Map-area 46 P/3 contains a well exposed coastal section of features OBSERVED TO THE WEST IN MAP-AREA 46 P/4 AND IS TYPIFIED BY LARGE SCALE INTERDIGITATION OF THE BASEMENT COMPLEX WITH THE COVER OF THE PENRHYN GROUP METASEDIMENTS. THE COMPLEX, CONTAINING A VARIETY OF GRANITOID GNEISSIC ROCKS (Aggdn) INTRUDED AT SOME TIME PRIOR TO DEFORMATION BY AMPHIBOLITE DYKES (Am) AND GRANITIC PLUTONS (Ag), IS OVERLAIN BY A SUCCESSION OF METASEDIMENTS COMPOSED OF NEARLY EVERY ROCK TYPE COMMON TO THE PENRHYN GROUP.

ORTHOQUARTZITE (Apq) AND GARNET-SILLIMANITE PARAGNEISS (Apn) FORM THE BASAL SEQUENCE AT THE SOUTHERN CONTACTS BETWEEN BASEMENT AND COVER AND ARE FOLLOWED BY A THICK MARBLE UNIT (AMPC) CONTAINING NUMEROUS THIN BEDS OF CALCIUM-SILICATE GNEISS (APCS) AND RUSTY PARAGNEISS (APC). THE MARBLE UNIT APPEARS TO THIN SOUTHWARD, IN PART PERHAPS, BECAUSE OF TECTONIC EFFECTS. THE STRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION CHANGES UPWARD GRADUALLY FROM MARBLE TO PARAGNEISS WITH MUCH INTERFINGERING. THE PARAGNEISS UNIT CONTAINS TWO THIN BUT EXTENSIVE SHEETS OF GNEISS (Aggdn), POSSIBLY EMPLACED BY MOVEMENT ON LOW ANGLE REVERSE FAULTS. ABOVE THE GNEISSIC SHEETS PARAGNEISS PASSES GRADATIONALLY INTO BIOTITE QUARTZITE AND QUARTZ-BIOTITE PSAMMITE (Appl), THE LINE OF DIVISION BETWEEN UNITS Apn AND Apgb IS ARBITRARY, BASED PRIMARILY ON THE GREATER VISIBLE QUANTITY OF FELDSPAR IN THE FORMER. THE NORTHERN LIMITS OF THE PENRHYN GROUP IN THIS AREA ARE OBSCURED BY NUMEROUS GRANITIC INTRUSIONS (Ag). THESE ARE ALSO COMMON AT SLIGHTLY LOWER STRUCTURAL LEVELS ALONG THE COAST WHERE THE METAMORPHIC TRANSITION FROM BIOTITE-GARNET PARAGNEISS TO QUARTZ-BIOTITE PSAMMITE IS BEST SEEN, AND WITHIN THE BASEMENT COMPLEX TO THE NORTH.

EARLY STRUCTURES POSSIBLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO D1 AND D2 FOLDING FORM PREVASIVE FOLIATION WHICH IN METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS PARALLELS COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING. THE LARGE RECUMBENT ISOCLINAL FOLD POSTULATED TO LIE IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE AREA LIKELY FORMED DURING D2. THE ORIGINAL ORIENTATION OF THE FOLD CANNOT BE DEDUCED GIVEN ITS LIMITED LATERAL EXTENT. TO THE NORTH, SOME APPARENTLY EARLY (D2?) MESOSCOPIC FOLDS OBSERVED IN PARAGNEISS NEAR THE LARGE EXPOSURES OF ORTHOQUARTZITE NEAR THE CENTRAL PART OF THE MAP-AREA HAVE NORTHERLY TRENDING AXES. TIGHT OVERTURNED MEGASCOPIC FOLDS IN THIS AREA ARE LESS ATTENUATED AND APPEAR TO DEFORM BEDDING AND FOLIATION (S2) AND MAY HAVE FORMED DURING D3. SEPARATION OF THESE

THRUST FAULTS POSTULATED TO BE LOWER BOUNDS TO GNEISSIC SHEETS WITHIN THE PENRHYN GROUP ARE HYPOTHETICAL; NO FIELD EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THEIR EXISTENCE WAS OBSERVED WITHIN THE PERVASIVELY SHEARED ROCKS. THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE SHEETS WERE EMPLACED AS SILLS AND SUBSEQUENTLY DEFORMED REMAINS A VIABLE ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS. THE SOUTHERN OF THE TWO FAULTS SHOWN ON THE CROSS-SECTION IS PARTICULARLY APOCRYPHAL, BEING PLACED WITHIN A ZONE OF EXTENSIVE PEGMATITE AND SUGGESTED SOLELY BECAUSE OF GEOMETRIC REQUIREMENTS. SUCH FAULTING, IF IT DID OCCUR, MUST BE ASSOCIATED WITH D2 OR D3 FOLDING. LARGE UPRIGHT D4 FOLDS AFFECT EARLY RECUMBENT STRUCTURES AND THRUST FAULTS AND HAVE VARIABLE PLUNGES TO THE WEST AND EAST. SUCH VARIATION IS PRESUMED TO BE CAUSED IN PART BY D₅ TRANS<mark>VERSE WARPING</mark> ALTHOUGH THE FORM OF SUCH FOLDS IS NOT CLEAR IN THIS AREA. NORTHERLY TRENDING FAULTS FORMED DURING D $_6$ OFFSET UNITS LEFT-LATERALLY. APPARENT DISPLACEMENT OF ABOUT 1 KM. IS VISIBLE ON THE LARGE FAULT NEAR THE COAST.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

THE FOXE FOLD BELT EXTENDS IN AN EAST-NORTHEAST DIRECTION FROM SOUTHERN MELVILLE PENINSULA TO CENTRAL BAFFIN ISLAND. IT IS COMPOSED OF GRANITOID GNEISSIC ROCKS OF ARCHAEAN AGE (2500 Ma and older) Overlain by Meta-sedimentary Rocks of Early Proterozoic age (approximately 2500 to 1700 Ma) of the Penrhyn and Piling Groups. These have undergone polyphase deformation AND METAMORPHISM MOSTLY DURING THE HUDSONIAN OROGENY. GENERATION AND EMPLACEMENT OF PLUTONIC ROCKS PRECEDED, ACCOMPANIED AND FOLLOWED DEFORMATION. DIABASE DYKES OF PRESUMED LATE PROTEROZOIC AGE CUT OLDER ROCKS.

THE ARCHAEAN ROCKS FORM A BASEMENT COMPLEX PREDOMINANTLY OF GRANITOID GNEISS (Aggdn) AND FOLIATED GRANITIC ROCKS (Ag) WITH RELATIVELY MINOR AMOUNTS OF AMPHIBOLITE (Am) AND PARAGNEISS (An) AND OTHER META-SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (Aq.Anb). THE GNEISSIC AND PLUTONIC ROCKS ARE LARGELY OF QUARTZ MONZONITIC TO GRANODIORITIC COMPOSITION; LEUCOCRATIC AND MAFIC VARIETIES OF GNEISS ARE ALSO COMMON BUT DO NOT CONSTITUTE A LARGE VOLUME OF THE COMPLEX. GNEISSIC LAYERING AND MINERAL FOLIATION FORMED OF BIOTITE AND HORNBLENDE ARE UBIQUITOUS BUT NOT ALWAYS CLEARLY VISIBLE. PLUTONIC ROCKS EMPLACED DURING AT LEAST THREE EPISODES OF IGNEOUS ACTIVITY CAN BE DIFFERENTIATED LOCALLY BUT CANNOT EASILY BE MAPPED REGIONALLY BECAUSE THEY ARE COMPOSITIONALLY SIMILAR TO ONE ANOTHER AND TO THE GNEISS WHICH APPEARS TO BE BOTH HOST AND PARENT TO THEM. DEFORMED AMPHIBOLITIC BODIES, PRESUMED TO BE DYKES, ARE OFTEN OBSERVED WITHIN THE COMPLEX AND SOMETIMES AT THE CONTACT WITH THE PENRHYN GROUP. WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS THEY HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED WITHIN THE GROUP AND ARE PRESUMED TO PRE-DATE IT. META-SEDIMENTARY AND META-VOLCANIC ROCKS NOT DEMONSTRABLY PART OF THE PENRHYN GROUP HAVE IN SOME PLACES BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE BASEMENT COMPLEX BUT THEIR AFFINITY IS UNCERTAIN GIVEN THE EVIDENT INTRICACIES OF STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE. SOME LITHOLOGIC SIMILARITY TO ROCKS OF THE PRINCE ALBERT GROUP IN NORTHERN MELVILLE PENINSULA EXISTS BUT SUCH CORRELATION IS TENUOUS AT BEST.

THE PENRHYN GROUP CONSISTS OF PARAGNEISS (APN APNC) AND MARBLE (APC) WITH SOME QUARTZ-BIOTITE PSAMMITE (APQLAPQM, APP) AND CALCIUM-SILICATE GNEISS (APCS) AND MINOR QUARTZITE (APQ), GARNET, BIOTITE AND SILLIMANITE SCHISTS (Apnb), AND META-VOLCANIC ROCKS (Apm,Apvb,Apva), COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION IS LACKING AS MOST UNITS ARE DISCONTINUOUS AND LENSOID AND THE POSSIBILITY OF THE EXISTENCE OF FACIES CHANGES, UNCONFORMITIES AND CRYPTIC EARLY STRUCTURES RENDERS ITS DELINEATION DIFFICULT. A GENERAL ORDER TO THE UNITS CAN BE INDICATED, NONETHELESS. A THIN (50-100 M) BASAL SEQUENCE INCLUDES ORTHOQUARTZITE, RUSTY SILLIMANITE SCHIST, A SUSPECTED META-REGOLITH AND MINOR AMPHIBOLITE, MARBLE AND QUARTZO-FELDSPATHIC GRIT. THIS SEQUENCE IS OVERLAIN BY A PREDOMINANTLY CALCAREOUS UNIT OF MARBLE, CALC-SILICATE GNEISS AND INTERBEDDED QUARTZ-BIOTITE-FELDSPAR PARAGNEISS. THE CALCAREOUS UNIT IS FOLLOWED BY A THICK UNIT OF PARAGNEISSIC ROCKS WITH A THIN BED OF SCHISTOSE PARAGNEISS AT ITS BASE, AND A UNIT OF MARBLE, CALCIUM-SILICATE GNEISS AND BIOTITE QUARTZITE. AT THE HIGHEST OBSERVED STRUCTURAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC LEVELS IS A UNIT OF QUARTZ-BIOTITE-MUSCOVITE PSAMMITE AND GREYWACKE. THE TOP OF THIS UNIT HAS NOT BEEN OBSERVED. THE RELATIONSHIP OF PRESENT TO ORIGINAL THICKNESS OF THE GROUP IS WELL DISGUISED BY THE RIVAL PROCESSES OF THINNING DURING DEFORMATION, REPETITION BY FOLDING AND DILATION BY SYNTECTONIC PLUTONISM.

THE PENRHYN GROUP APPEARS TO LIE UNCONFORMABLY ON THE BASEMENT COMPLEX. TECTONISM HAS OBLITERATED ANY ANGULAR DISCORDANCE AND UNCONFORMABLE RELATIONSHIPS ARE INFERRED BECAUSE OF THE CLEAR LITHOLOGIC CONTRAST AND THE COMMON PRESENCE OF THE THIN ORTHOQUARTZITE UNIT WITH RARE FELDSPATHIC GRIT BEDS LYING UPON A VARIETY OF ROCK TYPES IN THE COMPLEX. THE UPPERMOST UNIT OF THE PENRHYN GROUP MAY BE SEPARATED FROM THE REST OF THE GROUP BY AN UNCONFORMITY. CONTRASTS IN INTENSITY OF METAMORPHISM AND DEFORMATION AND UNEXPLAINED STRUCTURAL DISCORDANCE SUPPORT SUCH AN INTERPRETATION BUT RAPID TRANSITIONS OR FAULTING REMAIN VIABLE ALTERNATE EXPLANATIONS,

METAMORPHISM OF THE PENRHYN GROUP PRODUCED TWO LITHOLOGIC SUITES. MOST OF THE GROUP IS IN UPPERMOST AMPHIBOLITE FACIES AND CONTAINS THE ASSEMBLAGES GARNET-BIOTITE-SILLIMANITE AND CORDIERITE-SILLIMANITE-GARNET IN PARAGNEISS AND, IN MARBLE, DIOPSIDE-FORSTERITE-CALCITE AS WELL AS SCAPOLITE AND A HUMITE GROUP MINERAL. ROCKS OF THE UPPERMOST UNIT OF THE GROUP ARE IN GREENSCHIST FACIES AND CONTAIN CHLORITE-MUSCOVITE-QUARTZ IN PELITIC UNITS. PORPHYROBLASTS OF A MINERAL TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS ANDALUCITE ARE COMMON IN META-PSAMMITIC UNITS AND TREMOLITE OCCURS SPORADICALLY IN CALCAREOUS ROCKS.

POLYPHASE STRUCTURES INDICATING NUMEROUS EPISODES OF DEFORMATION OF THE BASEMENT COMPLEX AND THE PENRHYN GROUP EXIST THROUGHOUT THE FOLD BELT BUT UNEQUIVOCAL SEQUENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THEM ARE RARE. THE EARLIEST DEFORMATIONAL PHASE (D1) IS INFERRED TO HAVE AFFECTED THE BASEMENT COMPLEX PRIOR TO DEPOSITION OF THE PENRHYN GROUP. LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THIS PHASE. THE SECOND PHASE (D2), THE EARLIEST OBSERVED IN THE PENRHYN GROUP, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE FORMED ATTENUATED ISOCLINAL FOLDS AND UBIQUITOUS FOLIATION (S2). IN ALL BUT A FEW OUTCROPS S2 IS PARALLEL TO BEDDING (So). MEAGRE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT THE TREND OF D2 STRUCTURES MAY HAVE BEEN NORTHERLY. THE EFFECTS OF D2 ON THE PENRHYN GROUP REMAIN PROBLEMATICAL, BUT MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SOME OF THE OBSERVED DISCONTINUITY OF UNITS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH PHASES (D3 AND D4) PRODUCED PROMINENT MESO-AND MEGASCOPIC FOLDS THAT IMPOSE AN EAST-NORTHEAST STRUCTURAL GRAIN IN THE FOXE FOLD BELT. D3 FOLDS ARE TIGHT TO NEARLY ISOCLINAL AND USUALLY RECUMBENT. AXIAL PLANE FOLIATION (\$3) IS NEARLY PARALLEL TO LIMBS (\$0) AND HENCE TO S2 RENDERING SEPARATION OF PHASES D2 AND D3 VERY DIFFICULT, D4 FOLDS ARE COAXIAL, OR NEARLY SO, WITH D3 BUT ARE MORE OPEN AND GENERALLY UPRIGHT OR SLIGHTLY OVERTURNED. MESOSCOPIC D4 FOLDS CAN OFTEN BE OBSERVED TO HAVE DEFORMED EARLIER STRUCTURES.

NORTH TO NORTHEASTERLY TRENDING BROAD TRANSVERSE FLEXURES (D5) ALTER THE PLUNGES OF PRE-EXISTING FOLDS. Few MESOSCOPIC STRUCTURES ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PHASE WERE OBSERVED. STEEPLY DIPPING FRACTURES AND FAULTS, MANY WITH NORTHERLY AND NORTHWESTERLY TRENDS ARE EVIDENCE OF THE LAST PHASE OF DEFORMATION (D6). MOST FAULT DISPLACEMENTS APPEAR TO BE LEFT-LATERAL AND EAST-SIDE-UP.

METAMORPHISM IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ACCOMPANIED ALL PHASES OF DEFORMATION EXCEPT D5 AND D6. IT POSSIBLY REACHED ITS ZENITH DURING D3 BUT MINERAL RECRYSTALLIZATION OUTLASTED MUCH OF THE PENETRATIVE DEFORMATION.

MASSIVE AND FOLIATED PLUTONIC ROCKS (Ag), CHIEFLY OF HORNBLENDE AND BIOTITE GRANODIORITE QUARTZ MONZONITE AND GRANITE INTRUDE THE BASEMENT COMPLEX AND THE PENRHYN GROUP. RESEMBLING GRANITOID ROCKS OF THE COMPLEX, SEPARATION OF THESE IS BASED LARGELY ON FIELD RELATIONSHIPS. FOLIATED PLUTONIC ROCKS, EXCEPT WHERE OBSERVED TO HAVE INTRUDED THE PENRHYN GROUP, ARE ASSIGNED TO THE COMPLEX (Ag). WHERE INTRUSIVE INTO THE GROUP THEY (Ag) ARE CONSIDERED TO BE PRE- OR SYNTECTONIC WITH THE MAIN PHASES OF DEFORMATION. IN SOME LOCALITIES INTIMATE MIXING WITH AND PARTIAL MELTING OF PARAGNEISS HAS CREATED ROCK MAPPABLE ONLY AS MIGMATITE (Ang) ALTHOUGH LARGE SCREENS AND ZENOLITHS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED IN PLACES. COMMON LOCAL FORMATION OF PEGMATITE AND LEUCOCRATIC GRANITIC ROCK (Ag) IS BELIEVED COEVAL WITH DEFORMATION ALSO. MASSIVE, OFTEN CROSS-CUTTING PLUTONS (Ag) INVADED THE PENRHYN GROUP AFTER CESSATION OF DEFORMATION.

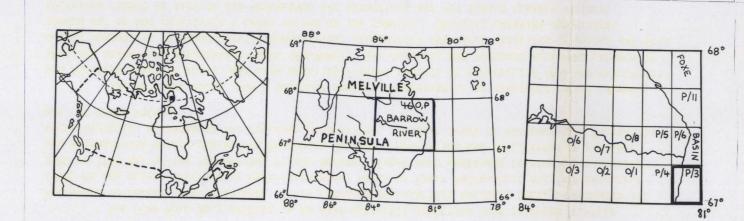
AVAILABLE RESULTS OF RADIOMETRIC ANALYSES INDICATE FORMATION OF THE BASEMENT COMPLEX PRIOR TO 2500 Ma WITH SOME EVENTS OCCURRING POSSIBLY AS LONG AS 3000 Ma AGO (R.K. WANLESS, PERSONAL communication, 1976). Deformation of the basement and the Penrhyn Group may have taken place 2134 Ma ago (Jackson and Taylor, 1972) and again during the Hudsonian Orogeny (circa 1700 Ma ago). POST-TECTONIC PLUTONS (1600 MA OLD; HEYWOOD, 1966) WERE EMPLACED INTO THE FOLD BELT LATE IN THE OROGENIC HISTORY. FOLLOWING EXTENSIVE UPLIFT AND EROSION, DIABASE DYKES (Hd) PRESUMED TO BE PART OF THE MACKENZIE DYKE SWARM OF CIRCA 1000 MA AGE (FAHRIG, 1970) CUT ROCKS OF THE FOLD BELT. THESE ARE SPATIALLY ASSOCIATED WITH FAULTS AND FRACTURES FORMED DURING D6 TECTONISM. SUBSEQUENT UPLIFT AND EROSION WAS FOLLOWED BY DEPOSITION OF ORDOVICIAN CARBONATE ROCKS, REMNANTS OF WHICH LIE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE FOLD BELT.

FAHRIG, W.F. 1970. DIABASE DYKE SWARMS: IN GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALS OF CANADA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, ECONOMIC GEOLOGY REPORT NUMBER ONE, PP. 131 - 134.

HEYWOOD, W.W. 1967. GEOLOGICAL NOTES NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN AND SOUTHERN MELVILLE PENINSULA, DISTRICT of Franklin, Northwest Territories (Parts of 46, 47, 56, 57); Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 66–40. JACKSON, G.D. AND TAYLOR, F.C. 1972. CORRELATION OF MAJOR APHEBIAN ROCK UNITS IN THE NORTHERN CANADIAN SHIELD; CANADIAN JOURNAL OF EARTH SCIENCES, VOLUME 9, PP. 1650 - 1669.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING BY: A. V. Okulitch, J. Vrona CROSS-SECTIONS BY: A. V. Okulitch DESCRIPTIVE NOTES BY: A. V. Okulitch

DRAUGHTING BY: A. V. Okulitch NOTICE OF ANY REVISIONS OR ADDITIONAL GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION KNOWN TO USERS OF THESE MAPS WOULD BE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY THE AUTHORS,



LATE(?) PROTEROZOIC

Orange and buff weathering, white, tan and grey, massive and foliated MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED, BIOTITE AND HORNBLENDE GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANITE AND LEUCOCRATIC EQUIVALENTS. SOME PORPHYRITIC VARIETIES. PEGMATITE COMMONLY CONTAINING QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MUSCOVITE AND BIOTITE; RARELY TOURMALINE. PRE-AND POST-TECTONIC PLUTONS ARE NOT DIFFERENTIATED. INCLUDES ZENOLITHS OF OLDER UNITS.

Ang MIGMATITE COMPOSED OF UNITS APR AND Ag IN LIT-PAR-LIT, ZENOLITHIC AND TEXTURALLY TRANSITIONAL VARIATIONS. MINOR ZENOLITHS OF UNIT APC. INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY PROTEROZOIC

PENRHYN GROUP WHITE AND LIGHT, GREEN WEATHERING, LIGHT GREY, MASSIVE, LAYERED APHANITIC APVa SILICEOUS ROCK (ACID VOLCANIC ROCK ?).

GREEN TO DARK GREEN ACTINOLITIC GREENSTONE (BASIC TO INTERMEDIATE

Brown WEATHERING, DARK GREEN TO BLACK, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED PYROXENE

GREY, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, THIN TO THICK BEDDED, QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE FELDSPAR PSAMMITE, SOME WITH ANDALUCITE (?) PORPHYROBLASTS; MUSCOVITE SCHIST, META-GREYWACKE.

APP BLACK, FISSILE, VERY FINE GRAINED, "SOOTY" PELITE. GREY, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, THIN TO THICK BEDDED, QUARTZ-BIOTITE-FELDSPAR SAMMITE AND META-GREYWACKE, SOME WITH GARNET AND RARELY CORDIERITE. GRADATIONAL CONTACTS WITH UNIT APR IN SOME AREAS.

POSSIBLE UNCONFORMITY BROWN, RUSTY AND TAN WEATHERING, BUFF AND GREY, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, QUARTZ-BIOTITE-FELDSPAR, QUARTZ-FELDSPAR-BIOTITE-GARNET-SILLIMANITE AND QUARTZ-FELDSPAR-BIOTITE-GRAPHITE PARAGNEISS AND MINOR SCHIST.

INOR CORDIERITE-BEARING PARAGNEISS. INCLUDES SOME INTERBEDS OF UNITS

REY AND GREY-GREEN, MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED THIN BEDDED, CALCIUM-SILICATE GNEISS AND MARBLE-GUARTZITE WITH QUARTZ-CALCITE-PLAGIOCLASE-DIOPSIDE AND ACCESSORY SCAPOLITE, ACTINOLITE, GRAPHITE, EPIDOTE AND BIOTITE. OMMONLY INTERBEDDED WITH AND PASSING LATERALLY INTO UNIT APC.

MARBLE WITH CALCITE-DIOPSIDE-MICROCLINE-QUARTZ AND MINOR DOLOMITE, SCAPOLITE, PHLOGOPITE, GRAPHITE, A HUMITE GROUP MINERAL AND TREMOLITE. INTERBEDDED WITH AND PASSING LATERALLY INTO UNIT APCS. INCLUDES SMALL BEDS OF UNIT Apn. PEGMATITE OF UNIT Ag IS UBIQUITOUS. Appb Brown and rusty weathering, schistose, biotite-garnet-sillimanite paragneiss.

RUSTY, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, GRAPHITIC PARAGNEISS WITH PYRITE AND A DARK GREEN, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, MASSIVE AND FOLIATED AMPHIBOLITE; SOME BIOTITE-GARNET AMPHIBOLITE.

WHITE TO GREY-BLUE, MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED, MASSIVE AND FAINTLY BEDDED, ORTHOGUARTZITE WITH MINOR FELDSPAR, WHITE MICA AND PHLOGOPITE. MINOR QUARTZO-FELDSPATHIC GRIT, GREY-GREEN DIOPSIDE-CHLORITE ROCK (META-REGOLITH ?). BIOTITE-GARNET-SILLIMANITE SCHIST AND AMPHIBOLITE.

PROBABLE UNCONFORMITY ARCHAEAN

APnb, APnc, APc AND APcs.

ORANGE AND BUFF WEATHERING, GREY AND PINK, MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED OLIATED GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANITE AND LEUCOCRATIC ARIETIES; MINOR QUARTZ DIORITE, DIORITE AND SYENITE. INCLUDES ROCKS

OF UNITS Ag AND Aggdn. ORANGE, GREY AND TAN, MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED, LAYERED AND FOLIATED, BIOTITE AND HORNBLENDE GRANODIORITIC, QUARTZ MONZONITIC AND LEUCOCRATIC GNEISS. INCLUDES ROCKS OF UNITS Ag, Ag, AND SMALL BODIES OF Am. DARK GREEN FOLIATED AMPHIBOLITE, META-GABBRO AND HORNBLENDE-PLAGIOCLASE

Aub DARK GREEN, COARSE GRAINED, SERPENTINIZED PYROXENE-BEARING ULTRAMAFIC ROCK. QUARTZ-BIOTITE-FELDSPAR PARAGNEISS, SOME WITH HORNBLENDE; MIGMATITE WITH

Anb RUSTY WEATHERING, SCHISTOSE BIOTITE PARAGNEISS, Aq WHITE, MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED, MASSIVE ORTHOQUARTZITE.

——— — — GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE) Boundary of AREAS EXTENSIVELY DRIFT-COVERED.

BEDDING AND COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING (HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL)

FOLIATION, SCHISTOSITY, GNEISSIC LAYERING, CLEAVAGE AND AXIAL PLANES (HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL, DIP UNKNOWN); EARLIEST WITH FOLDS OF LATER PHASES OBSERVED TO HAVE DEFORMED BEDDING OR EARLY FOLIATION. FOLIATION, CLEAVAGE AND AXIAL PLANES (INCLINED, VERTICAL);
ASSOCIATED WITH FOLDS OBSERVED TO HAVE DEFORMED BEDDING, EARLY
FOLIATION AND/OR PRE-EXISTING STRUCTURES. CLEAVAGE AND AXIAL PLANES (INCLINED, VERTICAL); ASSOCIATED WITH GENTLE FOLDS OBSERVED TO HAVE DEFORMED EARLIER STRUCTURES AND BELIEVED TO HAVE FORMED LATE IN THE TECTONIC HISTORY.

(-1/2) STRUCTURAL FORM LINE (ON CROSS-SECTIONS). LINEAR STRUCTURES

LINEATION (PLUNGING, HORIZONTAL); FORMED BY BEDDING-FOLIATION NTERSECTION, MINERAL GROWTH, RODDING AND MULLION; EARLIEST OR ONLY LINEATION (PLUNGING, HORIZONTAL); FORMED BY BEDDING-FOLIATION AND FOLIATION-FOLIATION INTERSECTION, MINERAL GROWTH, RODDING AND ULLION AND FOLD AXES ASSOCIATED WITH FOLDS OBSERVED TO HAVE DEFORMED BEDDING OR EARLY FOLIATION. LINEATION (PLUNGING, HORIZONTAL); FORMED BY BEDDING-FOLIATION AND FOLIATION INTERSECTION, MINERAL GROWTH AND FOLD AXES ASSOCIATED WITH FOLDS OBSERVED TO HAVE DEFORMED BEDDING, EARLY FOLIATION AND/OR PRE-EXISTING STRUCTURES.

LINEATION (PLUNGING, HORIZONTAL); FORMED BY CLEAVAGE-BEDDING AND CLEAVAGE-FOLIATION INTERSECTION AND FOLD AXES ASSOCIATED WITH GENTLE FOLDS BELIEVED TO HAVE FORMED LATE IN THE TECTONIC

HIGH ANGLE FAULT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE); ARROWS INDICATE APPARENT RELATIVE MOVEMENT LOW ANGLE FAULT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE); TEETH IN DIRECTION OF DIP.

ANTIFORM (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE) $-3-\rightarrow$ UPRIGHT RECUMBENT OR OVERTURNED SYNFORM (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE)

POSTULATED AFFINITY WITH
DEFORMATIONAL PHASE. * 4 -> UPRIGHT

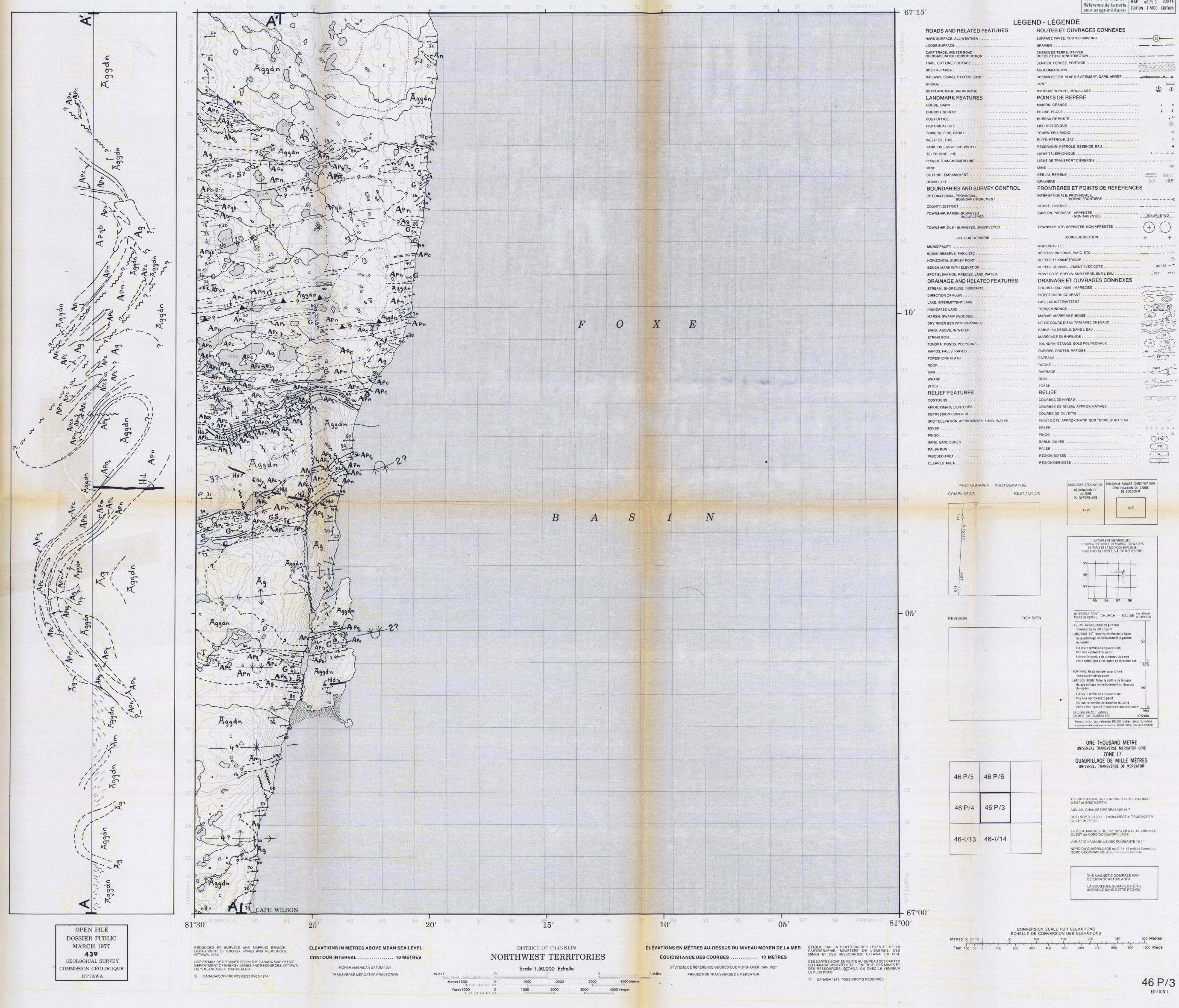
RECUMBENT OR OVERTURNED A HIGH DEGREE OF UNCERTAINTY OR INTERPRETATION IN THE POSITION OR THE NATURE OF THE SYMBOL USED IS INDICATED.

ARROW INDICATES PLUNGE OF FOLD; NUMBER INDICATES

METAMORPHIC MINERALS A ANDALUCITE C CORDIERITE G GARNET P PHLOGOPITE SC SCAPOLITE T TREMOLITE AC ACTINOLITE Ch CHLORITE M MUSCOVITE S SILLIMANITE St STAUROLITE

STRUCTURAL NOTE DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES IS FACILITATED BY SEPARATION INTO SIX PHASES USING CRITERIA SUCH AS FOLD STYLE AND ORIENTATION AND SEQUENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG FOLDS, FOLIATION AND LINEATION. SUCH SEPARATION DOES NOT IMPLY PRESENCE OF DISCRETE EVENTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE CASE OF PHASES D2 , D3 AND D4 WHICH MAY WELL BE PARTLY OR WHOLLY SYNCHRONOUS IN SOME AREAS. NO BOUNDS ON THE TIME SPANS REPRESENTED BY THE PHASES ARE IMPLIED AS ONLY THE BROADEST LIMITATIONS CAN BE PLACED ON THE BEGINNINGS AND ENDS OF OROGENIC EVENTS. LARGE FOLDS ON THE MAP ARE GIVEN NUMBERS CORRESPONDING TO THE PHASE POSTULATED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM. MESOSCOPIC STRUCTURES ARE ASSIGNED A POSITION IN THE TECTONIC HIERARCHY BASED ON INTERPRETATION OF LOCAL FIELD RELATIONSHIPS ONLY IN THE UNIT WITHIN WHICH THEY WERE OBSERVED. THIS POSITION CANNOT BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO DEFORMATIONAL PHASES WHICH FORMED THE LARGE FOLDS. FOR THESE PRELIMINARY MAPS, NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO INTEGRATE ALL MESOSCOPIC FEATURES INTO A MEGASCOPIC STRUCTURAL SYNTHESIS.

Cross-sections portray the inferred form of structures and show apparent dips (IN THE SECTION) OF LITHOLOGIC CONTACTS AND FOLIATION, VERTICAL PROPORTIONS ARE NOT TO SCALE. THE HORIZONTAL REFERENCE LINE REPRESENTS AN APPROXIMATE MEAN ELEVATION ALONG THE LINE OF SECTION AND IS USUALLY WITHIN 200 M. OF SEA LEVEL. STRUCTURES APPEARING ON CROSS-SECTIONS ARE HIGHLY INTERPRETATIVE. SOME FEATURES, PARTICULARLY FAULTS, WILL OFTEN NOT APPEAR ON THE MAP AS THEY WERE NOT OBSERVED IN



CANADA

EDITION 1 46 P/3

This map has been produced from a scanned version of the original map Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier

refer to this map as: MAP 46 P/3 CARTE Référence de la carte pour usage militaire: MAP 46 P/3 CARTE EDITION 1 MCE ÉDITION