



LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
- Q** Gravel, sand, silt; unconsolidated
- NEOHELKIAN**
- db** Diabase (Mackenzie dyke)
- APHEBIAN**
- AMa** MONTESOR GROUP (Amo - Ama)
Meta-arkose, impure quartzite; grey or pink, fine grained, locally micaceous; thick bedded, locally crossbedded; dark, fine grained biotite (+muscovite)-rich metapelite interbeds especially abundant in lower part of unit; calcareous quartzitic and metapelite lenses common near base of unit and rare elsewhere; rare quartz- and granite-pebble metaconglomerate at western end of belt
- AMt** Tremolite-quartz-dolomite marble, calc-silicate rock; white, grey, or buff, medium grained; grades upward into calcareous metapelite of basal **AMa**
- AMo** Orthoquartzite; white, medium grained, recrystallized; locally muscovite- and/or feldspar-bearing
- Aa** Amphibolite, metagabbro; fine to coarse-grained, foliated to massive; locally with biotite and/or two amphiboles
- Ad** Diopside-tremolite-calcite-dolomite marble, calc-silicate rock, with quartzose layers; medium grained
- Aq** Orthoquartzite; white, medium grained, highly strained, locally fuchsite; subordinate muscovite-biotite schist, locally calcareous
- Ac** Metaconglomerate with stretched and recrystallized quartz clasts in a (chlorite-biotite)-muscovite schist matrix; subordinate muscovite-biotite schist
- Am** Muscovite-biotite schist and phyllite, cordierite-andalusite-biotite-muscovite schist, actinolite schist, actinolite-bearing orthoquartzite, calc-silicate rock, dolomite marble
- AGR** Granite; gneissic to massive, K-feldsparphyric, pink; locally magnetite-rich; contains inclusions of **AK**
- Amg** Garnet-muscovite granite; white or pink; coarse grained; veined by pegmatite
- Agd** Hornblende-biotite granodiorite-diorite, gneissic to massive, grey; grey biotite gneiss; subordinate pink K-feldspar augen gneiss
- AK** Hornblende-biotite granodiorite gneiss with K-feldspar augen; pink; medium to coarse grained; locally grading into massive porphyritic granitoid rock; commonly mafic, locally mylonitic; rare schistose lenses and fragments of metasedimentary rock; subordinate layered gneiss, leucogneiss, and migmatite; pegmatite veins locally abundant
- At** Hornblende-biotite tonalite gneiss, (hornblende)-biotite granodioritic augen gneiss; subordinate migmatite; minor anorthositic gneiss and amphibolite; commonly mylonitic; granite and pegmatite veins locally abundant
- Ao** (Clinopyroxene)-orthopyroxene-hornblende-biotite tonalite gneiss, locally retrograded; garnet-biotite gneiss, (hornblende)-biotite gneiss
- Ab** **As** Hornblende-biotite granodiorite gneiss, biotite granodiorite-granite gneiss, amphibolite sheets and lenses (metadykes?); mainly grey; very well layered; commonly mylonitic, boudinaged, and isoclinally folded; subordinate (fibrolite)-muscovite-biotite granodiorite, gneissic to massive, white; **As** highly strained, straight gneiss equivalents of **Ab**

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

- Limit of Quaternary cover
Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
Geological boundary, inferred from aeromagnetic data
Bedding, top known (horizontal, inclined)
Schistosity, gneissosity, foliation (horizontal, inclined, inclined (amount unknown), vertical, dip unknown)
Fold axis, plunge
Fault (defined, approximate)
Major fault (zone)/aeromagnetic break (approximate)
Mylonite (zone)
Syncline
Diabase dyke inferred from aeromagnetic data
Mineral occurrence (copper, arsenopyrite) x Cu, apy

Geology by T. Frisch, with contributions by J.G. Patterson, 1982, 1984

Distribution of Quaternary deposits after R.D. Thomas
(Geological Survey of Canada, Map 10-1981)

Source of aeromagnetic data: Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7888G (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

Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps 66-1 (1986)
and part of 66 P (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, 0°06' E, decreasing 16.8' annually.
Readings vary from 3°48' E in the SW corner to 4°06' W
in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

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Recommended citation:
Frisch, T.
1992: Geology, Ian Calder Lake, District of Keewatin, Northwest
Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1780A,
scale 1:250 000

Copies of this map may be obtained
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LOCATION MAP

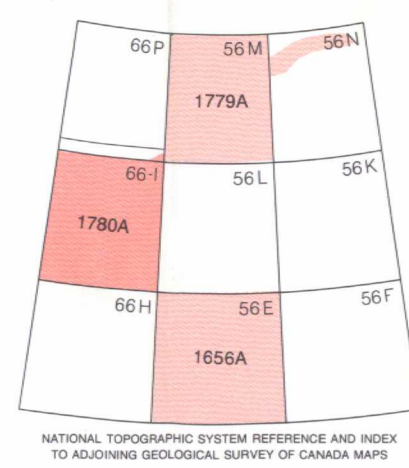
MAP 1780A
GEOLOGY

IAN CALDER LAKE
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètres

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