

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

INTRODUCTION The map is one of a set of 1:500 000 scale colour Open File maps, published as contributions to the Western Churchill NATMAP Project...

GEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW The Gibson-MacQuoid Lake region is underlain by a polydeformed and metamorphosed Archean terrane that was tectonically reworked in the Paleoproterozoic (Fitz et al., 1987a, b; and 1989b, 91)...

VOLCANIC BELT The western part of the map area (NTS 55N11, 12) is underlain by a moderately north-west-trending MacQuoid volcanic belt (Fig. 2)...

MacQuoid Homocline The southern part of the map area (NTS 55N11, 12) is underlain by a moderately north-west-trending MacQuoid homocline (Fig. 2)...

Metasedimentary rocks Metasedimentary rocks are less abundant in the northern part of the volcanic belt. At one locality, they are intertongued with a 25 m thick quartzite conglomerate...

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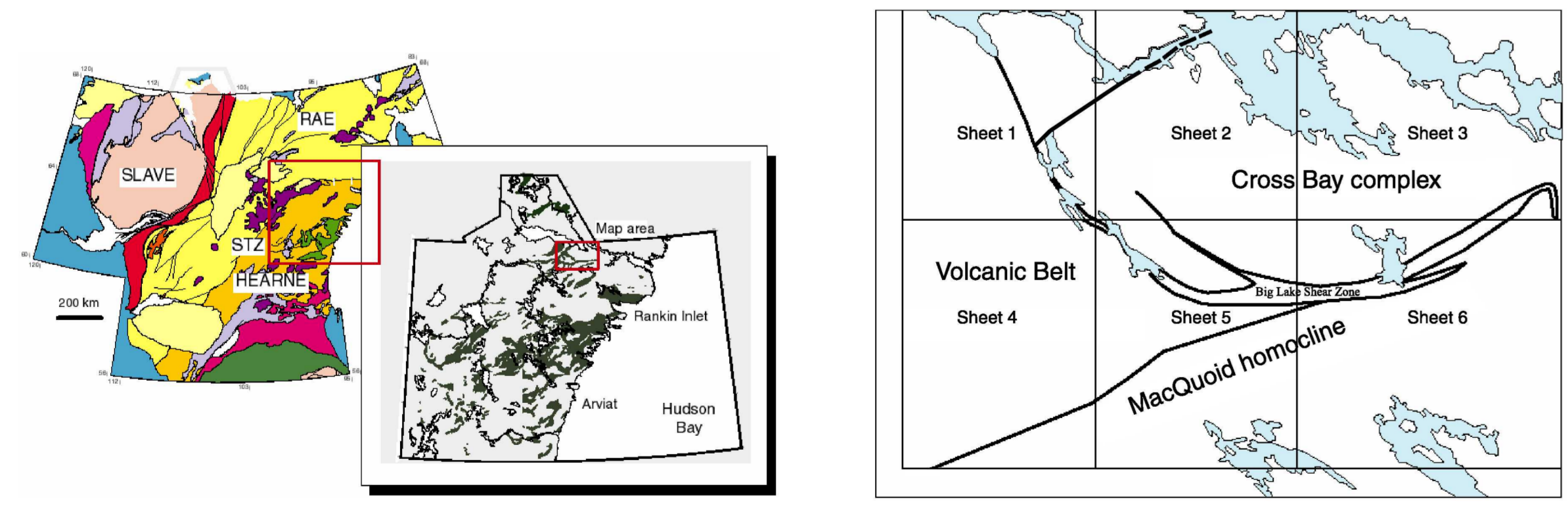
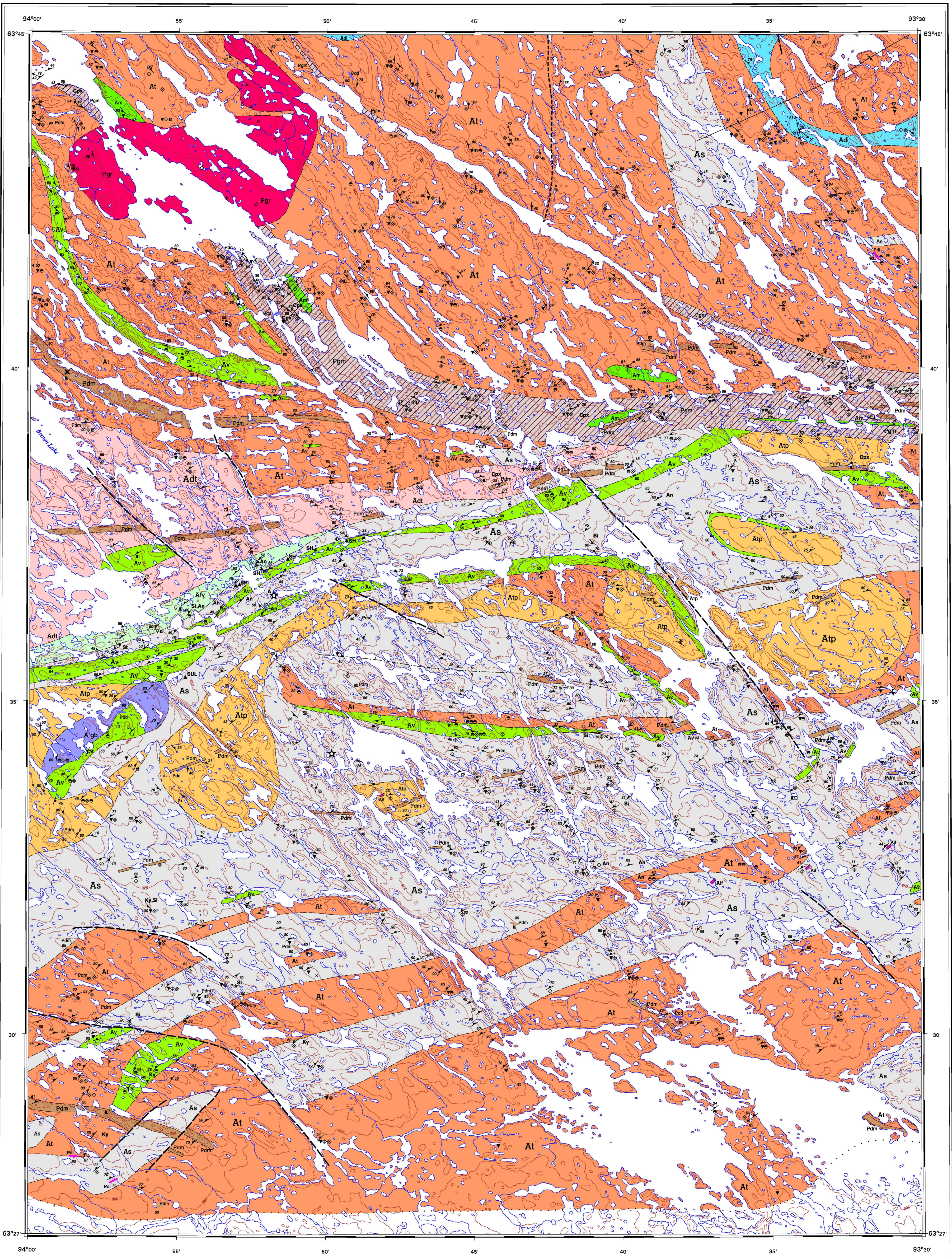


Figure 1. Schematic location map of the MacQuoid-Gibson Lakes area represented by this set of maps. The Western Churchill map is composed of the Slave and Hearne domains separated by the Slave-Tetonian Zone (STZ). Geological rock units in the enlargement window are represented in green.

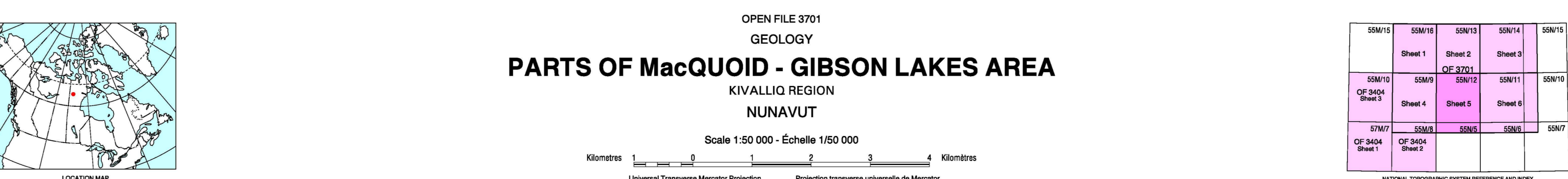


Figure 2. Sketch map showing the generalized lithological and structural subdivisions within the map area (see Figure 1 for location, rectangle box with the enlargement window).

LEGEND table with columns for geological units and their descriptions. Includes units like Quaternary (Q), Paleoproterozoic (Pac), Archean/Andor Paleoproterozoic (A'g, A'gd, A'gb), Archean (Atp, Adt, At), and various igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Relative ages of the units for the most part are uncertain and no chronological order is implied. Not all rock units or symbols appear on this map.
Geology by S. Tella, S. Hammer, H.A. Sandeman, J.J. Ryan, and J.A. Kivitt. Geological Survey of Canada, T. Hall and A. MHA, Department of Geology, University of Ottawa, 1998.
Co-ordinated by S. Hammer through the auspices of the Western Churchill NATMAP Project.
Digital cartography by E. Everett, Geoscience Information Division.
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.
Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geoscience Information Division.
The proximity of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area. Magnetic declination 1998, -64°W, increasing at 0.7° annually.
Elevations in metres above sea level.

Table with columns for sheet numbers and coordinates. Includes sheet numbers 1 through 6 and coordinates 55W11, 55W12, etc.