

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

REGIONAL CONTEXT: The Betts Cove ophiolite extends and to cover rocks belonging to the Notre Dame Subzone of the Dunnage Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians (Fitzhugh et al., 1986). The ophiolite is the core of the Cape Breton (Dunnage and Booth) terrane (Dunnage and Booth, 1986) and is composed of a sequence of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. The sequence is unconformably overlain by the Beauséjour Group (Fitzhugh et al., 1986). The ophiolite and its cover rocks were accreted to the North American Margin during the Cretaceous. The ophiolite is bounded to the west by the Beauséjour Group and to the east by the Beauséjour Group (Fitzhugh et al., 1986).

Basin But Cove Formation (Ocb): The formation is defined as the grey, fine-grained, mafic flow deposit. A basal mass flow is over 50 m thick and contains large fragments up to 20 m of massive and pillowed basals, numerous well-developed basins, some dykes, and some large fragments of mafic basalt. The basins are irregularly shaped and are composed of massive and pillowed basals. The basins are separated by thin layers of mafic sandstone and siltstone. The basins are commonly filled with mafic sandstone and siltstone. The basins are commonly filled with mafic sandstone and siltstone. The basins are commonly filled with mafic sandstone and siltstone.

Basin But Cove Basal Member (Ocbm): The basal member is defined as the grey, fine-grained, mafic flow deposit. A basal mass flow is over 50 m thick and contains large fragments up to 20 m of massive and pillowed basals, numerous well-developed basins, some dykes, and some large fragments of mafic basalt. The basins are irregularly shaped and are composed of massive and pillowed basals. The basins are separated by thin layers of mafic sandstone and siltstone. The basins are commonly filled with mafic sandstone and siltstone. The basins are commonly filled with mafic sandstone and siltstone.

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