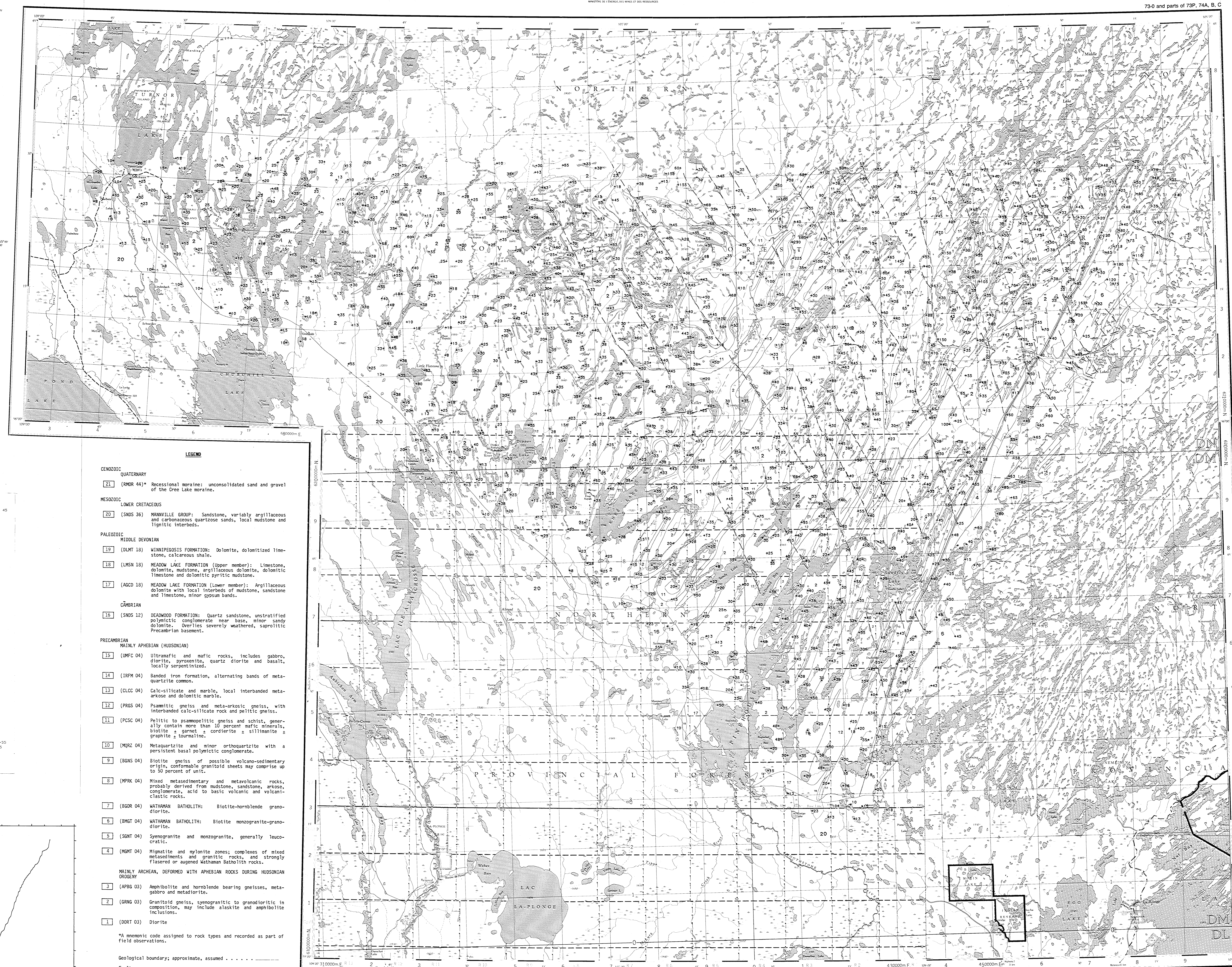


ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY	GEOMORPHIC MODIFIER
Organic	c cancelled
Glaciolacustrine	w weathered
Glacioluvial	e eroded
Glacioluvial plain	g gullied
Moraina	p collapsed
Rock	v veneer
Collan	r ridged
	h hummocky
	d drumlinoid
	t terrace

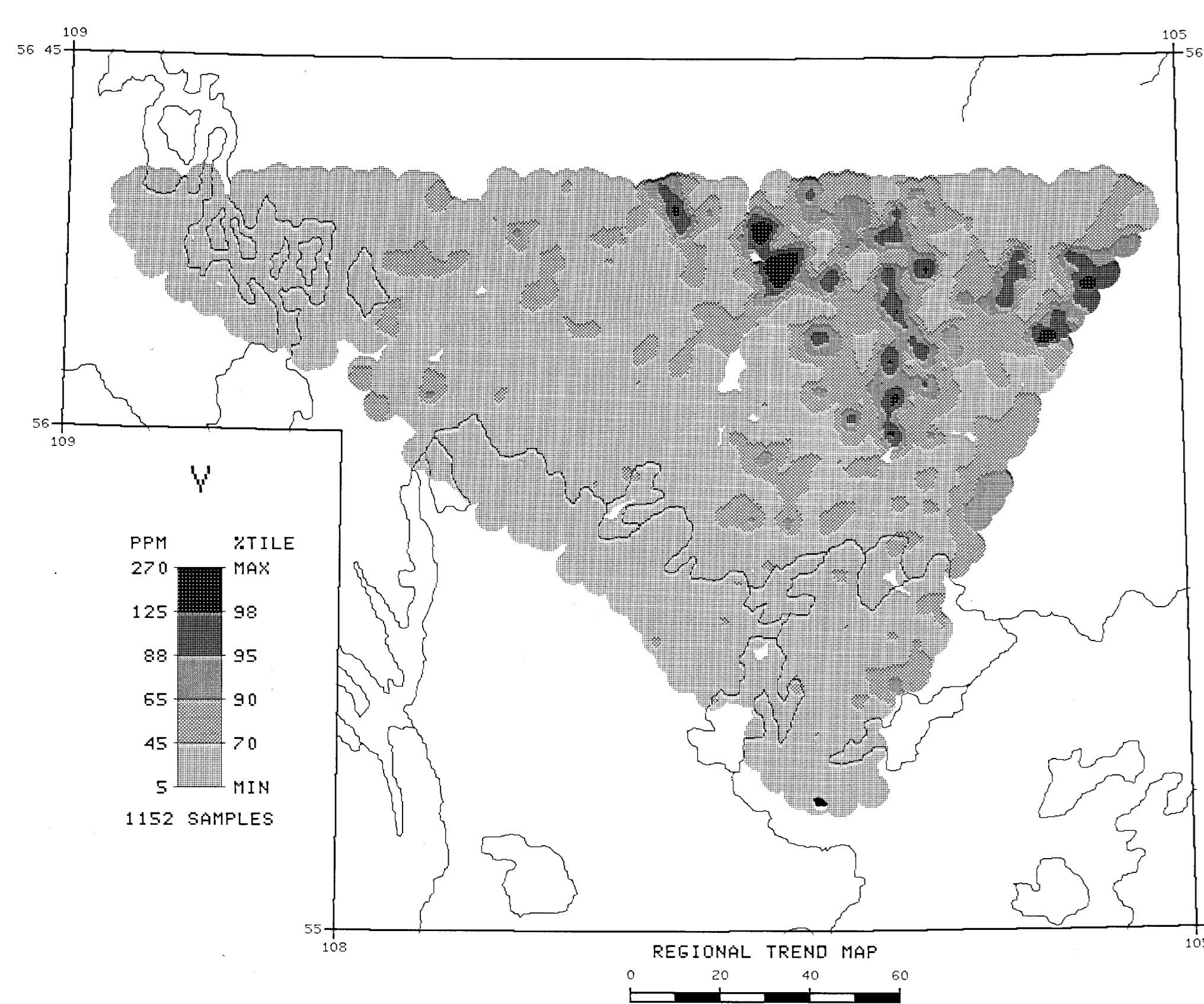
Complexes: where two or more classes of terrain are interspersed in a mosaic or repeating pattern the proportion of each component in the combination is given in a three-position designation set off by slashes denoting arbitrary percentage limits. For example, Mv/R/T means that at least 80% of the area is underlain by thin till, with up to 40% boggy areas, and less than 10% scattered rock outcrops. Mv/R/T indicates more than 60% bedrock concealed by vegetation and less than 10% outcrop. Mv/R indicates at least 60% morainal veneer and up to 40% bedrock exposures.

GLACIAL FEATURE SYMBOLS  
 Boundary of overburden unit  
 Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge, fluting  
 Striation, groove (ice direction inferred)  
 End moraine  
 Esker, crevasse filling

Surficial geology modified from:  
 Schreiner, G.T. (1964) Quaternary Geology of the Precambrian Shield, Map 221A (1:1,000,000 scale), to accompany Report 221, Saskatchewan Energy and Mines.



- LEGEND**
- CENOZOIC**  
**QUATERNARY**  
 21 (RMOR 4\*) Recessional moraine: unconsolidated sand and gravel of the Cree Lake moraine.
- MESOZOIC**  
**LOWER CRETACEOUS**  
 20 (SND3 36) MANNVILLE GROUP: Sandstone, variably argillaceous and carbonaceous quartzose sands, local mudstone and lignitic interbeds.
- PALEOZOIC**  
**MIDDLE DEVONIAN**  
 19 (DUMT 18) WINNIPEGOSIS FORMATION: Dolomite, dolomitized limestone, calcareous shale.  
 18 (LMSN 18) MEADOW LAKE FORMATION (upper member): Limestone, dolomite, mudstone, argillaceous dolomite, dolomitic limestone and dolomitic pyritic mudstone.  
 17 (AGSD 18) MEADOW LAKE FORMATION (Lower member): Argillaceous dolomite with local interbeds of mudstone, sandstone and limestone, minor gypsum bands.
- CAMBRIAN**  
 16 (SND5 12) DEADWOOD FORMATION: Quartz sandstone, unstratified dolomitic conglomerate near base, minor sandy dolomite. Overlies severely weathered, saproplitic Precambrian basement.
- PRECAMBRIAN**  
**MAINLY APHEBIAN (HUSSONIAN)**  
 15 (UMFC 04) Ultramafic and mafic rocks, includes gabbro, diorite, gneiss, quartz diorite and basalt, locally sericitized.  
 14 (IRFM 04) Banded iron formation, alternating bands of meta-quartzite common.  
 13 (CLCC 04) Calc-silicate and marble, local interbedded meta-arkose and dolomitic marble.  
 12 (PRGS 04) Psammite gneiss and meta-arkosic gneiss, with interbedded calc-silicate rock and pelitic gneiss.  
 11 (PCSC 04) Pelitic psammopelitic gneiss and schist, generally contain more than 10 percent mafic minerals, biotite + garnet + cordierite + sillimanite + graphite + tourmaline.  
 10 (MQRZ 04) Metagabbro and minor orthoquartzite with a persistent basal polytictic conglomerate.  
 9 (BGNS 04) Biotite gneiss of possible volcano-sedimentary origin, conformable granitoid sheets may comprise up to 50 percent of unit.  
 8 (MPRK 04) Mixed metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, probably derived from mudstone, sandstone, arkose, conglomerate, acid to basic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks.  
 7 (BGOR 04) MATHWAN BATHOLITH: Biotite-hornblende granodiorite.  
 6 (BMGT 04) MATHWAN BATHOLITH: Biotite monzogranite-granodiorite.  
 5 (SGMT 04) Syenogranite and monzogranite, generally leucocratic.  
 4 (MGMT 04) Migmatite and mylonite zones; complexes of mixed metasedimentary and granitic rocks, and strongly flattened or augen Mathwan Batholith rocks.
- MAINLY ARCHEAN, DEFORMED WITH APHEBIAN ROCKS DURING HUSSONIAN OROGEN**  
 3 (APSB 03) Amphibolite and hornblende bearing gneisses, meta-gabbro and metadiorite.  
 2 (GBGG 03) Granitoid gneiss, syenogranitic to gneissiferous in composition, may include alaskite and amphibolite inclusions.  
 1 (DORT 03) Diorite
- \*A mnemonic code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations.
- Geological boundary; approximate, assumed  
 Fault  
 No analytical result



The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/r²) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically enriched, or large metallic deposits undergoing weathering would be expected to produce identifiable anomalies.

Geological Survey of Canada  
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 Department of Mineral Resources  
 Saskatchewan Geological Survey

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 Sample preparation by Golden Associates

Sediment chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Ltd., Rosdale, Ontario  
 Water chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary

This map forms one of a series of maps released by the Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1213. The Open File consists of maps of various geochemical variables: 16 for lake sediments; 3 for lake water and 1 sample site location

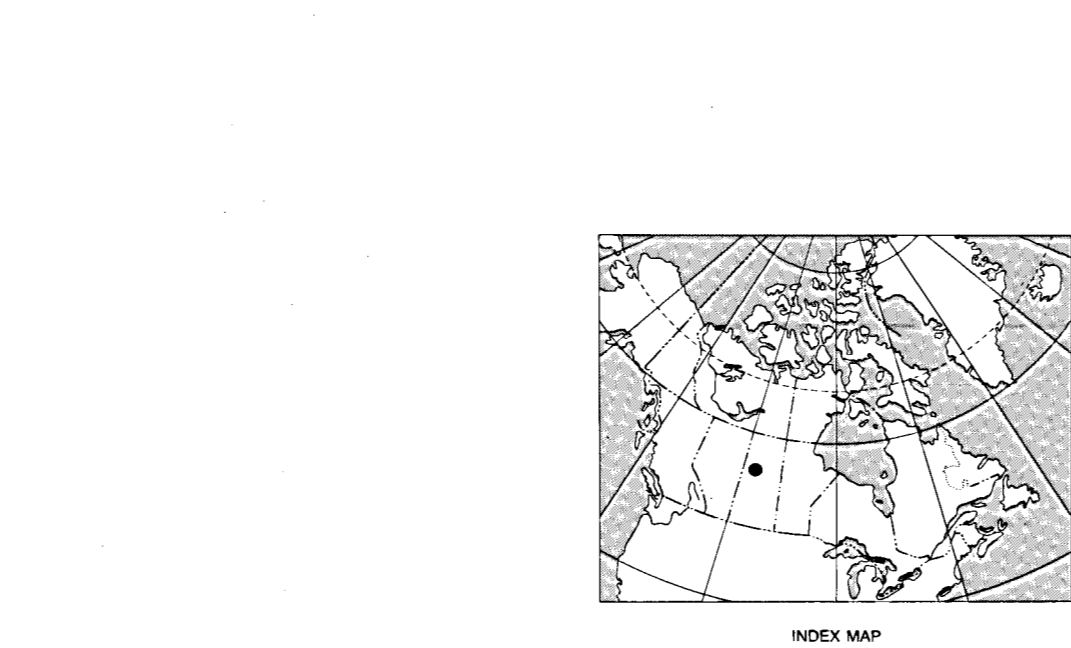
Copies of map material and listings of field observations and analytical data, from which the material was prepared, may be available at users expense by application to:  
 K.G. Campbell Corporation  
 800 Wellington St.  
 Bay 230  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1R 6K7

The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:  
 The Director  
 Computer Science Centre  
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Saskatchewan Energy and Mines  
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Geological base and legend are derived from: Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, W.L. (1955): Compilation Bedrock Geology, Itse-ta-Cross, NTS area 250; Saskatchewan Energy and Mines, Report 245 (1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes).  
 Lewis, J.F. and Silliman, W.L. (1955): Compilation Bedrock Geology, Lac La Ronge, NTS Area 73P/73J; Saskatchewan Energy and Mines, Report 255 (1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes).  
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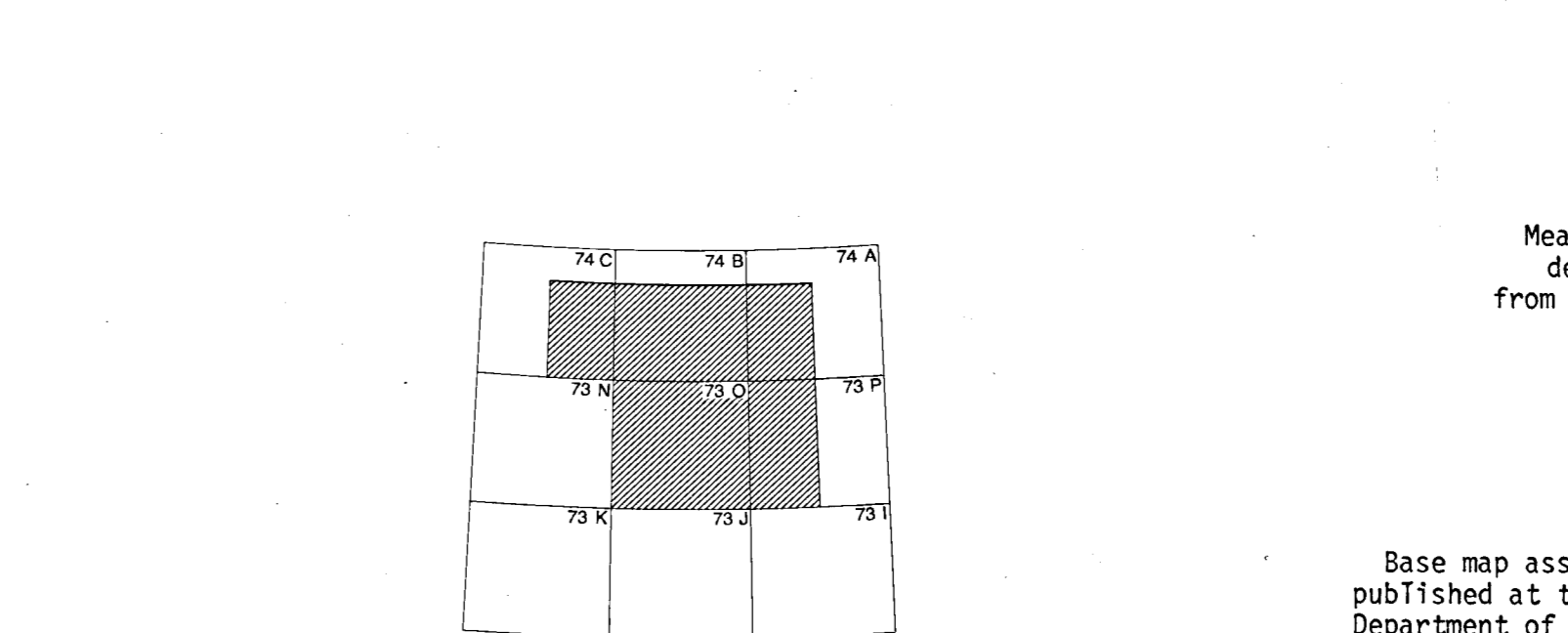


VANADIUM (ppm)  
 GSC OPEN FILE 1213  
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 78-1985

CANADA - SASKATCHEWAN  
 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1984-89)

LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
 NORTH-CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN, 1985

Scale 1:250,000  
 UTM Transverse Mercator Projection  
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