

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

INTRODUCTION
The Winned Lake map area, which covers the Ghost Lake (N53°E) and the western 10 km of the Dauphine River (N53°E)...

WINNEDI DOMAIN
The domain is dominated by a northwesterly trending and gently to moderately plunging amphibole gneiss...

HINSCIFFE DOMAIN
The Hinscliffe domain (Fig. 2) is a large, roughly triangular area bounded by high metamorphic grade shear zones...

DAUPHINE DOMAIN
The Dauphine domain, on the eastern edge of the map area, is separated from the Ghost domain by a through-going, low metamorphic grade, south-southwesterly shear zone...

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE GEOLOGY NOT RELATED TO SPECIFIC DOMAINS
DASIKOZ ZONES
Shear Zones and Faults
The main part of the map area is cut by a series of faults...

DISCUSSION
The Winned Lake area is situated at the north end of a region underlain by high-grade granulite facies, banded and orthogneiss, and amphibolite facies rocks...

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Susan E. Schanz, a senior assistant and Steven Baskin, Keller A. Ermi, Robert E. Johnson and Mark D. Smith, located assistance, made valuable contributions to the mapping of this area...

REFERENCES
Chopin, T., 1984. A petrological study of granulite and associated rocks from the Ghost Lake area, south-western Yukon, Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 330, p. 1-10.

LEGEND
MESOPROTEROZOIC
MgM: Metagabbro, dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

PALEOPROTEROZOIC
Pp1: Metagabbro, dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

ARCHAIC
Agg: Granitic, granulite facies; yellow-green to rusty brown; consists of finely interlayered, finer grained metasediments and coarser grained lacustrine facies, anastomosing veins and steeply to moderately dipping, massive, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, biotite and hornblende.

AG: Granulite facies; dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

AH: Metagabbro, dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

AY: Metagabbro, dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

AYiv: Metagabbro, dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

AYvi: Metagabbro, dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

AYvii: Metagabbro, dark green to black; medium to fine grained contacts assemblages of amphibolite, hornblende, biotite, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene.

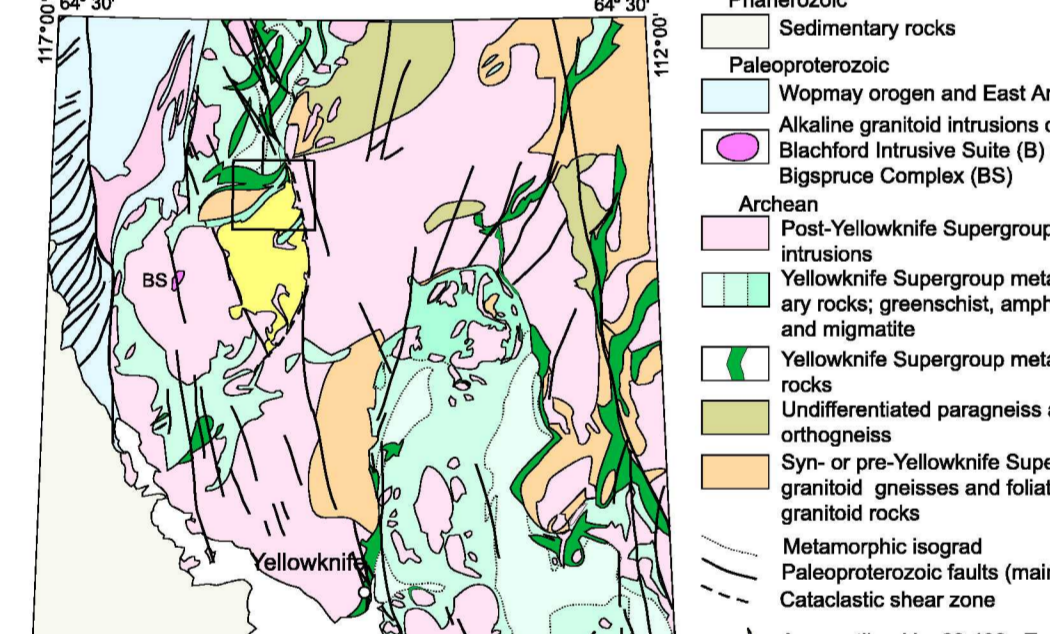


Figure 1. Geology of the southwestern Slave Province showing the location of the Winned Lake map area at the north end of an area of high grade metamorphic rocks and granulite facies rocks that is characterized by a distinct high metamorphic grade shear zone.

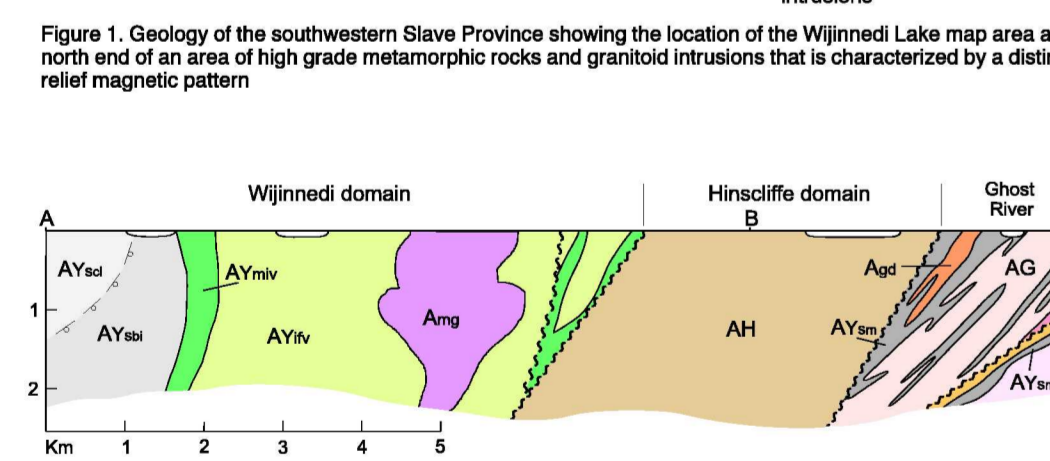


Figure 2. Section across the Winned Lake area. Domain bounding shear zones along with similar shear zones within the domains are interpreted as extensional faults. Position of section is indicated on the map.

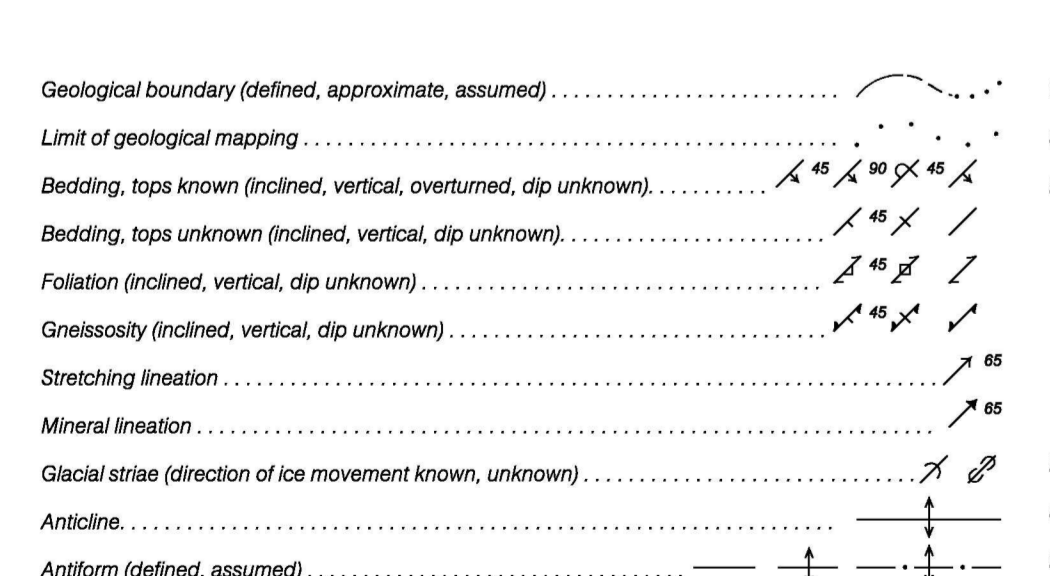


Figure 3. Residual total field magnetic map of the Ghost Lake region with the location of the Winned Lake map area outlined. The roughly triangular shape, slightly elevated, high relief magnetic anomaly that outlines the Winned Lake area is characteristic of a region characterized by a low magnetic intensity. The magnetic pattern is consistent with the magnetic map of the region and is consistent with the magnetic pattern of the region.

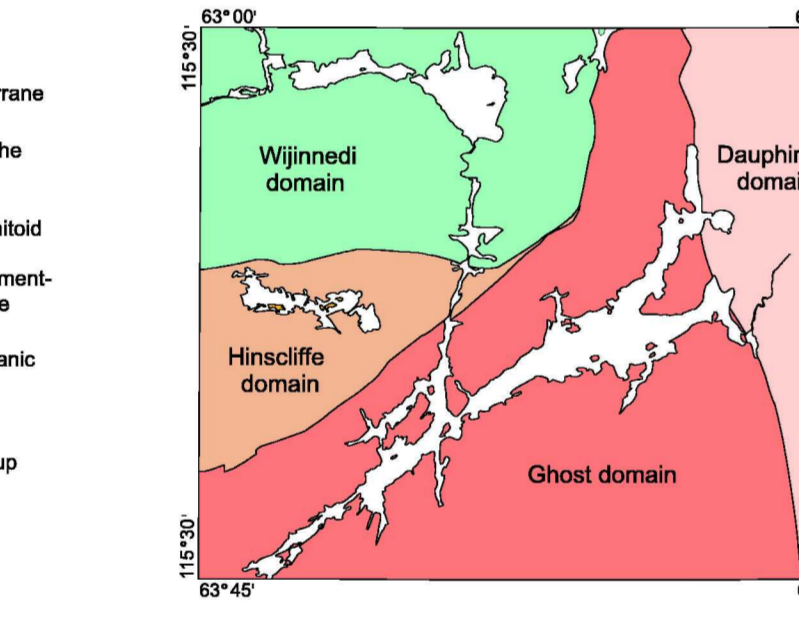


Figure 4. Section across the Winned Lake area. Domain bounding shear zones along with similar shear zones within the domains are interpreted as extensional faults. Position of section is indicated on the map.

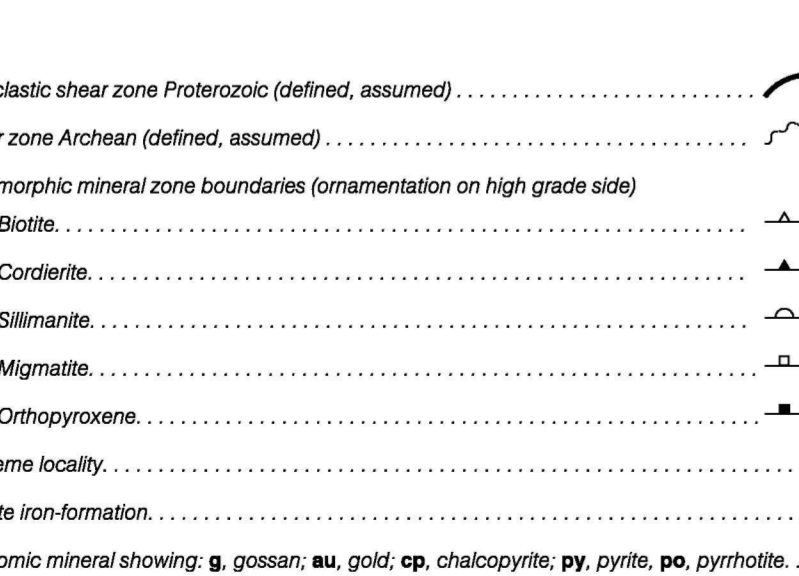
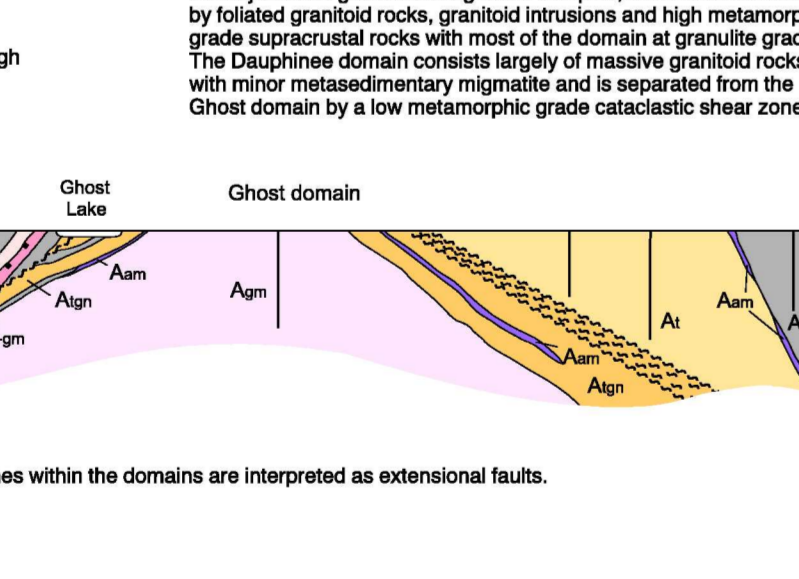


Figure 6. Section across the Winned Lake area. Domain bounding shear zones along with similar shear zones within the domains are interpreted as extensional faults. Position of section is indicated on the map.

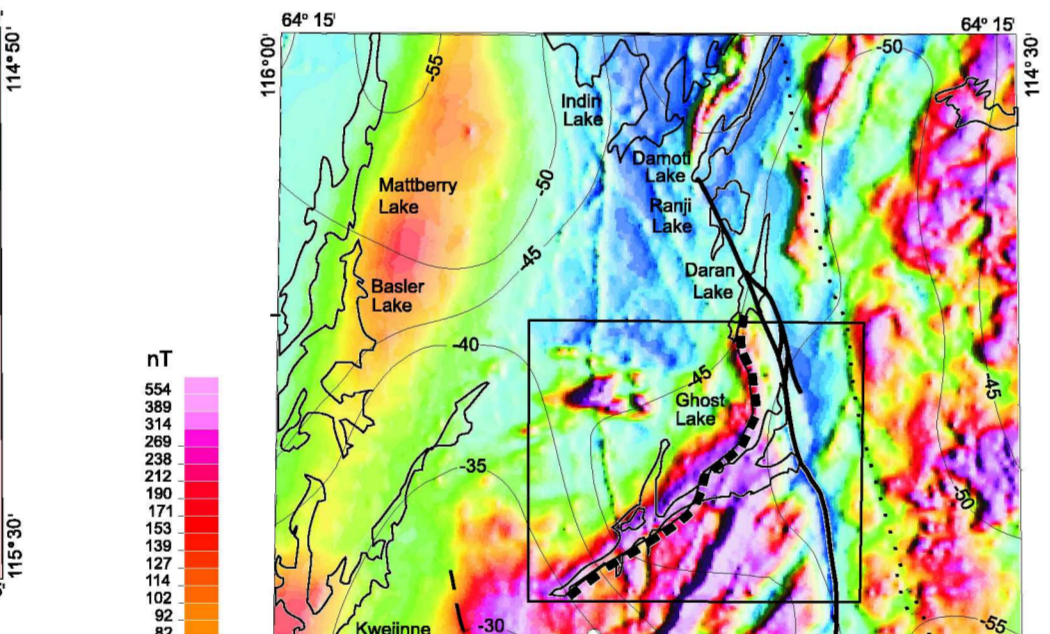


Figure 7. Section across the Winned Lake area. Domain bounding shear zones along with similar shear zones within the domains are interpreted as extensional faults. Position of section is indicated on the map.

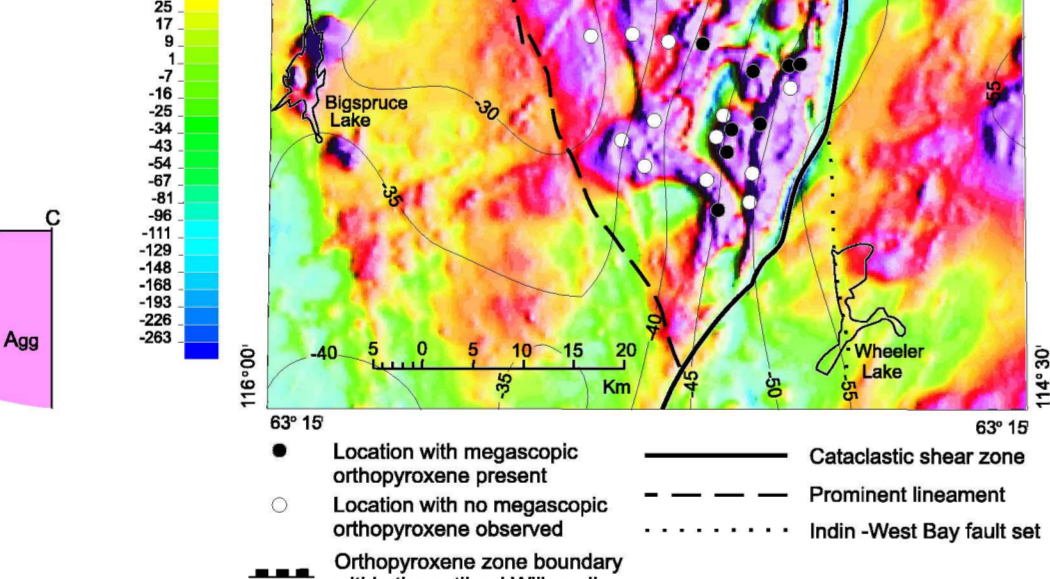
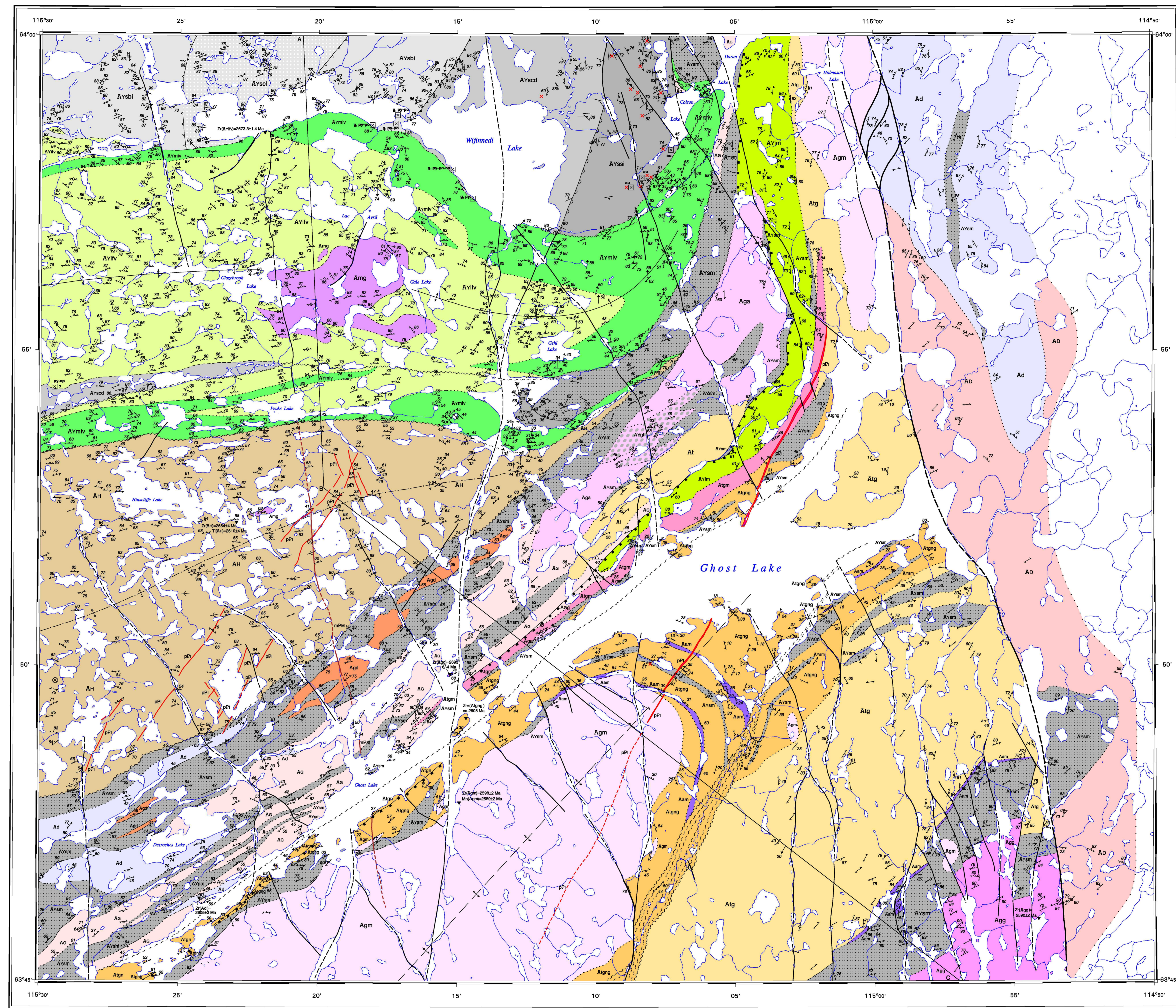


Figure 8. Section across the Winned Lake area. Domain bounding shear zones along with similar shear zones within the domains are interpreted as extensional faults. Position of section is indicated on the map.



Figure 9. Residual total field magnetic map of the Ghost Lake region with the location of the Winned Lake map area outlined. The roughly triangular shape, slightly elevated, high relief magnetic anomaly that outlines the Winned Lake area is characteristic of a region characterized by a low magnetic intensity. The magnetic pattern is consistent with the magnetic map of the region and is consistent with the magnetic pattern of the region.



OPEN FILE 3609
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY
WIJINNEDI LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Scale 1:500 000
Geology by F.G. Smith, 1938; G.M. Wright, 1949; J.B. Henderson, 1950, 1953; G.E. Schanz, 1952
Compiled and interpreted by J.B. Henderson, 1957
Digital cartography by D. Viner, Geoscience Information Division
Economic mineral showing: g, gossan; au, gold; ep, chalcopyrite; py, pyrite; pb, polymetallic
Fault Proterozoic (defined, assumed)