

- LEGEND**
- QUATERNARY**
 - Og: Glacial and glaciofluvial deposits, sand, gravel, boulder clay, silt
 - CARBONIFEROUS**
 - ANGUILLE GROUP
 - CA: Mainly red to grey-green sandstone, conglomerate and conglomerates; minor coaly beds, carbonates and metapelites
 - DEVONIAN**
 - WINDSOR POINT GROUP
 - DWP: Grey sandstone, mudstone, conglomerate
 - SILURIAN**
 - SBL: BUCK LAKE GRANITE: massive to locally foliated grey-brown muscovite granite to granodiorite, commonly megacrystic, with leucocratic late phases containing garnet, tourmaline, and zircon
 - TOPSALS IGNEOUS COMPLEX
 - ST: Leucocratic red amphibole ± biotite granite to syenite (g); anorthoclase-syenite granite (g)
 - SS: Red sandstone and conglomerate, mylonite (mylonite may be extensive equivalent of S)
 - Sm: Mafic plutons, layered gabbro, hornblende gabbro, augite-gabbro, diorite, quartz diorite, minor granodiorite
 - ORDOVICIAN (AND/OR SILURIAN?)**
 - OSp: Plagioclase metasedimentary rocks with characteristic calc-silicate lenses, commonly migmatitic
 - ORDOVICIAN**
 - Oip: Massive to finely foliated granitoid rocks, commonly porphyritic; biotite granite to granodiorite (g); tonalite, minor diorite (d)
 - Oif: Foliated granitoid rocks with abundant mafic schlieren and enclaves; mainly granite to granodiorite (g); mainly tonalite (t); mylonitic granitoids, age uncertain (m)
 - OCL: CORMACKS LAKE COMPLEX: Gneiss complex composed mainly of granite gneiss with lesser amphibole gneiss and minor pelitic gneiss, including retrogressed granulites
 - OVL: VICTORIA LAKE GROUP: Basaltic to mylonitic flows and tufts with intercalated felspathic sandstone and siltstone; altered volcanogenic conglomerate (c)
 - SLG: SLOVER GROUP
 - Og: Pileweld and massive basalt; basic tufts, minor shale and conglomerate (g); gabbro sills (g)
 - OGB: GEORGES BROOK FORMATION: Grey and black shale, commonly very deformed; siltstone, minor limestone lenses; mélange
 - Oo: Ophiolite rocks, serpentinized dunite and harzburgite gabbro; amphibolite, minor sheeted dykes; Annesquamouk Complex (a)
 - CAMBRIAN**
 - CSG: SAINT GEORGE GROUP: Limestone and dolomite, minor shale, marble, red marble breccia
 - LATEST PROTEROZOIC (EOCAMBRIAN)**
 - EHL: HARE HILL COMPLEX: Red amphibole gneiss, foliated to leucocratic, peralkaline where massive; intensely sheared muscovite granite (possibly Silurian in part) (m)
 - EFL: FLEUR DE LYS SUPERGROUP: Quartzite, mafic, pelitic and calcareous schists, commonly thinly interbedded; conglomerate horizon with granite cobbles (c); high grade psammite gneisses commonly with K-feldspar porphyroblasts (g); rare calcareous lenses (l); (see Fabricic, entirely or in part. Compress metasedimentary gneisses of the Central Gneiss subzone)
 - LATE PROTEROZOIC**
 - Pd: Mafic dykes, mainly amphibolite
 - Pg: Gneiss complex, mainly granitoid gneiss with minor marble, quartzite and amphibolite
 - PSM: STEEL MOUNTAIN COMPLEX: Massive anorthoclase, gabbroic anorthoclase, gabbro, gneissic gabbro and amphibolite; border phase of gneissic amphibolite and gabbro (g)
 - PDH: DISAPPOINTMENT HILL COMPLEX: Two pyroxene granulite gneiss and retrogressed equivalents, orthopyroxene granite, locally megacrystic
- Geological boundary, approximate**
 Bedding of primary sedimentary structure, top unknown (inclined, vertical)
 Primary volcanic structure, top known (inclined, vertical, top measured)
 Primary volcanic structure, top unknown (inclined, dip unknown)
 Gneissic structure (inclined)
 Schistosity, cleavage (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
 Greatly folded (inclined, dip unknown)
 Anticline and plunge of anticline (inclined)
 Minor fold (arrow indicates plunge)
 Fault, mainly thrust motion (dip in direction of dip, approximate)
 Fault, mainly transcurrent motion (approximate)
 Trend of dykes (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

MAP 1815A
 GEOLOGY
SOUTHERN LONG RANGE MOUNTAINS
 NEWFOUNDLAND

Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Geology by J.T. van Berkel 1985-1987, K.L. Currie 1985-1987, M.A.J. Plummer 1985-1987, H. Johnson, 1985, D. MacIn, 1986-1987, and D. Fox, 1986-1987. Other information from Williams and Currie (1986), Allen (1983), Whalen and Currie (1983) and Kinop et al., (1979)

Geological compilation and interpretation by K.L. Currie, 1989

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY
 GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

INDEX MAP

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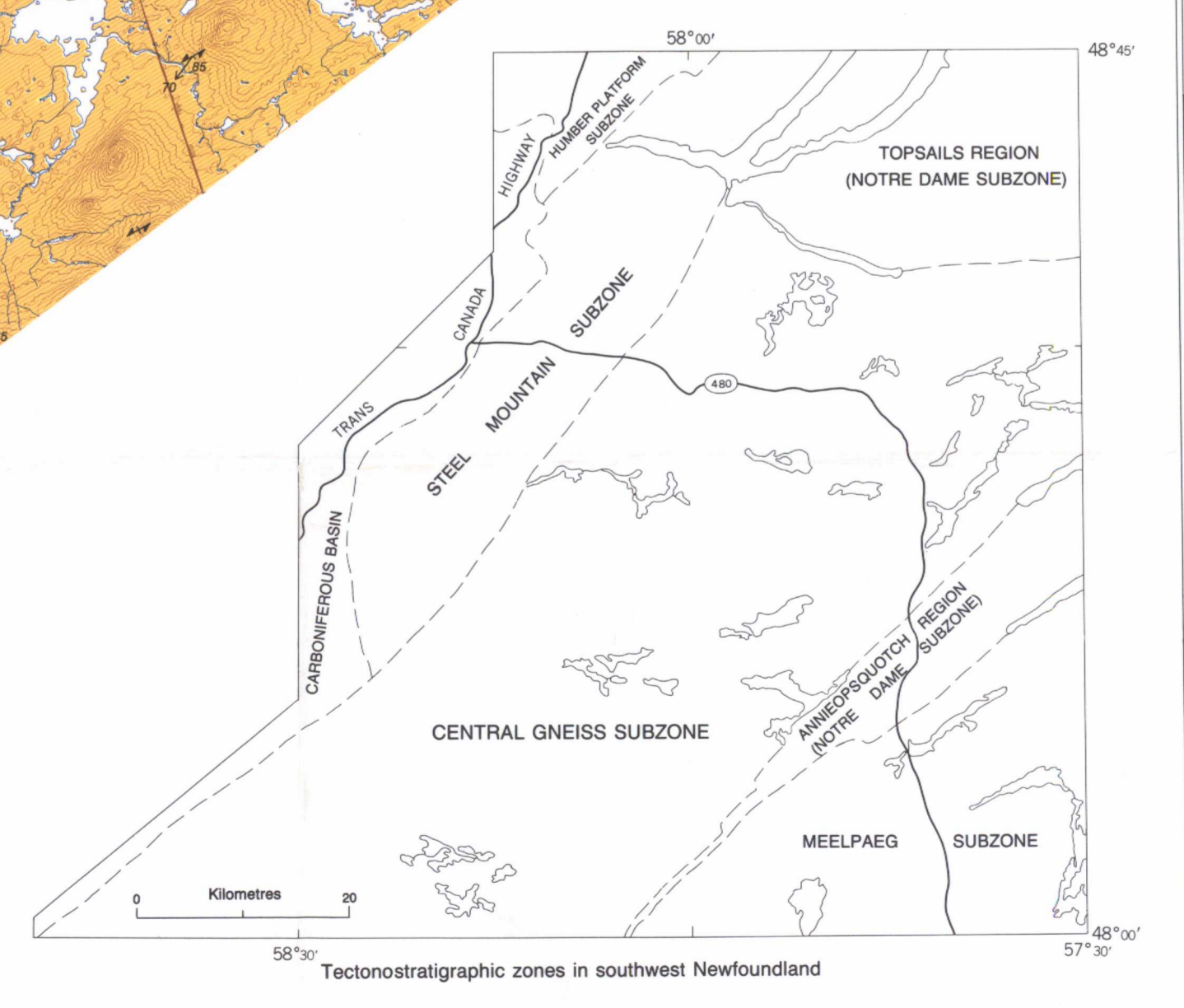
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Mean magnetic declination 1991, 24°10' W, decreasing 7.6' annually. Reading map from 24°17' W in the NE corner to 23°42' W in the SW corner of the map

Elevations in feet, west of longitude 58°00' and in metres, east of longitude 58°00', above mean sea level

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1815A