



LEGEND

Carboniferous

Westphalian

Cumberland Group

CC South Bar Formation: grey sandstone, pebbly sandstone with minor conglomerate and mudstone, rare coal

Mabou Group

CMU Upper member equivalent to Pomquet Formation: red and green siltstone and sandstone, minor conglomerate

CMI Lower Mabou: interbedded grey shale, siltstone, and thin beds of brown locally stromatolitic dolostone

Visean

Windsor Group

CWU Upper Windsor: anhydrite, gypsum, red and grey siltstone, with thin beds of fossiliferous grey limestone

CWI Lower Windsor: anhydrite, gypsum, minor dolomitized biohermal limestone, siltstone and shale

CWM Macomb Formation: laminated intrastratigraphic pebbled and micritic grey limestone, locally oolitic

CW undifferentiated Windsor Group

Fammanian - Tournaisian

Horton Group

CHA Ainslie Formation: mostly fluviatile cross-bedded sandstone and conglomerate, siltstone

CHS Strathburne Formation: grey and red siltstone, sandstone, micritic limestone, conglomerate with carbonate clasts

DCH Colquhoun Formation: dominantly conglomerate with red and grey sandstone, thick and thin bedded, alluvial fan facies

Devonian - Carboniferous

Dmy Mylonite, strongly lined muscovite-chlorite schist, mylonitic gneiss, subordinate cataclasts

DChb Fasset Brook Formation, basal member: vesicular porphyritic basalt and andesite, with minor interbedded red siltstone and conglomerate

Silurian-Devonian

SDg Medium-grained equigranular granite, biotite monzogranite, locally foliated and weakly chloritized

SDd Medium- to fine-grained equigranular dark coloured diorite, fresh to weakly chloritized

Ordoevian-Silurian

Money Point Group

OSl Sarah Brook Formation: rhyolite, felsic to intermediate tuff, lapilli tuff and volcanic breccia, minor volcanic flow and silt (433-774 Ma, U-Pb zircon in rhyolite, Dunning et al., 1999)

OSv Schistose chloritic volcanic rocks, metabasalt and mylonitic diorite

OSc Schistose quartz-pebble wacke, siltstone, polymictic meta-conglomerate and meta-sandstone

uncertain age

ODv Chlorite schist, metavolcanic rocks

Rock outcrop

Bedding: tops unknown, tops known, overturned

Gneissic fabric

Foliation: generation unknown, 1st generation, 2nd generation

Fault, gouge plane or striated fracture: sense unknown, normal

Shear zone or mylonite: sense unknown, dextral, sinistral, normal

L-fabric, lineation

Intersection lineation

Fold axis

Axial plane: 2nd generation

Joint

Quartz vein

Streakline

Mineral Occurrence (Ponford and Lytle, 1984):
Ag...Silver Au...Gold Bi...Bismuth Cu...Copper Fe...Iron Mn...Manganese Pb...Lead Zn...Zinc U...Uranium

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Steep fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Detachment fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Margaree shear zone (defined, approximate, assumed)

Lithic fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Anticlinal axis

Synclinal axis

References and related maps:
Barr, S.M., Reeside, R.P., and Jamieson, R.A. 1987. Geological map of the igneous and metamorphic rocks of northern Cape Breton Island. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1584, six sheets, scale 1:50 000.
Boehner, R.C. and Giles, P.S. 1986. Geological map of the Sydney Basin, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Map 86-1A, scale 1:50 000.
Dunning, G.R., Barr, S.M., Reeside, R.P., and Jamieson, R.A. 1999. U-Pb zircon, titanite and monazite ages in the Bras d'Or and Aggy terranes of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia: implications for magmatic and metamorphic history. Geological Society of America, Bulletin, v. 102, p. 322-330.
Kelly, D.G. 1987. Baddeck and Whycomagh map-areas with emphasis on Mississippian stratigraphy of central Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia (1:100 000 and 1:125 000). Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 351, 65 p.
Ponford, N.A. and Lytle, N.A. 1984. Major Mineral Occurrences Map and Data Compilation, Eastern Nova Scotia (Map Sheets 11F, 11G, 11H, 11K, 11N). Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, OFN 600
White, C.E., Barr, S.M., Bevier, M.L., and Kamo, S. 1993. A revised interpretation of Cambrian - Ordovician volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic units in the Boisdale Hills of central Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Program and Summary, Seventeenth Annual Review of Activities, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, p. 46.

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC OF 2488
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
OTTAWA
1996

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, P.O. Box 1086, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6S5 or 601 Booth St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1E 0S8

Geology by G. Lynch and B. Lafrance 1994; assisted by J. Ortega
Digital cartography by T. Houhan, Geological Survey of Canada
Electrostatic plot produced by the Geological Survey of Canada
Any revisions or additional information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
Digital base map assembled and modified by the Geological Survey of Canada from digital bases compiled by the Canada Centre for Geomatics
Mean magnetic declination 1995 estimated to be 21°33'W at coordinates 46°N and 61°W

WORKING MAP
BEDROCK GEOLOGY
BADDECK
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
NOVA SCOTIA

Scale 1:50 000 - Echelle 1/50 000

Kilomètres 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Canada
Province of Nova Scotia

COOPERATION
AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
ENTENTE DE COOPERATION SUR L'EXPLOITATION MINÉRIALE

Contribution to Canada: Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Mineral Development (1992-1995), a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement.
Contribution à l'États: de coopération Canada, Nouvelle-Écosse sur l'exploitation minière (1992-1995), entente subsidiaire signée en vertu de l'Entente Canada-Nouvelle-Écosse de développement économique et régional.

11 K05	11 K07	11 K08
11 K03	OP3069	11 K01
	OP2488	
11 F74	11 F63	11 F76
OP2917		

NATURAL TOPOGRAPHIC DATA SOURCE