

NOTES DESCRIPTIVES

Cette carte fait partie d'un ensemble de cartes géologiques à l'échelle de 1:50 000 (Fig. 1) qui couvrent la partie est de la zone de chevauchement et de plissement du Cape Smith (Fig. 2). Les cartes furent compilées à partir des données de terrain levées au cours des étés 1983 à 1987. La région cartographique (Fig. 2) est une zone de chevauchement et de plissement de terrain (environ 500 km) ou plus, par les unités d'origine, Territoires du Nord-Ouest (distance de 350 km). La niche en place affleurant et fragmentée sur de grandes superficies dans la région, l'affleurement est continu dans les régions de Wakeham Bay et de Burgoyne Bay et du Lac Watts-Lac Cross. Les données géologiques et géochimiques recueillies lors de travaux pétrographiques et de microscopie (Dognin et al., 1983) et complètes le cadre géologique fourni par le MER (Québec) pour la partie ouest de la zone du Cape Smith (Lamothe, 1986).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

This map is one of a series of sheets 1:50,000 scale geological maps (Fig. 1) for the eastern Early Proterozoic Cape Smith Belt (Fig. 2). The maps were compiled from the results of field work completed by the Geological Survey of Canada during the summers of 1983 to 1987 (St-Onge et al., 1986, 1987, 1988). The Open File map area (Fig. 2) is accessible by scheduled flight from Inuvik, Northwest Territories (distance of 350 km). Bedrock exposed in the mapped area is generally exhumed directly from continuous in the Wakeham Bay - Burgoyne Bay and Lac Watts-Lac Cross - Rivière Chokoiat and generally exhumed directly from the Lac Bonhardier and Lac Vicenza. The geological data presented in this Open File map are gathered during ground-level traverses at a spacing of 2 km or less. Tectono-stratigraphic and structural relationships recorded on the maps of this Open File area are directly on the geology mapped during the three summers of field work. In contrast, the position of metamorphic mineral isograds was determined by follow-up petrographic and microprobe work (Dognin et al., 1983). The Open File map provides first-order information for future mineral exploration projects in the area (St-Onge et al., 1988) and complements those published by MER (Québec) for the western portion of the belt (Lamothe, 1986).

The ca. 1.9 Ga (R. Parrish, pers. comm., 1986) Cape Smith Belt is a thin-skinned, south-vergent thrust-fold belt (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Lamothe et al., 1983; Hoffman, 1987) which exposed in a west-plunging oblique section (15 km of structural relief) from low structural levels in the Wakeham Bay area (St-Onge et al., 1986) to high structural levels in the Lac Watts-Lac Cross area (St-Onge et al., 1987). The tectono-stratigraphic record of the Cape Smith belt documents the evolution of an Early Proterozoic epizonal rift which ultimately led to formation of oceanic crust (Hynes and Francis, 1982). The continent-derived sediments of the lower Proterozoic Group (units 2, 3a, 3b and 4) record the opening and infilling of a rift margin basin, which at least in part overlies continental crust. The epizonal rift setting for the accumulation of the Povungnituk Group is supported by the similarity of upper Povungnituk and lower Chokoiat Group to modern, within-plate continental basins with respect to overall major element ratios, ranges in TiO₂ content and trace-element ratios (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Francis et al., 1983). The Chokoiat Group is interpreted to record a transition from a basin of margin of rift, basin in part exposed to a crustal thickening. The domain of rift epizonal setting is confined near the suture zone of the Group of Povungnituk (unit 5) and includes the Chokoiat Group (unit 6) and the lower Proterozoic Group (units 2, 3a, 3b, and 4). The tectono-stratigraphic record of the Cape Smith belt documents the evolution of an Early Proterozoic epizonal rift which ultimately led to formation of oceanic crust (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Francis et al., 1983). The Chokoiat Group is interpreted to record a transition from a basin of margin of rift, basin in part exposed to a crustal thickening. The domain of rift epizonal setting is confined near the suture zone of the Group of Povungnituk (unit 5) and includes the Chokoiat Group (unit 6) and the lower Proterozoic Group (units 2, 3a, 3b, and 4). The tectono-stratigraphic record of the Cape Smith belt documents the evolution of an Early Proterozoic epizonal rift which ultimately led to formation of oceanic crust (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Francis et al., 1983). The Chokoiat Group is interpreted to record a transition from a basin of margin of rift, basin in part exposed to a crustal thickening. The domain of rift epizonal setting is confined near the suture zone of the Group of Povungnituk (unit 5) and includes the Chokoiat Group (unit 6) and the lower Proterozoic Group (units 2, 3a, 3b, and 4).

The continental-rift, transitional-crust and ophiolite suites at the Cape Smith Belt are defined by three temporally and geometrically distinct sets of structures (Lucas and St-Onge, 1987; St-Onge and Lucas, 1988). The cumulative effect of the D₁, D₂ and D₃ deformation events is to preserve the thin-skinned thrust-fold belt in an epizonal setting. The D₁ structures are generally plunging to the east-northeast and are defined by the D₁ northward-trending cross-faults (Fig. 2). The southern margin of the D₁ structures is defined by the D₁ south-vergent thrust faults which rest on a basal décollement located at the mafic metabasites (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Francis et al., 1983). The D₂ structures are defined by the D₂ north-south trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₂ westward-trending cross-faults (Fig. 2). The D₃ structures are defined by the D₃ east-west trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₃ north-south trending cross-faults (Fig. 2). The D₃ structures are defined by the D₃ east-west trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₃ north-south trending cross-faults (Fig. 2).

Hot-side-down metamorphic mineral isograds in the mapped area document a normal distribution of isotherms in the thickened Early Proterozoic crust following D₁ unroofing (St-Onge and Lucas, 1988). The zone of high-grade metamorphism is defined by the presence of sillimanite and andalusite. The distribution of D₁ and D₂ structures in the eastern and southern parts of the Cape Smith Belt (Dognin et al., 1983). In contrast, along the northern (western) margin of the Cape Smith Belt, the D₁ structures are defined by the D₁ northward-trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₁ south-vergent thrust faults which rest on a basal décollement located at the mafic metabasites (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Francis et al., 1983). The D₂ structures are defined by the D₂ north-south trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₂ westward-trending cross-faults (Fig. 2). The D₃ structures are defined by the D₃ east-west trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₃ north-south trending cross-faults (Fig. 2).

The isograds metamorphic in the region cartographed document the distribution of isotherms in the thickened Early Proterozoic crust following D₁ unroofing (St-Onge and Lucas, 1988). The zone of high-grade metamorphism is defined by the presence of sillimanite and andalusite. The distribution of D₁ and D₂ structures in the eastern and southern parts of the Cape Smith Belt (Dognin et al., 1983). In contrast, along the northern (western) margin of the Cape Smith Belt, the D₁ structures are defined by the D₁ northward-trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₁ south-vergent thrust faults which rest on a basal décollement located at the mafic metabasites (Hynes and Francis, 1982; Francis et al., 1983). The D₂ structures are defined by the D₂ north-south trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₂ westward-trending cross-faults (Fig. 2). The D₃ structures are defined by the D₃ east-west trending cross-faults (Fig. 2) and the D₃ north-south trending cross-faults (Fig. 2).



FEUILLE 6 DE 16 / SHEET 6 OF 16
GÉOLOGIE / GEOLOGY

SECTEUR ORIENTAL DE LA ZONE DE CHEVAUCEMENT ET DE PLSSEMENT DU CAPE SMITH; PARTIE DES CARTES DE WAKEHAM BAY, CRATÈRE DU NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC ET NUVLILK LAKES, QUÉBEC SEPTENTRIONAL

EASTERN PORTION OF THE CAPE SMITH THRUST-FOLD BELT; PARTS OF THE WAKEHAM BAY, CRATÈRE DU NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC AND NUVLILK LAKES MAP AREAS, NORTHERN QUÉBEC

Échelle 1/50 000 - Scale 1:50 000

Kilomètres / Kilometers

Projection transversale universelle de Mercator / Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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LEGEND / COLONNE TECTONOSTRATIGRAPHIQUE

- Notes**
- This legend is common to all of the map sheets of this Open File. However, not all map units will appear on each map sheet. La colonne tectonostratigraphique est commune pour toutes les cartes de ce dossier public. Par contre, toutes les unités n'apparaissent pas sur chaque carte.
 - The prefix "metre" applies to all lithologies in units 1 to 13. The prefix "meta" applies to all lithologies in units 1 to 13.

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|--|--|---|
| LATE PROTEROZOIC / PROTÉROZOÏQUE SUPÉRIEUR | Lithologies / Lithologies | Boundaries / contacts |
| 15 Diabase / dyke de diabase | ● Pelite / phylade | Geological boundary (defined, open/closed) / contact géologique (défini, ouvert/fermé) |
| EARLY PROTEROZOIC / PROTÉROZOÏQUE INFÉRIEUR | ○ Semipelite / siltstone | D ₁ thrust fault / faille de chevauchement D ₁ |
| 14 Tonaltite / tonaltite | ● Micaceous sandstone / grès micacé | Oblique-slip fault / faille au décrochement oblique |
| Spartan Group / Groupe de Spartan | ● Conglomerate / conglomérat | |
| 13 Granitic pelite; semipelite; sandstone, gabbro / phyllade à granitisme; siltstone; grès gabbro | ● Dolomite / dolomie | Structure / Structure |
| Watts Group / Groupe de Watts | ● Calcilicose / calcilicose | Bedding, top down (inclined) / stratification, sommet décliné (incliné) |
| 12 Basalt / gabbro sill / sheeted gabbro; dikes / dykes / filon-couche et dykes en feuilles de gabbro | ● Sandstone / grès | Synclinal / synclinal |
| 11 Pyroxenite / pyroxénite | ● Dolomitic sandstone / grès dolomitique | D ₁ schistosity (inclined) / schistosité D ₁ (incliné) |
| 10 Layered gabbro / gabbro stratifié | ● Basalt / basalte | D ₂ stretching lineation / linaison d'allongement D ₂ |
| 9 Layered peridotite / péridotite stratifiée | ● Layered gabbro / gabbro stratifié | D ₂ syncline / synclinal D ₂ |
| Chokoiat Group / Groupe de Chokoiat | ● Basalt / basalte | D ₂ anticline / anticlinal D ₂ |
| 8 Dominantly plagioclase-gyric basalt; gabbro / principalement basalte à phénocristaux de plagioclase | ● Olivine-gyric basalt / basalte à phénocristaux de pyroxène | D ₂ schistosity (inclined) / schistosité D ₂ (incliné) |
| 7 Dominantly pyroxene-gyric basalt; gabbro / principalement basalte à phénocristaux de pyroxène | ● Olivine-gyric basalt / basalte à phénocristaux de pyroxène | D ₂ minor-fold hinge (N- or W-vergent fold vergence, S- or W-vergent fold vergence, M-synclinal fold) / charnière de pli secondaire D ₂ (E-vergente à direction nord, S-vergente à direction ouest, plis synclinal) |
| 6 Dominantly olivine-gyric basalt; gabbro / principalement basalte à phénocristaux olivine; gabbro péridotite / filon-couche stratifiés péridotite-gabbro | ● Olivine-gyric basalt / basalte à phénocristaux olivine | D ₂ synform / synforme D ₂ |
| Povungnituk Group / Groupe de Povungnituk | ● Olivine-gyric basalt / basalte à phénocristaux olivine | D ₂ antiform / antiforme D ₂ |
| 5 Basalt; volcanoclastic sediment; minor sandstone, dolomite and calcilicose gabbro; peridotite / basalte; sédiments volcanoclastiques; grès mineur, dolomite et calcilicose; gabbro péridotite / filon-couche stratifiés péridotite-gabbro | ● Pyroxenite / pyroxénite | D ₃ schistosity (inclined) / schistosité D ₃ (incliné) |
| 4 Micaceous sandstone / grès micacé | ● Layered gabbro / gabbro stratifié | D ₃ minor-fold hinge (E- or W-vergent fold vergence, W- or E-vergent fold vergence) / charnière de pli secondaire D ₃ (E-vergente à direction ouest, W-vergente à direction ouest) |
| 3c Basalt; volcanoclastic sediment; minor sandstone, dolomite and calcilicose gabbro; peridotite / basalte; sédiments volcanoclastiques; grès mineur, dolomite et calcilicose; gabbro péridotite / filon-couche stratifiés péridotite-gabbro | ● Layered peridotite / péridotite stratifiée | D ₃ synform / synforme D ₃ |
| 3b Semipelite; pelite; micaceous sandstone; sandstone; conglomerate; ironstone; dolomite; calcilicose; minor basalt and volcanoclastic sediment; gabbro; peridotite / siltstone / phyllade; grès micacé; grès; conglomérat; sédiments ferrugineux; dolomite; calcilicose; quartz mineur de basalte et volcanoclastiques; gabbro péridotite / filon-couche stratifiés péridotite-gabbro | ● Layered peridotite / péridotite stratifiée | D ₃ antiform / antiforme D ₃ |
| 3a Ironstone; minor sandstone and semipelite / sédiments ferrugineux; quartz mineur de grès et siltstone | ● Straight gneiss / gneiss régulier | |
| 2 Sandstone; ironstone conglomerate / grès; sédiments ferrugineux conglomérat | ● Granite / granité | Isograds / Isogrades |
| ARCHAIC / ARCHÉEN | ● Granodiorite / granodiorite | hombolde / apparition de la nombolde |
| 1 Tonaltite gneiss; granodiorite; gneiss; granite; minor amphibolite / gneiss tonaltitiques; gneiss granodiorite / gneiss granitiques; quartz mineur d'amphibolite | ● Amphibolite xenolith / xenolite d'amphibolite | obolde / apparition de l'obolde |
| | ● Disrupted gneiss / gneiss chaotique | actinolite / élimination de l'actinolite |
| | ● Garnet / garnet | garnet or clinopyroxene / apparition du garnet ou du clinopyroxène |
| | ● Iron-stained / ferrugineux | |

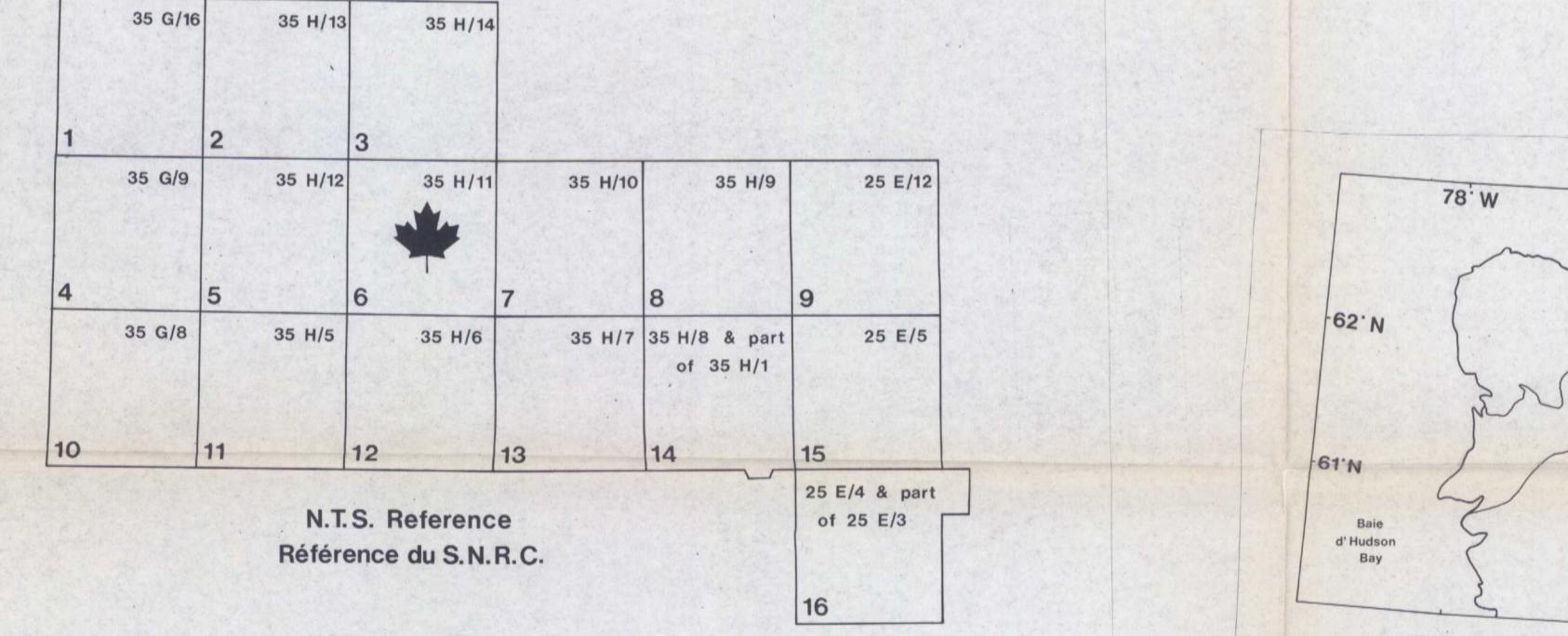


Figure 1. National Topographic Survey of Canada map reference and index to the eastern portion of the Cape Smith Belt, northern Québec. / Localisation des cartes de la Commission Géologique du Canada dans la partie est de la zone de Cape Smith, Québec.

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