

LEGEND

This legend is common to all four maps in this open file  
Blank boxes indicate units that are not present on this map

Area east of the heavy dotted line

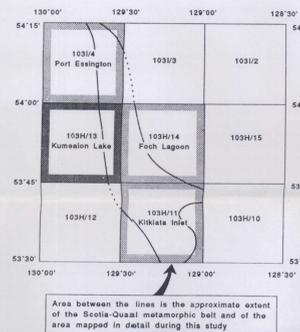
Area west of the heavy dotted lines

- QUATERNARY**  
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT  
Gravel, sand, silt, and clay
- TERTIARY**  
EOCENE  
Garnet-biotite quartz diorite dykes; unfoliated and crosscutting
- LATE PALEOCENE (?)/EARLY EOCENE**  
Quotloon pluton: hornblende ± biotite quartz diorite and tonalite; in 1031/4 includes felsic biotite ± garnet-bearing tonalite; medium to coarse grained; strongly foliated and locally lineated
- CRETACEOUS**  
ALBIAN-CENOMANIAN (?)  
Kg Dyke complex adjacent to and probably partly comagmatic with Ecstall pluton; dykes constitute 40-80% of area, country rock forms the remainder. Dyke lithologies include straight, crosscutting garnet apites and leucocratic pegmatite; fine grained, leucocratic garnet-biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; titanite-epidote-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite; and amphibolite
- ALBIAN-CENOMANIAN**  
KEg Ecstall pluton: epidote-hornblende-biotite quartz diorite to granodiorite; unfoliated except within 1 km (generally less than 300 m) of its margin; in 103H/11 includes foliated, fine grained, epidote-free, leucocratic garnet-biotite quartz diorite
- JURASSIC-EARLY CRETACEOUS (?)**  
JKum Mafic and ultramafic plutonic rocks; coarse grained, locally weakly lineated hornblende diorite, gabbro and rusty weathering coarse hornblende
- JURASSIC**  
EARLY JURASSIC  
JKd Foch Lake orthogneiss: titanite-epidote-biotite tonalite gneiss; medium grained, typically contains plagioclase megacrysts; weakly to strongly foliated  
JKqm Johnson Lake orthogneiss: epidote-biotite-hornblende tonalite gneiss; medium grained; strongly lineated and weakly to strongly foliated
- DEVONIAN**  
MIDDLE DEVONIAN  
DBo Big Falls orthogneiss: muscovite-biotite-hornblende tonalite augen gneiss; locally garnet- and epidote-bearing; medium grained; well foliated
- PROTEROZOIC (?) - PALEOZOIC**  
MIDDLE DEVONIAN AND/OR OLDER  
Pv,vm Metavolcanic unit: Pv: mafic and intermediate metavolcanic rock with minor metasedimentary and felsic metavolcanic interlayers; locally pyritic; strongly foliated and lineated; mafic component is fine grained amphibole ± chlorite schist, locally with relict clastic texture; intermediate component is biotite quartzofeldspathic semi-schist; minor quartzite, semi-pelitic to pelitic schist, and quartz-rich semi-schist of probable volcanic protolith. Pv,vm: marble [103H/13]  
Psc Metasedimentary clastic unit: epidote-rich, hornblende-biotite gneiss; fine to medium grained; locally contains epidote-rich and granitoid clasts; well developed lineation and lineation  
Psq, sqm Quartzite unit: Psq: white to grey, locally pyritic quartzite interlayered with lesser amounts of biotite-hornblende gneiss, feldspar mica schist, black phyllite to meta-argillite, semi-pelitic to pelitic schist; well foliated. Psqm: amphibolite bands, probably dykes [103H/14]. Psqm: marble [103H/13, 14]  
Pn Layered gneiss unit: epidote-hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite gneiss and garnet amphibolite; some epidote-garnet pods; medium grained; well defined compositional layering on a scale of tens of centimetres; strongly foliated and locally lineated

- QUATERNARY**  
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT  
Gravel, sand, silt, and clay
- TERTIARY**  
LATE PALEOCENE (?)/EARLY EOCENE  
Quotloon pluton: TQgd: hornblende-biotite granodiorite; TQd [103H/11, 14]: biotite-hornblende quartz diorite; TQdm: quartz diorite and abundant gneiss; TQqd [103/4]: quartz diorite, minor diorite and granodiorite; Tqm: migmatitic plutonic rock
- CRETACEOUS**  
ALBIAN-CENOMANIAN  
KEgd Ecstall pluton [104H/11, 13]: KEgm: hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite; KEgd: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende-biotite granodiorite; KEgd: biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Ecstall pluton [103/4]: KEgm: quartz monzonite, minor granodiorite; KEgd: granodiorite, minor quartz diorite and quartz monzonite; KEgd: quartz diorite, minor diorite and granodiorite; KEd: diorite, minor quartz diorite
- JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS(?)**  
JKd Gneissic diorite-migmatite complex  
JKqm Aplitic, garnetiferous quartz monzonite (may in part or whole be Paleozoic)
- PROTEROZOIC (?) - PALEOZOIC**  
PMSa Mainly metasediments: hornblende-biotite-plagioclase amphibolite and schist; biotite schist (locally garnetiferous); sericite-epidote schist; graphitic schist; quartzite; crystalline limestone; conglomerate; minor ill-pur-ill gneiss, agmatite, and granitic rocks; may in part be equivalent to Psc, Psq and Pn  
PMSc In 1031/4: grey biotite ± hornblende gneiss and amphibolite; minor sillimanite ± garnet gneiss. In 103H/14: granitoid gneiss; gneissic quartz diorite, rusty fine grained gneiss and schist, migmatite; minor garnet-sillimanite-biotite schist and crystalline limestone. May be equivalent to Psq and Pn  
PMSc Massive to thickly layered crystalline limestone

SYMBOLS

- ..... Limit of detailed mapping by Gareau
- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- - - Fault (assumed)
- + Foliation (inclined, vertical, absent)
- Lineation (inclined mineral, inclined stretching, vertical)
- Dominant or average axial surface in area of intense small-scale folding (inclined, vertical)
- Dominant or average hinge line in area of intense small-scale folding (unspecified vergence, s-fold, z-fold, vertical)
- Axial trace of synform (arrow indicates plunge)
- Axial trace of antiform (arrow indicates plunge)
- Dominant fracture set
- Plagioclase megacrysts
- K-feldspar megacrysts
- Radiometric dates (Ma):  
hk = K-Ar date on hornblende  
bk = K-Ar date on biotite  
zu = U-Pb date on zircon  
Sources of data: (1) this study; (2) Woodsworth et al. (1983); (3) van der Heyden (1989)
- Mineral deposit (number is MINFILE number; see sheet 2 for list)



KUMEALON LAKE  
COAST LAND DISTRICT RANGE 4  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Scale 1:50 000 Echelle

