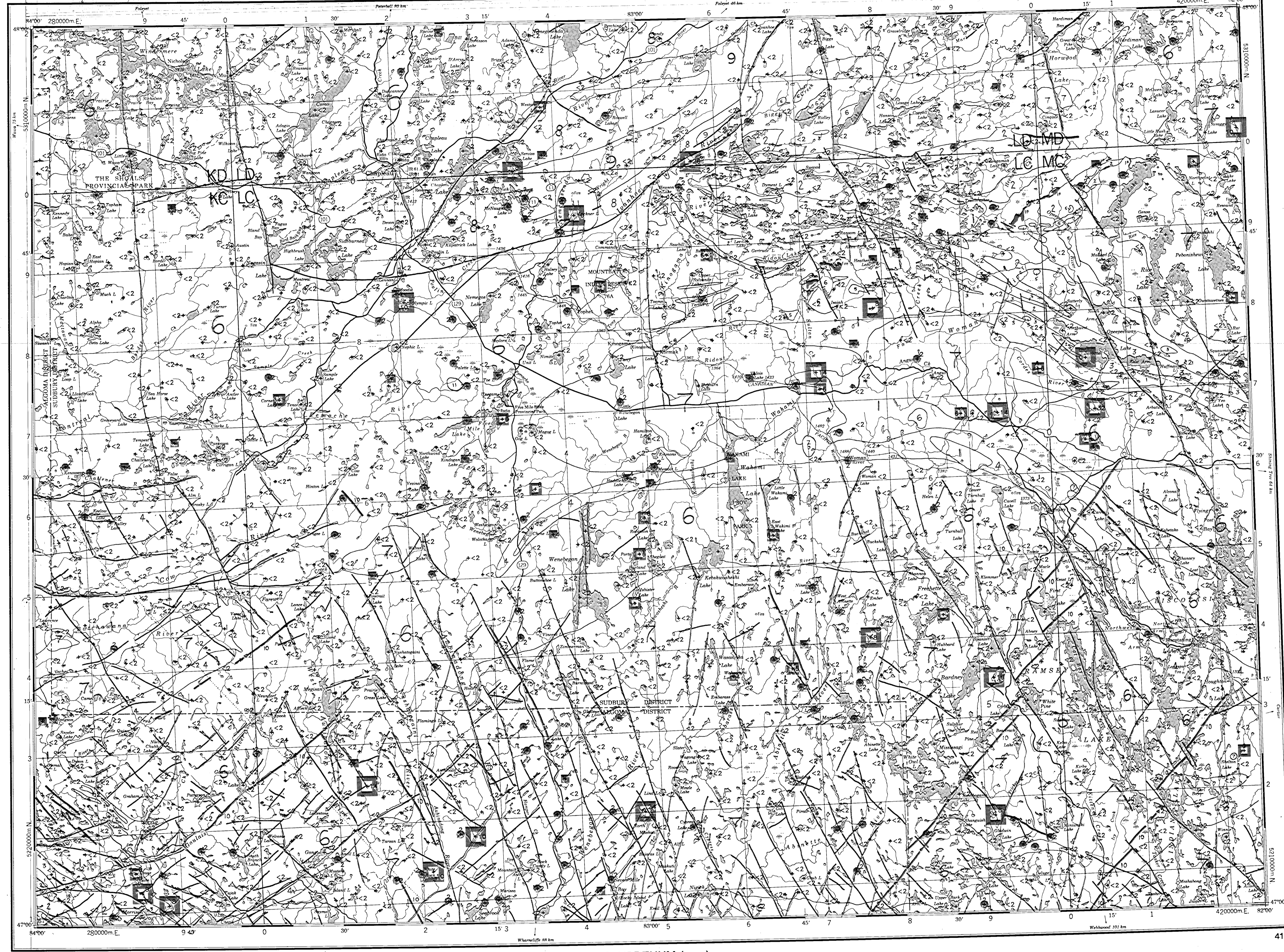


The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/d²) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically enriched, or large metallic deposits undergoing weathering would be expected to produce identifiable anomalies.



- LEGEND**
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- LATE PRECAMBRIAN**
- 11 LPAC* Carbonate - alkalic complexes: alkalic syenite, pulaskite, brecciated and fenitized rocks, nepheline syenite, sovite, magnetite-apatite rock, urtite, ijolite, melteigite
- EARLY TO MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN**
- 10 LPAD Diabase dykes
- EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)**
- 9 ASUB Shawnee Anorthosite Complex; anorthosite to gabbro, gneissic to flaser-textured tonalite and monzonite
- 8 AKN Kapuskasing structural zone rocks; meta-igneous rocks, melanocratic granulite, pelitic and psammitic granulites, metasedimentary gneiss and arkosic metasediments
- 7 AGM Massive felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, monzodiorite, pegmatite
- 6 AGN Foliated to gneissic felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, diorite, migmatite
- 5 AUB Mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks, including gabbro, diorite and serpentinized ultramafics
- 4 ASGN Paragneiss, orthogneiss and migmatite
- 3 ACSP Metasediments; greywacke, arkose, quartzite, conglomerate, argillaceous and migmatized metasediments, biotite-quartz-feldspar schists and gneiss
- 2 AWF Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics; rhyolite to dacite flows and fragmentals, tuff, lapilli-tuff, agglomerate, breccia, porphyritic flows
- 1 AWP Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics; basalt to andesite flows, porphyritic flows, and pillow lavas, mafic pyroclastics, layered amphibolite, diorite, gabbro, migmatized mafic metavolcanics
- IF Iron formation
- *A mnemonic code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations.
- Geological boundary:
- Fault
- No analytical results

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
 This legend is common to Open Files 1356 and 1357

- PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS**
- Glaciolacustrine Deposits:**
- Varved or massive clay and silt
 - Fine Sands, sands, and deltaic sand
- Glaciofluvial and Ice Contact Deposits:**
- Outwash sands and gravel
 - End moraine, interlobate moraine; sand, gravel and boulders
 - Esker or kame complex; sand, gravel, boulders
- Glacial Deposits:**
- Predominantly clayey till
 - Predominantly silty to sandy till
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- Bedrock
- Complexes: when two or more types of glacial or non-glacial environment are interspersed in a mosaic or repeating pattern, the relative dominant/subordinate amount of each type is indicated by sequential order. For example, 2/1 indicates predominantly silty to sandy till with lesser clayey till.

- SYMBOLS**
- Surficial geological boundary
 - Striae
 - Fluting, drumlin or drumlinoid ridge
 - Esker, kame or kame complex

Surficial geology derived from: Boissoneau, A.N. (1955), Map S465, Ontario Department of Lands, Forests, and Parks; Grant, D.R., and Rampton, V.N. (1969), Glacial Map of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1253A (Scale: 1:5 000 000).

Geological Survey of Canada
 Mineral Resources Division
 Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision

CONTRACTORS

Sample collection by SIAL Geophysique Inc., Montreal
 Sample preparation by Golder Associates, Ottawa

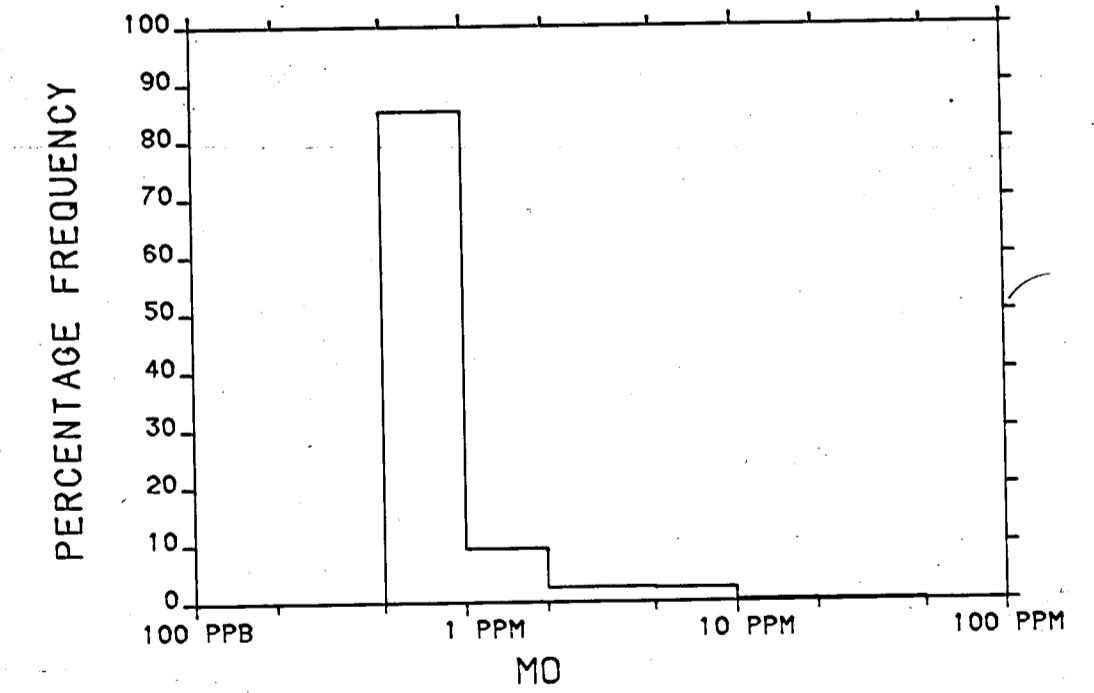
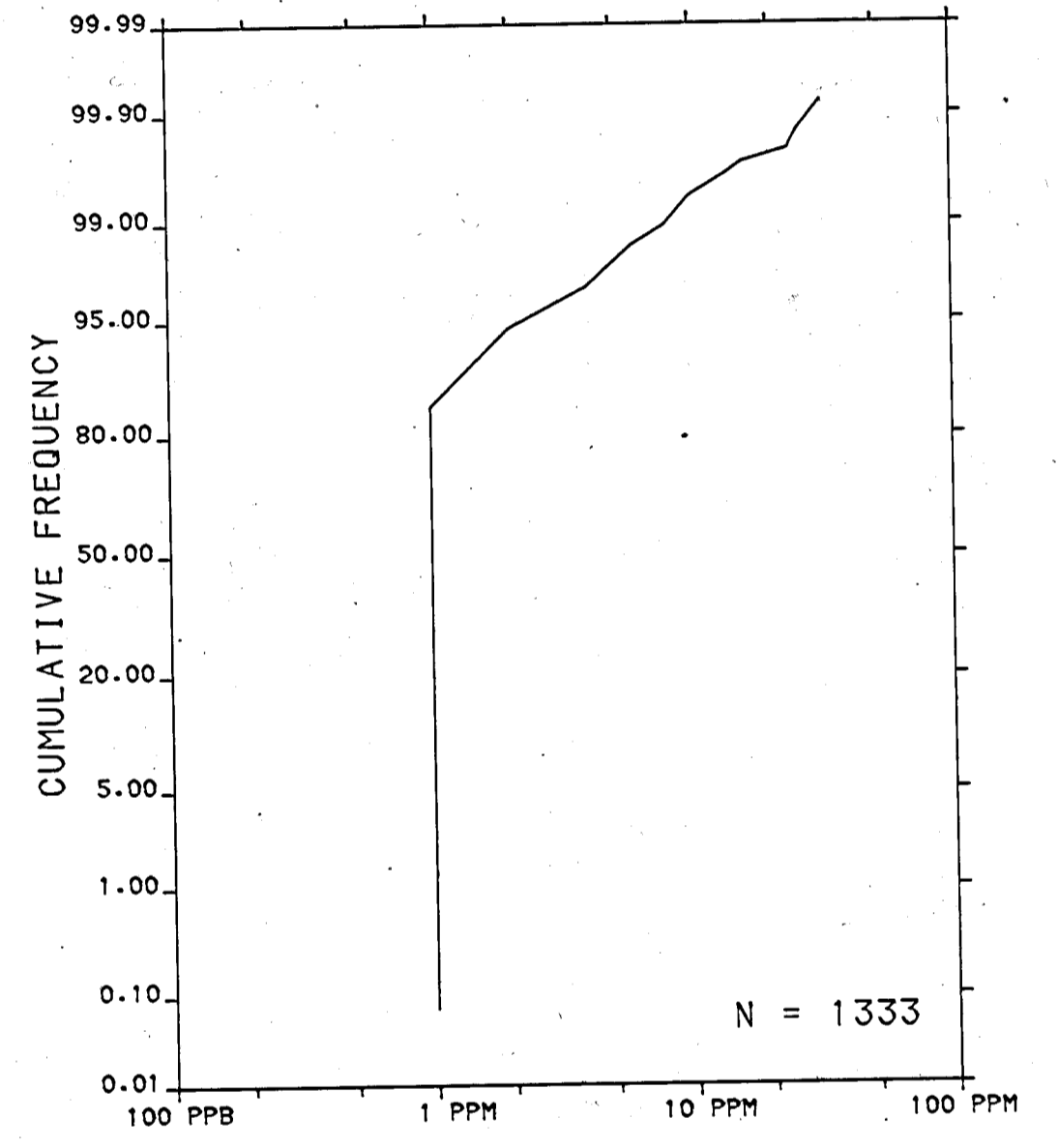
Sediment chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario

Au analyses by Chemex Labs Limited, Vancouver
 Water chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary

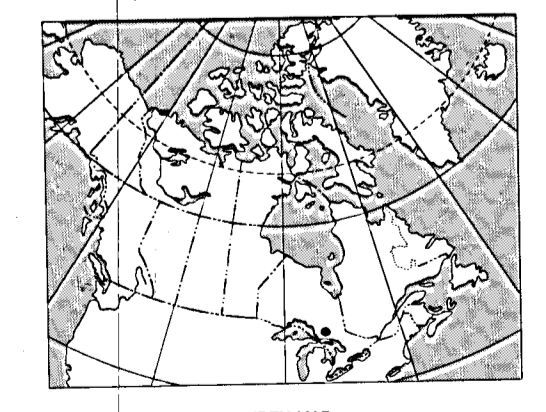
Contribution to Canada - Ontario Mineral Development Agreement 1986 - 1990, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada.

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
 Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

Canada



CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
7 to 32	N = 19 (1.4%)
5 to 6	N = 20 (1.5%)
3 to 4	N = 34 (2.6%)
2	N = 124 (9.3%)
<2	N = 1136 (85.2%)

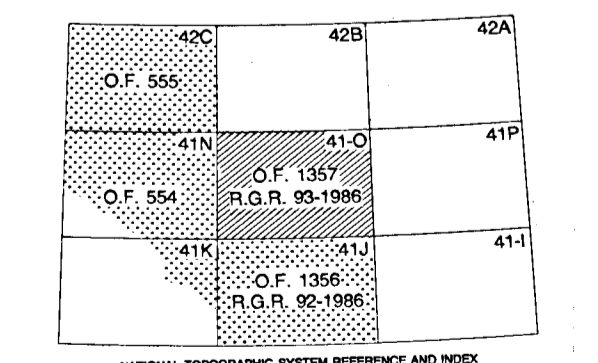


Elevation in feet above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 1987, 8°20' West, increasing 10.9' annually. Readings vary from 9°07' W in the SE corner to 7°30' W in the NW corner of the map area

MOLYBDENUM (ppm)
LAKE SEDIMENTS
 GSC OPEN FILE 1357
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 93-1986
 CANADA - ONTARIO
 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1985-1990)
 LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 CENTRAL ONTARIO, 1986
 Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1979



Copies of map material and listings of field observations, analytical data and methods, from which the open file was prepared, are available from:

K.G. Campbell Corporation
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 Bay 238
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1R 6K7

Digital data are available on IBM-PC compatible diskette from:

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13 of 25
MOLYBDENUM (ppm)
LAKE SEDIMENTS
 GSC OPEN FILE 1357
 CENTRAL ONTARIO, 1986

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