

### LEGEND

**QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**

**Q** Gravel, sand, silt, unconsolidated

**NEOHELIKIAN**

**db** Diabase (Mackenzie dyke)

**CHANTREY GROUP (Acm - Acc)**  
Metaconglomerate with stretched pebbles (locally boulders) of quartz and granitoid rock in a chlorite-muscovite-biotite schist matrix; gneissic quartzofeldspathic and mafic clasts in a gneissic matrix occur at the margins of the belt

**ACc** Pelitic, pyriteiferous, biotite-muscovite schist with porphyroblasts of biotite, andalusite, and garnet; dark grey, locally rusty weathering

**ACp** Orthoquartzite, quartzite, locally micaceous and hematitic; white, pink, or grey, medium grained; commonly massive to thick bedded; rare crossbedding and ripple marks; impure sandy and fibrolite + garnet + andalusite-bearing pelitic interbeds in Chantrey Inlet; includes almandine + garnet-bearing ferrous quartzite in middle part of belt

**ACs** Metasilstone/mudstone (andalusite-garnet-muscovite-biotite schist); finely laminated

**ACq** Impure quartzite, micaceous to schistose quartzite; minor schist and schistose metaconglomerate; rare crossbedding and ripple marks

**ACm** Marble, siliceous marble, calc-silicate rock; includes calcareous metamudstone/siltstone at southwestern end of belt; locally stromatolitic and diopside- and tremolite-rich

**Archean**

**Ap** Pelitic muscovite-biotite schist, commonly containing garnet and fibrolite, locally accompanied by andalusite, cordierite, and/or staurolite; subordinate psammitic muscovite-biotite schist; impure quartzite, and quartz-eye schist (acid metavolcanic); minor quartz and granite pebble metaconglomerate, metagabbro, and sulphide facies magnetite-bearing ironstone

**Ad** Diopside-tremolite-calcite-dolomite marble, calc-silicate rock

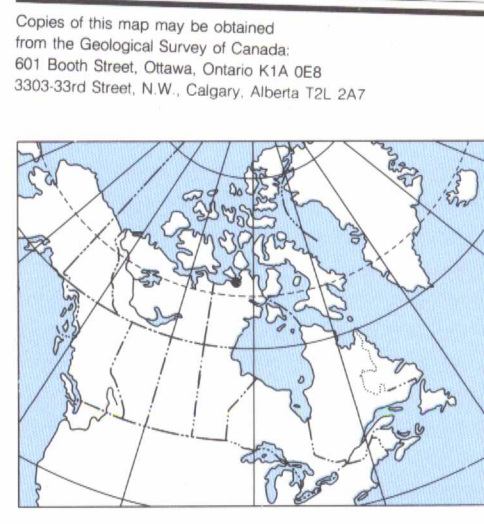
**Ab** Amphibolite; fine to medium grained, foliated

**Ag** (Garnet-hornblende-jorthopyroxene-biotite gneiss; garnet-orthopyroxene-biotite granite with phenocrysts of perthite; subordinate (sillimanite-cordierite-)garnet-biotite gneiss; locally retrograded

**Ab** Biotite granodiorite gneiss; granodiorite gneiss with augen of K-feldspar, locally hornblende + biotite-rich; subordinate migmatite and massive granitoid rock; locally mylonitic; pegmatite veins locally abundant

NOTE: relative ages of Archean and Apehian map units are uncertain

Limit of Quaternary cover .....  
 Geological boundary (defined, approximate) .....  
 Bedding, top known (inclined, vertical, overturned) .....  
 Bedding, top unknown (inclined) .....  
 Schistosity, gneissosity, foliation (inclined, inclined (amount unknown), vertical, dip unknown) .....  
 Fold axis (arrow indicates plunge) .....  
 Drag fold (arrow indicates plunge) .....  
 Fault (approximate) .....  
 High-angle reverse fault (approximate, teeth on hanging wall) .....  
 Mylonite (zone) .....  
 Diabase dyke inferred from aeromagnetic data .....  
 Occurrence of magnetite ironstone ..... Fe x



Canada

This map has been produced from a scanned version of the original map. Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier.

Geology by T. Frisch, with contributions by I.R. Annesley and C.A. Gittins, 1984

Distribution of Quaternary deposits after R.D. Thomas (Geological Survey of Canada, Maps 7-1981 and 8-1981)

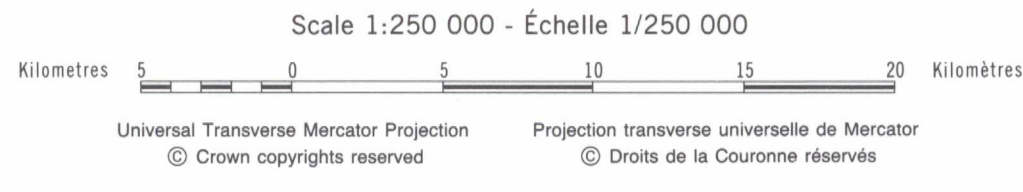
Source of aeromagnetic data: Geological Survey of Canada, Maps 7675G and 7674G (1977)

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Colour separations were produced using digital methods

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

MAP 1779A  
 GEOLOGY  
**CAPE BARCLAY AND PART OF DARBY LAKE**  
 DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN  
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps 56 M (1986) and 56 N (1985), published at the same scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

The proximity of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area

Mean magnetic declination 1992, 11°50' W, increasing 8.7' annually. Readings vary from 10°51' W in the NE corner to 3°56' W in the SW corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level for NTS sheet 56 M and in metres above mean sea level for NTS sheet 56 N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

APR 27 1995

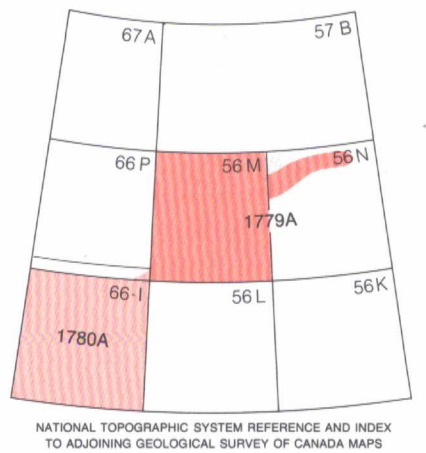
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Recommended citation:  
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 1992. Geology, Cape Barclay and part of Darby Lake, District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1779A, scale 1:250 000

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