du soulèvement du relief structural régional. La méthode de construction de la coupe transverse composite, les suppressions et les limites qu'elle entraîne, sont présentées dans Lucas (1969).



On peut obtenir des exemplaires de cette carte en sachant: à la Commission géologique du Canada, ou auprès des bureaux: 601 rue Bonine, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E8. 815-353-5196. Tél. (416) 992-4900. Tél. (416) 992-4901. Publiée en 1990. Imprimée par le Centre d'information et de distribution cartographique.



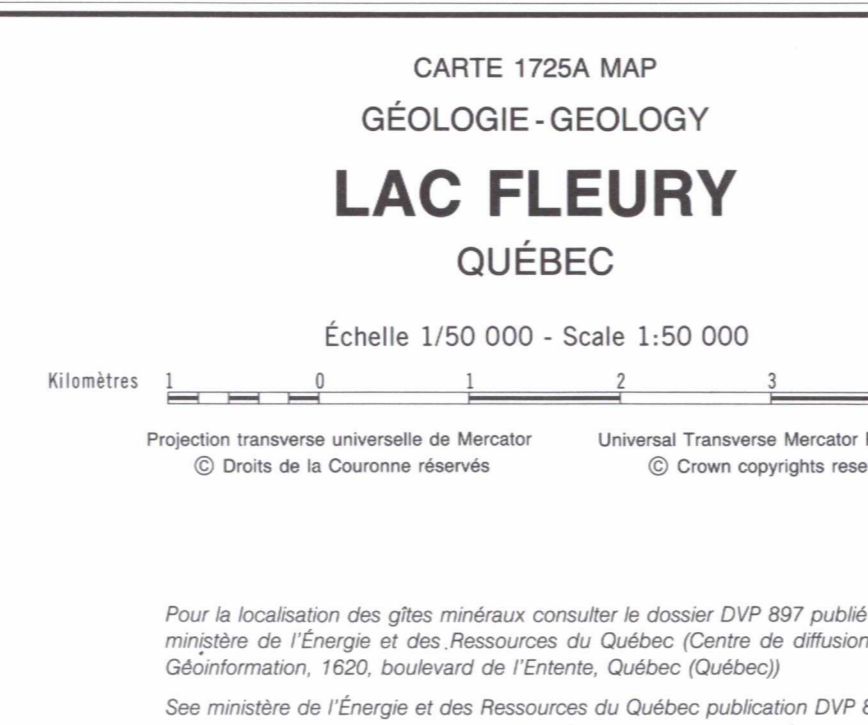
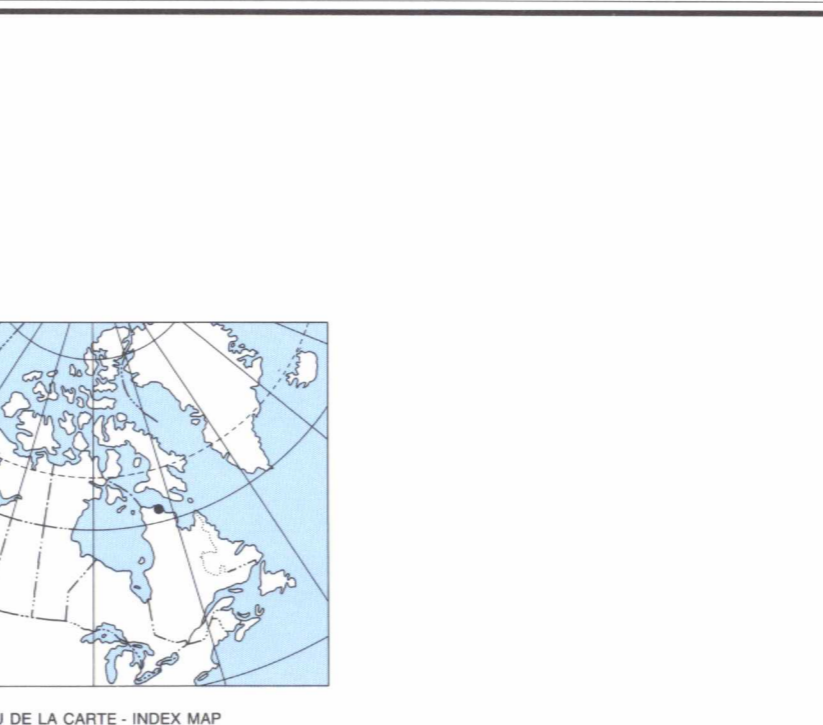
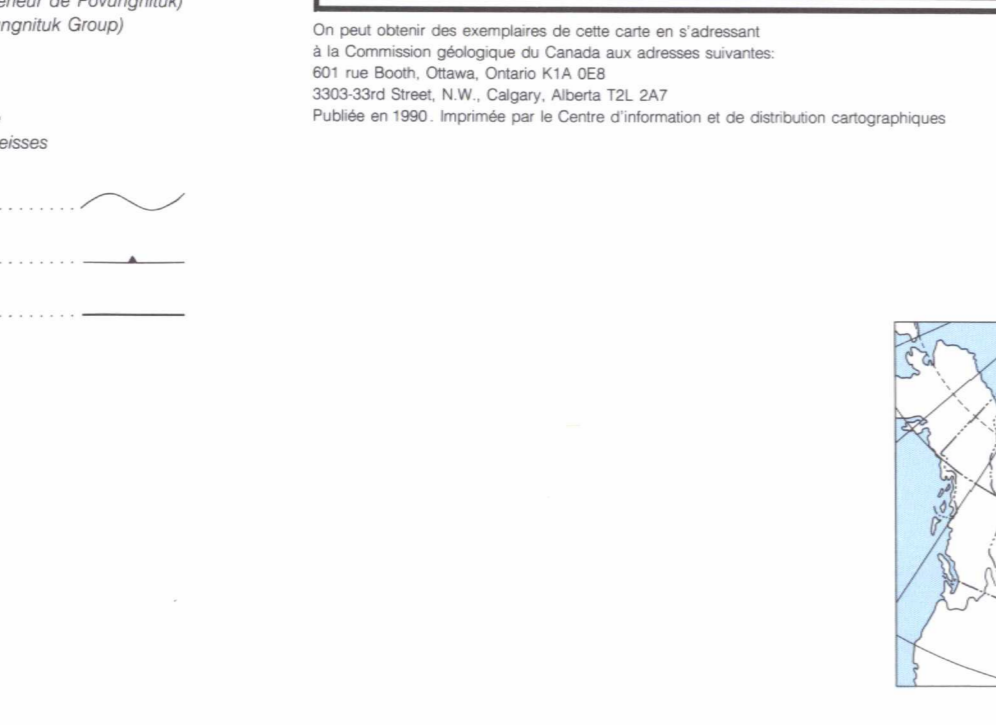
CARTE 1725A MAP GÉOLOGIQUE - GEOLOGY LAC FLEURY QUÉBEC

Échelle 1/500 000 - Scale 1:500 000

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator / Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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LÉGENDE

La colonne tectonostratigraphique est commune pour les cartes 1721A à 1735A. Le préfixe 'mes' s'applique à l'ensemble des lithologies des unités Agn à Ppse.

This legend is common to maps 1721A to 1735A. The prefix "mes" applies to all lithologies in units Agn to Ppse.

**COLONNE TECTONOSTRATIGRAPHIQUE**

PROTÉROZOÏQUE SUPÉRIEUR	LATE PROTEROZOIC
<b>Pd</b> Dyke de diabase	<b>Pd</b> Diabase dyke
PROTÉROZOÏQUE INFÉRIEUR	EARLY PROTEROZOIC
<b>Pt</b> Tonalite	<b>Pt</b> Tonalite
<b>Ppse</b> Phyllite à graphite; aurostène; grès; gabbro	<b>Ppse</b> Graphitic phyllite; saurostene; sandstone; gabbro
GRUPE DE WATTS (Pwp-Pwv)	WATTS GROUP (Pwp-Pwv)
<b>Pwb</b> Basalte; filons-couches et dykes de gabbro en feuilles	<b>Pwb</b> Basalt; gabbro sill; sheeted gabbro dykes
<b>Pwpy</b> Pyroxénite	<b>Pwpy</b> Pyroxenite
<b>Pwg</b> Gabbro stratifié	<b>Pwg</b> Layered gabbro
<b>Pwp</b> Péridotite stratifiée	<b>Pwp</b> Layered peridotite
GRUPE DE CHUKOTAT (Pcpi-Pcpi)	CHUKOTAT GROUP (Pcpi-Pcpi)
<b>Ecpi</b> Principalement basalte à phénocrastes de plagioclase; gabbro	<b>Ecpi</b> Dominantly plagioclase-phyric basalt; gabbro
<b>Ecpy</b> Principalement basalte à phénocrastes de pyroxène; gabbro	<b>Ecpy</b> Dominantly pyroxene-phyric basalt; gabbro
<b>Pcol</b> Principalement basalte à phénocrastes d'olivine; gabbro; péridotite; filons-couches stratifiés de péridotite et gabbro	<b>Pcol</b> Dominantly olivine-phyric basalt; gabbro; peridotite; layered peridotite-gabbro sills
GRUPE DE POUVIGNITUK (Ppw-Pps)	POUVIGNITUK GROUP (Ppw-Pps)
<b>Ppb</b> Basalte; volcanoclaste; phyllite; petite quantité d'auréole et de grès; gabbro; péridotite; filons-couches stratifiés de péridotite et gabbro	<b>Ppb</b> Basalt; volcanoclastic sediment; phyllite; minor semipelite and sandstone; gabbro; peridotite; layered peridotite-gabbro sills
<b>Pps</b> Grés micacé	<b>Pps</b> Micaceous sandstone
<b>Ppv</b> Basalte; volcanoclaste; petite quantité de grès, de dolomite et de calc-silicate; gabbro; péridotite; filons-couches stratifiés de péridotite et gabbro	<b>Ppv</b> Basalt; volcanoclastic sediment; minor sandstone, dolomite and calc-silicate; gabbro; peridotite; layered peridotite-gabbro sills
<b>Ppse</b> Aleurosite; phyllite; grès micacé; grès; conglomérat; sédiments fluviaux; dolomite; calc-silicate; petite quantité de basalte et de volcanoclaste; gabbro; péridotite; filons-couches stratifiés de péridotite et gabbro	<b>Ppse</b> Semipelite; phyllite; micaceous sandstone; sandstone; conglomerate; siltstone; dolomite; calc-silicate; minor basalt and volcanoclastic sediments; gabbro; peridotite; layered peridotite-gabbro sills
<b>Ppi</b> Sédiments ferrugineux; petite quantité de grès et d'auréole	<b>Ppi</b> Ironstone; minor sandstone and semipelite
<b>Pps</b> Grés; sédiments ferrugineux; conglomérat	<b>Pps</b> Sandstone; ironstone; conglomerate
discontinuity	
<b>Ag</b> Grès; gneiss; granodiorite; gneiss granitique; petite quantité d'auréole	<b>Ag</b> Tonalite gneiss; granodiorite gneiss; granite gneiss; minor amphibolite
uniformity	

**ARCHÉEN**

**Ag** Grès; gneiss; granodiorite; gneiss granitique; petite quantité d'auréole

**ARCHÉEN**

**Ag** Tonalite gneiss; granodiorite gneiss; granite gneiss; minor amphibolite

**Lithologies**

Phyllite	●	Pelle	●
Aurostène	●	Sempélite	●
Conglomérat	●	Conglomérat	●
Grès	●	Sandstone	●
Basalte	▲	Basalt	▲
Couche coussinée	▲	Plumed flow	▲
Basalte à phénocrastes de plagioclase	▲	Plagioclase-phyric basalt	▲
Basalte à phénocrastes de pyroxène	▲	Pyroxene-phyric basalt	▲
Basalte à phénocrastes d'olivine	▲	Olivine-phyric basalt	▲
Volcanoclaste	▲	Volcanoclastic sediment	▲
Gabbro	■	Gabbro	■
Péridotite	■	Peridotite	■
Pyroxénite	■	Pyroxenite	■

**Geological boundary (defined, approximate)**

Bedding, tops known (inclined)

Schistosity (inclined)

D<sub>1</sub>

D<sub>2</sub>

D<sub>3</sub>

D<sub>4</sub>

Structure gneissique (inclined)

Shearing (reversal)

D<sub>1</sub>

Minor fold hinge

D<sub>2</sub> (N vergence à direction nord; S-vergence à direction sud; M-pil symétrique)

D<sub>3</sub> (E vergence à direction est; W-vergence à direction ouest)

Faïte de chevauchement (certaine, probable)

D<sub>1</sub>

Faïte avec chevauchement oblique

Synclinal

D<sub>1</sub>

Système (upright, overturned)

D<sub>2</sub>

D<sub>3</sub>

Antiform (upright, overturned)

D<sub>1</sub>

Isograds

apparent de la hornblende

apparent de l'oligoclase

élimination de l'actinolite

apparent du grenat ou du clinopyroxène-in

**Geology by M.R. St-Onge, S.B. Lucas, D.J. Scott et N.J. Bégin, 1985-1987**

Geology by M.R. St-Onge, S.B. Lucas, D.J. Scott et N.J. Bégin, 1985-1987

Les contours des polygones ont été analysés et convertis en fichier informatique. La séparation des systèmes a été préparée par la Commission géologique du Canada et tracée par la Division des couleurs de données au Service de la Géologie, Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Québec (Québec).

Polygon outlines were scanned and converted to a master file. Colour separations were prepared by the Geological Survey of Canada and plotted by Canada Land Systems, Lands Directorate, Environment Canada using an Optonica 4040 Scanner.

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 Survey and Mapping Branch in 1961

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

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Magnetic declination 1989, 34°06' West decreasing 8.1" per annum

Declination magnétique 1989, 34°06' Ouest diminue de 8.1" par année

Altitudes in feet above mean sea level

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

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