

NOTES
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INTRODUCTION: This map shows the bedrock geology for an area 200 by 200 km in western Ontario and southeastern Manitoba. This region is on the western flank of the Precambrian Shield, in the Superior Province (McGlynn, 1968). It was compiled from reports by Ferguson et al., 1966; Davies and Pruska, 1967; Breaks et al., 1975 a,b,c,d,e,f; Lamb, 1976; McIsaac, 1971; and other reports of the Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Survey of Canada, and the Manitoba Department of Mines and Resources, plus field checks by the author.

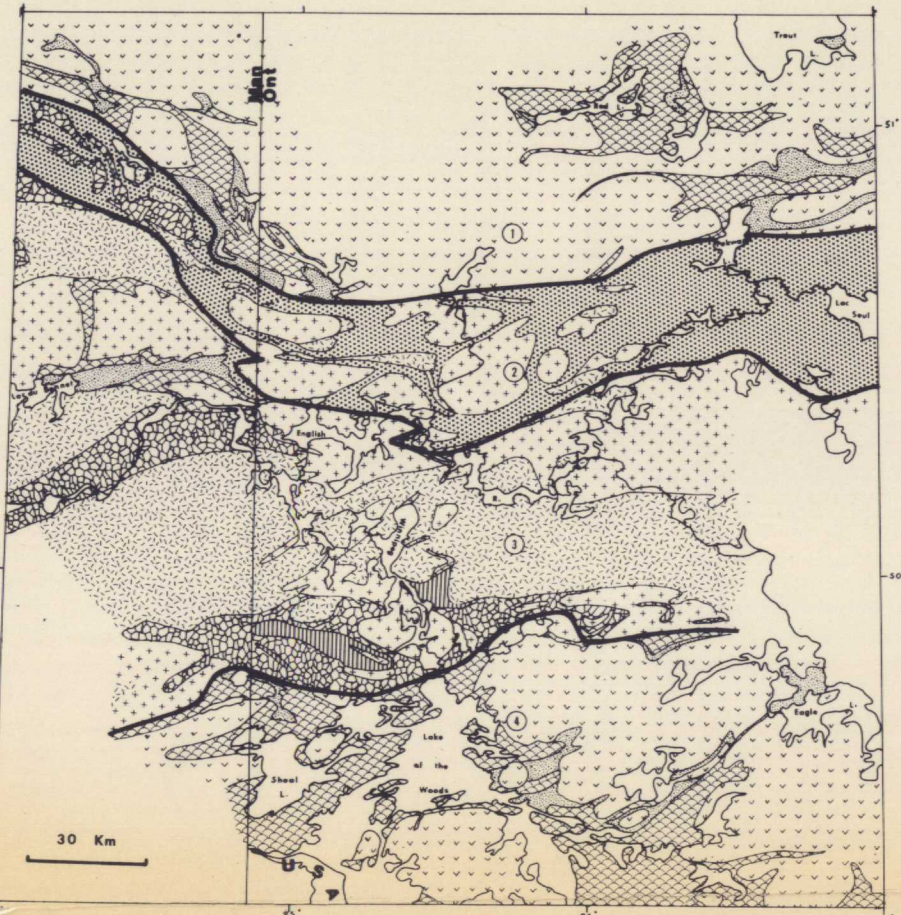
ROCK TYPES:

- (1) **Early Gneissic Suite.** A heterogeneous and structurally complex assemblage, mostly orthogneisses, plus uncommon amphibolites. Igneous phases of tonalitic to granitic composition are common.
- (2) **Metasedimentary Gneiss.** Complexly layered gneisses with psammitic and siltstone layers common. The tonalites are granitic, granodioritic, and tonalitic pegmatite. Garnet is common, cordierite and sillimanite uncommon.
- (3) **Diorite Suite.** This suite varies in composition from diorite to quartz-diorite and contains abundant mafic inclusions.
- (4) **Trondhjemite-Granodiorite Suite.** These batholithic rocks vary in composition from quartz-diorite to trondhjemite to anorthodiorite. They are recrystallized and often deformed. They intrude rocks of the Early Gneissic Suite, Sedimentary Gneiss, and Metavolcanic rocks.
- (5) **Granodiorite-Granite Suite.** These batholithic rocks vary in composition from granodiorite to quartz-monzonite to granite. They are intrusive into all other rock types, and lack deformational structures.
- (6) **Metavolcanic Rocks.** In the central part of the map there are remnants of gneissic belts with metavolcanic rocks deformed and metamorphosed at conditions of medium or upper amphibolite facies. They are deformed with gneissic rocks, and intruded by the igneous rocks of suites 3, 4 and 5. In the gneissic belts metavolcanic rocks are common; they are widely deformed by intrusion of diorite-form batholiths, and metamorphosed at conditions of greenschist facies. In this map area, the gneissic belts are on the northern and southern flanks of the diorite belt. Gneissic belts of the northern belt (DCH), at Bissett and Red Lake, wrap around a series of granitic rocks. Gneissic belts of the southern belt (Kahjigon, or Kenora), in the area Shoal Lake, to Lake of the Woods, to Eagle Lake, wrap around several granitoid batholiths.
- (7) **Metasedimentary Rocks.** Metasedimentary rocks form an integral part of low-grade gneissic belts.
- (8) **Granitoid Rocks.** In the gneissic belts in the northern and southern parts of this map area, there are batholiths of granitoid rocks that intrude gneissic belts and metasedimentary rocks in a diapiric style. These batholiths are heterogeneous, varying in composition from diorite, to tonalite, to granodiorite, to granite and have not been subdivided on this map.

BELT STRUCTURE: This map area covers the western portion of the English River gneissic belt, plus parts of the Oak gneissic belt adjacent to the north, and the Ashpole (also called Kenora) gneissic belt adjacent to the south. These belts run east-west; their extent and definitions are described by McGlynn (1968).

The English River gneissic belt is divided into two portions. The Ear Falls-Manipatan gneissic belt is characterized by the predominance of middle to upper amphibolite facies metasedimentary rocks and their anatectic derivatives, plus subordinate felsic plutonic and gneissic rocks. The Winnipeg River batholithic belt is characterized by the predominance of felsic plutonic rocks, plus subordinate felsic gneissic rocks.

In this area, the subdivisions and their boundaries have been described by Wilson, 1971; Beakhouse, 1977; and by Break et al., 1978. Figure 1 shows the boundaries.



GEOLOGY OF A PORTION OF THE ENGLISH RIVER SUBPROVINCE

LEGEND

- Metasedimentary Gneiss
- Early Gneissic Suite
- Diorite Suite
- Trondhjemite-Granodiorite Suite
- Granodiorite-Granite Suite
- Metasedimentary Gneiss
- Metavolcanic Rocks
- Metasedimentary Rocks

FIGURE 1. Subdivisions: (1) Oak gneissic belt; (2) Ear Falls-Manipatan gneissic belt; (3) Winnipeg River batholithic belt; (4) Kenora-Ashpole gneissic belt (after Beakhouse, 1977)

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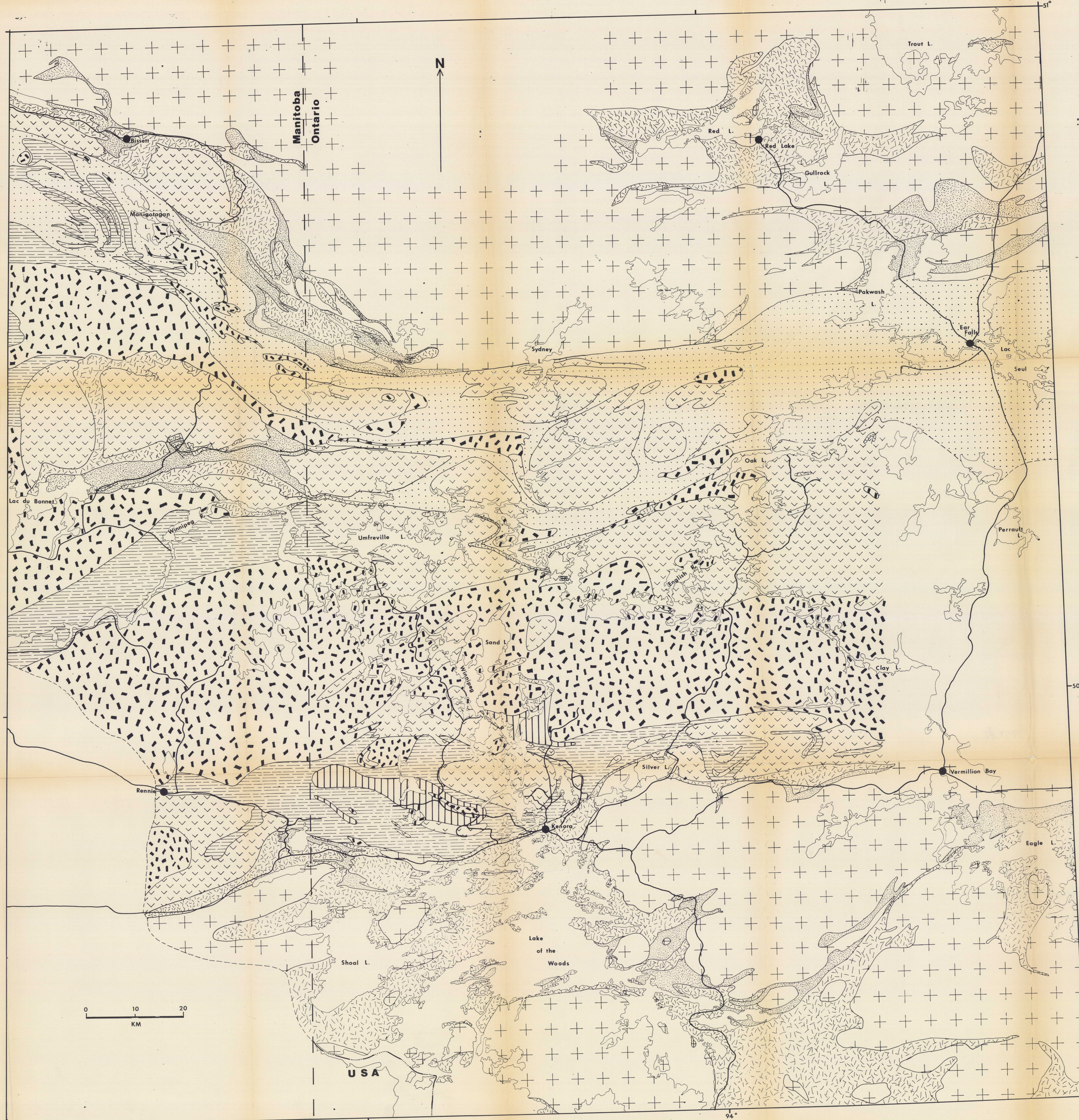
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- LEGEND**
- NO AGE RELATIONS IMPLIED
- Granitoid Rocks
 - Metasedimentary Rocks
 - Metavolcanic Rocks
 - Granodiorite-Granite Suite
 - Trondhjemite-Granodiorite Suite
 - Diorite Suite
 - Metasedimentary Gneiss
 - Early Gneissic Suite

**GEOLOGY OF THE WINNIPEG RIVER-ENGLISH RIVER AREA
MANITOBA and ONTARIO**

COMPILED AND MODIFIED BY G. P. BEAKHOUSE 1977

MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION ARE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ONTARIO DEPT. OF MINES AND MANITOBA MINES BRANCH AND INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CENTRE FOR PRECAMBRIAN STUDIES

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