CANADA

EDITION 1

1:250,000

CANADA

LEGEND

CENOZOIC — QUATERNARY

10 Till; gravel, sand

PRECAMBRIAN

HELIKIAN

9 Dunite; small intrusive body with fresh olivine and minor feldspar and opaques.

8 Lamprophyre; undeformed dikes of biotite-lamprophyre; may be associated with carbonate mineralization in diatremes.

DUBAWNT GROUP

Hc Christopher Island Formation; acidic volcanic rocks.

Hk Kazan Formation; feldspathic arenite with rare layers of red siltstone.

Hs South Channel Formation; massive to poorly bedded orthoconglomerate

APHEBIAN

7 Migmatite; pink granite, aplite and pegmatite associated with gneisses and metasediments.

6 Quartz monzonite and granite; these rocks lack the penetrative deformation that characterises Archean rocks.

ARCHEAN

5 Diabase; altered to amphibolite but subophitic texture may be preserved.

4 Granitic gneiss and migmatite; migmatised equivalents of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks can be recognised in some places.

3 Granulite, garnet-plagioclase gneiss; granulites contain plagioclase and two pyroxenes; garnet-plagioclase gneiss may include metamorphosed anorthosite.

PLUTONIC ROCKS

2 Granodiorite, quartz diorite, porphyritic (microcline) quartz monzonite; inclusions of amphibolite and meta-sedimentary rocks common.

1 Metagabbro and metadiorite; inclusions of amphibolite are found; rocks are cut by foliated pegmatite and granite.

METAVOLCANIC AND METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS

As Paragneiss; layered rocks of mainly sedimentary origin including quartz-magnetite iron formation, metapelites, calcsilicate gneiss, biotite schist, muscovite-biotite schist

Af Metavolcanic rocks including agglomerates and intercalated sediments.

Ah Hornblende-biotite gneiss, quartzofeldspathic gneiss

Am Amphibolite, minor hornblende; includes metavolcanic rocks, mafic intrusive rocks and intercalated metasediments; pillow structures recognised at a few localities

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Geological boundary (gradational)

Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, overturned)

Shistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Shistosity with parallel layering (inclined, vertical)

Lineation (horizontal, inclined, inclined but plunge unknown)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Rusty weathering zone

Geology by E.W.Reinhardt, F.W.Chandler and G.B.Skippen

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JUNE 1980
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE
OTTAWA

MacQUOID LAKE

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle

Publiée par le SERVICE TOPOGRAPHIQUE DE L'ARMÉE, (G.R.C.) Renseignements à jour en 1959. Imprimée en 1966.

La variation diurne du pôle Nord magnétique affole le compas magnétique dans cette région.

La déclinaison magnétique (1965) varie de 2°30′ vers l'ouest au centre de la bordure ouest de la feuille à 3°00′ vers l'est au centre de la bordure est.

Produced by the ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT, R.C.E.
Information depicted current as of 1955. Printed 1966.

The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area.

1965 Magnetic declination for this map varies from 8°30′ westerly at the centre of the west edge to 2°30′ westerly at the centre of the east edge.

GIBSON LAKE

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle