## LEGEND

Barachois Group: Carboniferous, mainly red and green sandstone; siltstone; shale; mudstone; minor coal seams; conglomerate

Strawberry (Dgs) and Isle-aux-Morts Brook (Dgi) Granites: Middle Devonian coarse grained, pink to red biotite and/or muscovite-bearing, feldspar phyric granite

DASHWOODS SUBZONE POST METAMORPHIC INTRUSIVES

Diabase dykes: green, plagioclase-phyric and aphyric dykes

Red Rocks (OSgr), Dragon Lake (OSgd) and Pin (Ogp) Granites: Upper Ordovician to OSg

Red Rocks (OSgr), Dragon Lake (OSgu) and Fin (OSgr), Silurian coarse grained, pink to red, muscovite-bearing, locally biotite-bearing granite

WINDSOR POINT COMPLEX

Sgw Window Glass Hill Granite: Upper Silurian, commonly medium grained, pink,

ODw Upper Ordovician to Devonian, mainly conglomerate (polymictic to monomictic); greywacke and shale; pebbly sandstone; graphitic shale; limestone; gabbro; chlorite-sericite schist; breccia and cataclastic rocks; includes rhyolite and felsic pyroclastic rocks (ODwfv)

Upper Ordovician to Silurian, aphyric and quartz- and feldspar-phyric, locally OSwv flow-banded rhyolite, felsic pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks; polymictic conglomerate with abundant felsic volcanic clasts, typically magnetic; greywacke and siltstone; graphitic shale; pillowed, massive and brecciated tholeiitic basalt with magnetic jasper

fragments; limestone TABLE MOUNTAIN IGNEOUS COMPLEX (Ot - undifferentiated) Ots Staghill Orthogneiss: Lower to Middle Ordovician, mainly medium grained,

garnet-bearing gneissic granodiorite Big Pond Tonalite: Lower Ordovician, mainly medium- to coarse-grained, weakly to Ot Ott strongly foliated, tonalite to granodiortite; abundant mafic and sparse ultramafic xenoliths
Cape Ray Granite: Lower Ordovician, mainly coarse-grained, weakly to strongly

Otg foliated, alkali feldspar megacrystic granodiorite to granite; abundant mafic and sparse ultramafic xenoliths LONG RANGE MAFIC-ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician, mainly coarse-grained, layered to massive,

COlg locally strongly foliated, largely amphibolitic metagabbro; minor thin layers of ultramafic rock and sheets of trondjemite Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician, mainly grayish brown largely serpentinized

ultramafic rock varying from dunite to harzburgite with rare pyroxenite

Lower Proterozoic to Lower Ordovician, generally unbedded chaotic pelitic to psammitic garnet-sillimanite schist, locally strongly migmatized (POfm). Contains abundant mafic (COlgm) and ultramafic (COlum) fragments and blocks up to 100's of meters in size; rare fragments of chert, mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks. Sedimentary matrix (POfm) derived from the Fleur de Lys Supergroup; mafic (COlgm) and ultramafic (COlum) blocks derived from the Long Range Mafic-Ultramafic Complex

FLEUR DE LYS SUPERGROUP (?) Neo-Proterozoic to Lower Ordovician, white, massive marble; gray-green and cream coloured calc-silicate gneiss

**EXPLOITS SUBZONE AND GANDER ZONE** 

Neo-Proterozoic to Lower Ordovician, red quartzo-feldspathic gneiss - either a meta-arkose, metaconglomerate, granitic orthogneiss or some combination of the above; chloritized mafic enclaves

Rose Blanche Granite: Upper Silurian, mainly white, rarely pink biotite-muscovite Sgr granite; contacts locally gradational, characterized by migmatites; common, elongate xenoliths of country rock GRAND BAY COMPLEX

Lower to Middle Ordovician, mainly thin-bedded, brown to grey semi-pelitic and pelitic Ogs biotite-, garnet-, staurolite-, kyanite-, locally gedrite-bearing schists with common thin coticule layers; numerous sheets of amphibolite and granitoid orthogneiss PORT-AUX-BASQUES COMPLEX Cambrian to Lower Ordovician, mainly grey to greenish grey quartzose to felspathic

COps psammite interbedded with thin garnet- and kyanite/sillimanite- bearing silvery pelite; numerous tholeiitic amphibolitic sills and/or dykes; numerous sheets of granitoid orthogneiss; progressively more migmatitic towards the southeast

Lower to Middle Ordovician, bedded psammitic to pelitic schist; some narrow sheets Ohg of Upper Silurian, white two-mica Rose Blanche Granite; amphibolite is sparse to

 $S_1$  or composite foliation of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  ,  $F_2$  fold hinge or mineral lineation S<sub>2</sub> foliation, F<sub>2</sub> fold hinge or mineral lineation S<sub>3</sub> foliation, F<sub>3</sub> fold hinge Igneous layering or magmatic foliation Fold asymmetry - S, Z, M/W Dextral strike-slip fault with normal movement Brittle fault - sense unknown, dextral, stretching lineation Shear zone - sense unknown, dextral, sinistral, stretching lineation . Joint set or penetrative fracture Mineral occurrence: py - pyrite, gal - galena, mag - magnetite .

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) .

Geology by L.A.F. Hall and C.R. van Staal, 1992-1994 Assistance by A. Buschman, N. Giroux, and P. Pederson

Digital cartography by E. Everett, Geoscience Information Division

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by

would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

the Geoscience Information Division

Mean magnetic declination 1999, 22°25′W, decreasing 6.3′ annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Additional information from:

1984: The geological development of the southern Long Range Mountains, southwest Newfoundland: a regional

synthesis; Ph.D. thesis, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's. 1996: Geologic maps (1:20 000) of the Cape Ray Fault Zone, 4 sheets; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File

van Staal, C.R., Hall, L., Schofield, D. and Valverde, P. 1996a: Geology, Port aux Basques, Newfoundland (part of NTS 11-O/11); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File

3219, scale 1:25 000.

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File 3727, scale 1:50 000.