



QUATERNARY	PLEISTOCENE-RECENT	
	Qu	Unconsolidated glacial drift with associated marine, lake, river and bog deposits. Chiefly marine muds on coastal areas and on islands in Fove Basin. Includes some felsite.
ORDOVICIAN(?) AND SILURIAN	UPPER	
	Qs	Calcareous dolomite, dolomite, dolomitic limestone; minor calcareous and dolomitic breccia and flat-pebble conglomerate
ORDOVICIAN	UPPER MIDDLE AND UPPER ORDOVICIAN	
	Ols	Dolomitic limestone; minor calcareous dolomite
UPPER LOWER AND LOWER MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN	SHIP POINT FORMATION: dolomite, in part sandy, silty, argillaceous; dolomitic flat-pebble conglomerate; minor dolomitic sandstone, siltstone, breccia, quartz-cemented sandstone. Os* may include outliers of map-unit Ols.	
	Os	
FRANKLINIAN	FRANKLIN INTRUSIONS: Tholeiitic diabase dykes.	
	Hs	
HELIKIAN	RUBY AND RECLA FORMATION: sandstone and quartzite with inter-bedded shale, minor pebble conglomerate and grit horizons.	
	Hrs	
APHEBIAN	Massive, fine to coarse grained, pink granite-granodiorite; chiefly quartz monzonite; abundant crosscutting veins and sheets of apite and pegmatite; local weak foliation; mapped and schematic bodies	
	As	
POTASH	Massive, white muscovite-biotite granite-quartz monzonite	
	As	
POTASH	Massive to weakly foliated, medium to coarse grained, light grey to pink charnockite-monzonite.	
	As	
POTASH	Potash feldspar megacrystic, massive to foliated, grey to pink quartz monzonite-granodiorite; minor granite and quartz diorite.	
	As	
POTASH	Massive to foliated, medium grained, grey to pink quartz diorite; minor granodiorite	
	As	
POTASH	PILLING GROUP	
	As	
POTASH	PLINT LANE FORMATION: dolomite, marble and calc-silicate gneiss; chiefly white to grey or buff weathering; some white pegmatite; minor paragneiss and quartzite	
	As	
POTASH	DEMAR LAKES FORMATION: quartzite and feldspathic quartzite; grey and white; laminated, bedded and massive; minor paragneiss; white pegmatite	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Hybrid rocks; intimately mixed zone of Mary River Group rocks, chiefly paragneiss (Mps) and amphibolite (Mbs) with foliated and gneissic granitoid rocks (Agr, An); migmatitic; may in part include an Apebian component	
	As	
ARCHAIC	MARY RIVER GROUP	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Undivided Mary River Group: chiefly paragneiss (Mps) and amphibolite (Mbs), but may include other lithologies	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Amphibolite dykes and sills; fine grained; dark grey to black; foliated; commonly very thin	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Meta-anorthositic-metagabbro; white to grey; banded to massive; foliated; fine to coarse grained; megacrystic with local football anorthositic; cumulate textures; layers of amphibolite and hornblende; foliated amphibolite dykes (Mbs)	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Slate, greywacke and metamorphic equivalents (schist, paragneiss, migmatitic paragneiss); laminated to thick bedded; light to dark grey; rusty; minor impure quartzite, conglomerate, amphibolite and volcaniclastic rocks; locally includes other Mary River Group lithologies	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Metamorphosed iron-formation; chiefly oxide facies with abundant silicate facies and rare carbonate facies; fine to coarse grained; thin laminated to bedded, thick bedded and massive; metallic grey, black, buff, brown; local thick horizons of very pure metallic blue black magnetite-laminite rock; mapped and inferred from aeromagnetic data	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Metamorphosed ultramafic rocks; pyroxenite, hornblende, serpentinite; thin banded to massive; foliated; green, brown, black; may include both volcanic flows and intrusive sills.	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Acid metavolcanics; rhyolite to dacite; pale blue grey and green; very fine grained; commonly porphyritic with quartz and feldspar phenocrysts; fine banded to massive; poor cleavage; includes volcaniclastic horizons	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Mafic metavolcanics; andesite to basalt; chiefly greenstone and amphibolite; dark grey, brown, green, black; fine to medium grained; cleaved, foliated, banded or massive; local pillow structures and vesicles; minor interbedded metagreywacke and volcaniclastic rocks; includes some acid metavolcanics (Mbs), ultramafic rocks (Mbs) and iron-formation (Mbs)	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Quartzite; white to pale grey; thin bedded to massive; fine grained to very fine grained; sheared; cherty; minor schist and paragneiss horizons; amphibolite sills; includes coarse cobble conglomerate with acid metavolcanic clasts and some quartzite with green mica (fuchsite)	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Amphibolite and hornblende gneiss dykes; medium to coarse grained; dark grey green to black; commonly foliated and banded	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Ultramafic rocks; serpentinitized peridotite and hornblende; foliated to schistose; dark green or brown weathering	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Weakly mineral foliated quartz monzonite-granodiorite; minor granite; pale pink to grey; medium to coarse grained	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Potash feldspar augen gneiss; quartz monzonite-granodiorite; grey to pink; streaky appearance; medium to coarse grained; pervasive mineral lineation	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Potash feldspar megacrystic quartz-monzonite-granodiorite gneiss; banded	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Quartz monzonite-granodiorite gneiss; banded and foliated; medium to coarse grained; light grey to pink granitic bands alternate with darker more mafic bands	
	As	
ARCHAIC	Migmatite and melanitic migmatite; chiefly massive, foliated, thin banded, fluidal or streaky granite to granodioritic gneiss; grey to pink, fine to medium grained; amphibolite and metasedimentary schist and melanitic common; local well banded gneisses, mixed rocks and agmatite; may include some Apebian rocks	
	As	

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed, gradational).....

Granulite facies in Archaean and Archean rocks, defined chiefly by the presence of hyperschist (triangles point towards granulite facies).....

Bedding; tops known (horizontal, inclined).....

Bedding; tops unknown (inclined).....

Bedding; general trend (dip and top known; dip unknown).....

Schistosity, cleavage (inclined).....

Mineral foliation (inclined, vertical).....

Gneissic banding (inclined, vertical).....

Undifferentiated foliation; chiefly airborne and airphoto determinations (inclined, dip unknown).....

Gneissosity, foliation; general trend.....

Mesoscopic fold axis.....

Mullion structure.....

Mineral lineation.....

Lineament.....

Fault (defined, assumed).....

Syncline.....

Antiform (arrow indicates plunge).....

Synform.....

Antiform (overturned).....

Diabase dyke (defined, approximate-assumed, inferred from aeromagnetic data).....

Glacial striae (direction of ice movement determined).....

End and lateral moraines.....

Esker.....

Conglomerate horizon.....

Diatreme breccia locality.....

Intense quartz net veining.....

Location of age determination sample (mineral, dating method, age in millions of years).....

Minerals: % biotite; % muscovite; % zircon

Dating methods: K, Potassium-Argon; U, Uranium-Lead; e, concordia intersection

Mineral occurrence.....

Andalusite..... ad

Beryl..... by

Chalcophyllite..... cp

Chloritoid..... cd

Cordierite..... cf

Diopside..... dp

Garnet..... gm

Hornblende..... hb

Iron-formation if Kyanite..... ky

Magnetite..... mag

Malachite..... mal

Pyrite..... py

Pyrrhotite..... po

Scapolite..... sk

Sillimanite..... sill

Sphalerite..... zb

Spinel..... sp

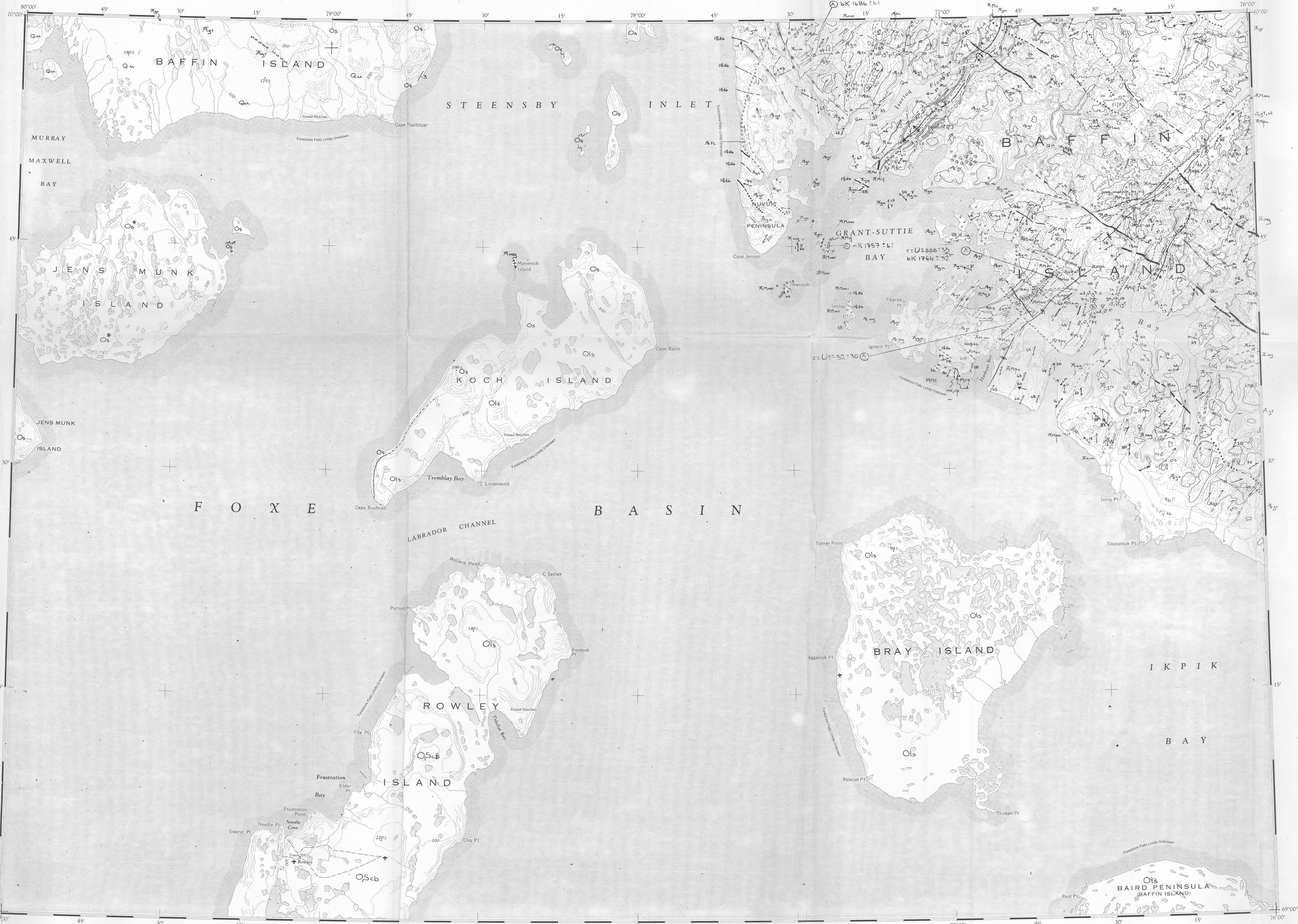
Staurolite..... st

Sulphide facies iron-formation..... sf

Tourmaline..... tl

Geology by M.C. Morgan, 1974, 1975; J. Bourne and R.K. Herd, 1974; A.V. Chulch and P.H. Thompson, 1975; reconnaissance by G.D. Jackson, S.L. Blanton, W.J. Crawford, A. Davidson, M.C. Morgan, 1968; reports by R.C. Blackadar (Geol. Surv. Can., Map 4-1958) and Patton Mining Corporation, 1970. Paleogeographic geology of Baird Peninsula and islands in Fove Basin from report by H.P. Trettin (Geol. Surv. Can., Map 1406A, Bulletin 251); drift cover not shown.

Compilation and interpretation by M.C. Morgan, 1979.



Koch Island

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250,000

Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres

Miles 4 0 4 8 Miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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Note: Relative ages of some map-units are uncertain, and individual map-units may include rocks belonging to other units.