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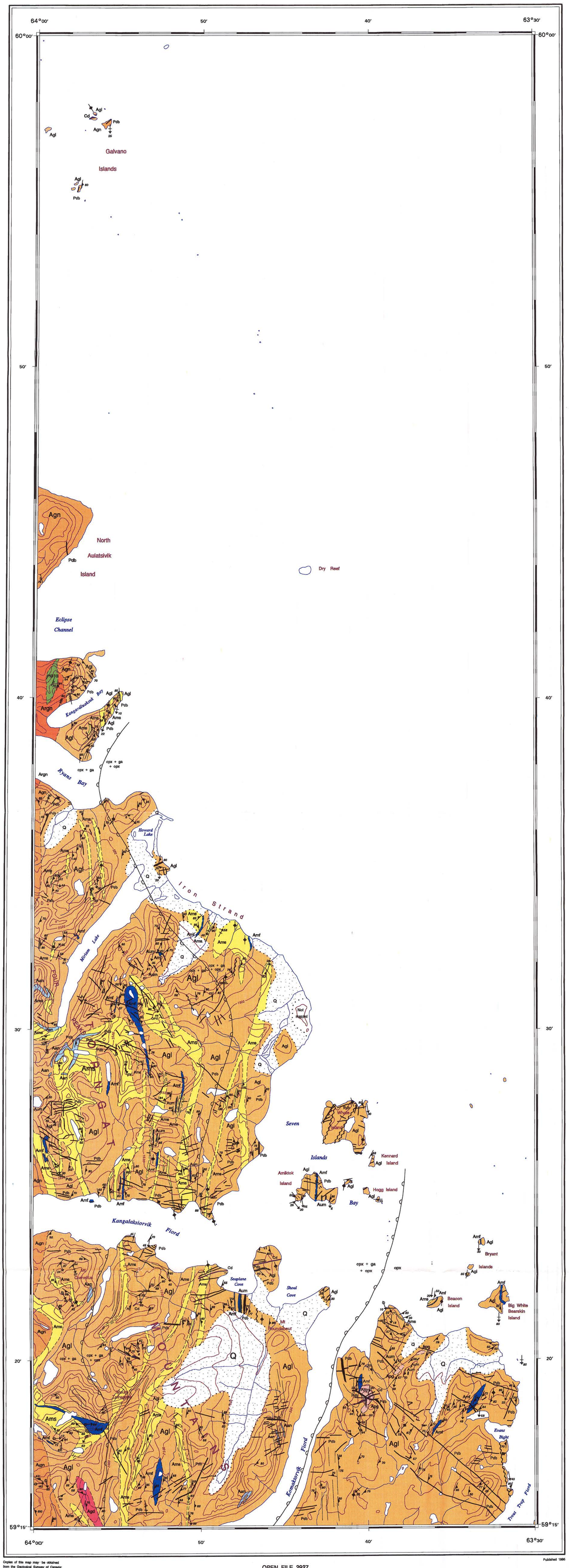

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Published 1996

OPEN FILE 2927

SHEET 2

GEOLOGY

LABRADOR PENINSULA AND OFFSHORE ISLANDS NORTH OF 59°15'N

NEWFOUNDLAND (LABRADOR) - QUÉBEC - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres

Transverse Mercator Projection CM 63°45', Scale Factor 1.0

Projection transverse de Mercator M.C. 63°45', facteur d'échelle 1,0

Canada

This legend is common to Sheets 1-3

LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

Q — *Unconsolidated Quaternary deposits and felsenmeer*

Ud — *Lamprophyre dykes; dark green- to brown-weathering, undeformed. Locally fine grained with compositional flow zoning, or with breccia texture defined by numerous, small ultramafic xenoliths locally with nodular texture (olivine nodules). Age unknown*

Cd — *Diabase/microgabbro dykes; brown-weathering, undeformed with fine- to coarse-grained ophitic texture; E-W trending. K-Ar=524+/-78 (Wanless et al., 1970; Taylor, 1979)*

MESOPROTEROZOIC

Nd — *Diabase/microgabbro dykes; brown-weathering, undeformed, with NNW-SSE trends. Dated to the south of the map area by the K-Ar method, at ca. 1150 Ma (Wanless et al., 1970; Taylor, 1979)*

PALEOPROTEROZOIC

HIGHLY STRAINED ROCKS

Pft — *Fault breccia and cataclasite, laced with pseudotachylite veins*

Pumy — *Mylonite and ultramylonite; developed under amphibolite- to greenschist-facies metamorphic conditions*

Pmyl — *Amphibolite-facies ductile shear zone and/or mylonite*

METAPLUTONIC ROCKS

Mafic dykes

Pdg — *Amphibolite dykes; olive green weathering, thoroughly recrystallized, hornblende-plagioclase ± garnet (rarely also with clinopyroxene) syn-tectonic intrusions in the Komaktorvik shear zone. On southeastern Killinek Island, forms* ≤ *50m wide, grey-green weathering dykes with irregular shape and internal compositional layering*

Pdba — *Amphibolite dykes; black to grey weathering, with an equigranular hornblende-clinopyroxene-plagioclase ± garnet matrix and, locally, relict plagioclase phenocrysts. Some are syn-tectonic with the Komaktorvik shear zone (bracketed by U-Pb ages of 1804-1779 Ma: D. Scott, unpublished); others may be equivalents of Avayalik dykes [Pdb]*

Granitoid rocks at amphibolite facies

Pmig — *Swirly, migmatite gneiss, derived from veins of Paleoproterozoic granite [Pigr], sheets of Paleoproterozoic tonalite and diorite [PIDTG], and inclusions of Archean gneiss [Agl]; generally >20% of Paleoproterozoic intrusive rocks*

Pifg — *Pink and grey granite; sugary-textured, fine- to medium-grained rocks, intruding and retrograding charnockitic rocks [Pigd] on Killinek Island*

Pigt — *K-feldspar megacrystic granite. Texturally variable from weakly foliated and lineated to protomylonitic. Sample from McLelan Strait dated by U-Pb on zircon as = 1864 ± 2 Ma (Scott and Machado, 1993)*

Pimt — *Mesocratic tonalite; colour index = 30-35, composed of hornblende (locally after clinopyroxene). Foliated, with relict porphyritic texture defined by augen of plagioclase feldspar. Locally contains finer-grained dioritic xenoliths. Intrusive into Archean Nain gneisses [Agl, Agn], and Paleoproterozoic charnockitic rocks [Pigd]. Sample from McLelan Straight dated by U-Pb on zircon as 1869+3/-2 Ma (Scott and Machado, 1993)*

DTG suite

Pigr — *Henry granite; quartz monzodiorite, locally to porphyritic granite and granodiorite. Grey- to pink-weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, foliated to schlieric rocks; at amphibolite facies. Dated by U-Pb on zircon, as 1885 ± 2 Ma (Scott and Machado,1994)*

Pid — *Hornblende-biotite diorite. Colour index = 30-50; locally contains 20% by volume of granite veins. Dated at Eclipse Channel by U-Pb on zircon, as 1891 ± 2 (Scott and Machado, 1993)*

Pign — *Grey, dioritic, tonalitic to granodioritic gneiss; locally retaining relict igneous texture, but generally moderately to strongly migmatitic and strongly deformed under Paleoproterozoic amphibolite-facies conditions: probably in large part equivalent to PiDTG. Distinguished from similar adjacent Archean gneisses by the absence of Paleoproterozoic dykes; however, it is possible that the unit includes some dyke-free Archean orthogneiss*

PiDTG — *Polyphase intrusive suite, including mafic diorite, tonalite, granodiorite, granite and quartz monzodiorite; at amphibolite facies to retrograde granulite facies. Dominantly (>80%) foliated, homogeneous leucotonalite to quartz diorite, with inclusions of plagioclase-phyric diorite and gabbro, and layered mafic gneiss [Psmg]. Foliated tonalite at Tellialuk arm is dated by U-Pb on zircon as 1910 ± 2 Ma (Scott and Machado, 1993). Cut by porphyritic gabbro sheets (1891 ± 2 Ma: Scott and Machado, 1993) and numerous phases of leucocratic veins and pegmatitic granite. At, and south of, Ikkudliayuk Lake, passes into gneissic tonalite with numerous inclusions and rafts of mafic granulite gneiss [Pitq]*

Granitoid rocks at granulite facies

Pimx — *"Zebra" gneiss; alternating black hornblende ± orthopyroxene rich layers and white plagioclase-quartz rich layers, on 5-30 cm scale. Also includes agmatite of amphibolite lenses [Pab] in tonalite [PiDTG?] host*

Pitq — *Tonalite and tonalite gneiss; grey to buff-white weathering, mesocratic to leucocratic (colour index = 5-30), at transitional granulite facies. Contains inclusions and rafts of amphibolite to mafic granulite [Psmg, Pab], and small bodies of metapyroxenite [Pumf], some of which might be Archean. Cut by white pegmatitic tonalite dykes and veins. Tonalite gneiss can can contain orthopyroxene and a neosome fraction; cut by several phases of paler, diorite/quartz-diorite and grey tonalite: net veining, syn-plutonic dyking (pre-layering) and multiple cross-cutting intrusive phases are common. Gneissic tonalite at Ikkudliayuk Lake dated as 1888 ± 2 Ma (Scott and Machado, 1994)*

Piqd — *Mesocratic quartz diorite; grey- to black-weathering, with colour index = 20-30. Weakly strained, foliated rock outside of Abloviak shear zone, with relict porphyritic igneous texture defined by recrystallized plagioclase aggregates, and with cognate xenoliths (= 50 cm) of fine-grained diorite: transformed into porphyroclastic mylonite within the Abloviak shear zone. Dated by U-Pb on zircon as 1895 ± 2 Ma (Scott and Machado, 1994)*

Pigm — *Tonalite to granodiorite; leucocratic, medium- to coarse-grained, characterized by wispy, indistinct layering, or containing numerous inclusions of diffuse-bounded gneissic tonalite and mafic granulite. Typically homogeneous at a large scale, although amount of mafic inclusions varies from 1-30% of rock. Derived through incomplete assimilation of granulite-facies Archean tonalitic orthogneiss [APgl] by charnockitic magmas [Pigd]*

Pigd — *Massive to foliated, homogeneous orthopyroxene-bearing granodiorite-tonalite (enderbite); buff-weathering, medium grained, equigranular. Includes coarse grained, megacrystic granite north of 60°N latitude. Locally contains inclusions of ultramafic [Pumf], mafic [Pab] and anorthositic [Panm] rocks, and locally some tonalitic orthogneiss of suspected Archean age [APgl]. Two samples of enderbite dated by U-Pb on zircon as: 1895 ± 3 Ma and 1886 ± 2 Ma (Scott and Machado, 1993, 1994). An enderbite within the Abloviak shear zone is 1839 ± 2 Ma (Scott and Machado,, 1994)*

Pidg — *Mafic diorite; medium grained, granoblastic rocks, as marginal phase to charnockitic rocks [Pigd] and as small sheets within Paleoproterozoic paragneisses [PsTg, Pspg]*

SUPRACRUSTAL GNEISSES

Psdx — *White granite with red-to lilac-coloured garnets; medium- to coarse-grained, with grey garnetiferous schlieren of paragneiss restite. Derived through granulite-facies anatexis of paragneiss [PsTg and Pspg]*

Psqz — *Quartzite; grey, graphitic, locally with fine grained garnet*

Pspg — *Paragneiss and metasedimentary migmatite. Dominantly grey- to buff-weathering, migmatitic paragneiss, characterized by red garnets, biotite, and abundant leucosome, but in which sillimanite is rare. At Tellialuk Arm grey, finely-layered (cm-dm) quartzo-feldspathic gneisses contain white to pink granitic leucosome veins and clots, and are locally interlayered with rusty biotite semi-pelites and mafic metasedimentary rocks interpreted as turbidites and/or volcaniclastic metasediments. At Ikkudliayuk Lake, rusty-weathering garnetiferous psammitic-pelitic gneiss is interlayered with green-weathering psammite/quartzite, rare garnetiferous amphibolite, and hornblende-plagioclase layers interpreted as mafic metavolcanic rocks. White garnet-rich (+biotite) pegmatites and granitic sheets constitute = 50% by volume of outcrops*

Psrg — *Rusty brown- and red-weathering paragneiss; graphitic, with biotite ± garnet*

Pscs — *Calc-silicate and impure marble; consists of 1-5m wide layers of impure diopside-olivine-calcite marble, and light green, massive calc-silicate units (diopside), 1-10m thick, locally with numerous layer-parallel and layer-discordant white quartz veins*

PsTg — *Tasiuyak gneiss; rusty brown and white weathering paragneiss and diatexite, characterized by lilac-coloured garnets and sillimanite. Homogenous at large scale, but well-layered on a 10cm-2m scale, varying from garnet quartzite to semi-pelitic garnet-biotite-feldspar-quartz gneiss, to pelitic sillimanite-biotite-garnet quartzo-feldspathic gneiss; all cut by and/or interlayered with white garnet granite [Psdx]*

Psmg — *Mafic gneiss and amphibolite; characterized by units with centimetre-scale compositional layering, but also includes plagioclase-phyric and more homogeneous amphibolites. Probably derived from mafic metavolcanic rocks*

ANORTHOSITIC TO ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS

Panm — *Layered anorthosite to leucogabbro*

Pab — *Amphibolite; homogeneous, equigranular textured rocks at amphibolite to granulite facies. Layering generally not present, locally sheeted and net-veined by pink-white leucogranite and pegmatite (south Sheet 3). Derived from gabbro and/or metavolcanic rocks*

Pumf — *Pyroxenite; massive to foliated, with homogeneous to layered textures, composed of clinopyroxene-hornblende ± anthophyllite*

LAKE HARBOUR GROUP

PLpg — *Biotite paragneiss; varying from psammitic quartzofeldspathic gneisses, to semipelitic garnet-biotite quartzofeldspathic gneiss. Leucosome material is rare or absent, in contrast to paragneisses in the Tasiuyak gneiss complex [PsTg and Pspg]*

PLrg — *Rusty-brown weathering metapelitic gneiss*

PLdg — *Hornblende-biotite-feldspar-quartz ± rare garnet gneiss (diorite to mesocratic amphibolite); homogeneous to layered mesocratic rocks, with <10% leucosome veins. Interpreted to be derived from volcaniclastic metasedimentary rocks*

PLqz — *Quartzite, quartz arenite and semipelitic gneiss; locally with thin units (30cm-5m) of coarse garnet-sillimanite metapelite*

PLmb — *Marble; pure, white-weathering, coarse grained calcite*

MAFIC DYKES

Pdb — *Avayalik diabase dykes. Characteristic black feldspar phenocrysts are common throughout Four Peaks domain, where dykes vary from fresh diabase in the southeastern part of the map area, to dykes with a partly recrystallized matrix of hornblende ± biotite cut by garnet-clinopyroxene-quartz veins, to brown-weathering granulites (garnet-clinopyroxene-hornblende-plagioclase ± quartz ± orthopyroxene) immediately east of the Komaktorvik shear zone. Within and to the west of the Komaktorvik shear zone, strongly foliated and deformed dykes contain hornblende-plagioclase ± garnet ± epidote assemblages, in which relict feldspar phenocrysts are white. Many dykes on Sheet 2 were interpreted from airphotographs and consequently may represent more than one age*

ARCHEAN OR PALEOPROTEROZOIC

APgb — *Clino- and orthopyroxene gabbro to leucogabbro, with igneous layering and compositional variation to anorthosite, hornblende gabbro, and alkaline syenite; undeformed to weakly strained. Cut by Avayalik(?) dykes [Pdb]*

APmf — *Mafic gneiss; massive to migmatitic, locally well layered. Associated with APgl on Killinek Island, at transitional Paleoproterozic granulite to amphibolite facies*

HUTTON META-ANORTHOSITIC SUITE

APan — *Anorthosite, gabbroic anorthosite and leucogabbro; white-weathering, commonly with relict igneous textures and compositional layering, and locally with preserved igneous plagioclase (blue Labradorite) and coarse-grained orthopyroxene. Gabbroic anorthosite is dominant, but unit is compositionally heterogeneous*

APanl — *Granoblastic, recrystallized anorthositic gneiss, derived from APan. Characterized by disrupted mafic layers, and a cm-dm scale gneissic layering; contains locally abundant amounts of leucotonalite-anorthosite veins in hornblende-plagioclase ± garnet ± orthopyroxene rocks*

APanm — *Layered metagabbro, to rare ultramafic rocks*

ARCHEAN ROCKS

NAIN PROVINCE

Meta-plutonic rocks

Apg — *Pegmatitic granite sheets; white, non-foliated, generally shallowly dipping*

Agg — *Medium grained, granoblastic granite and granite gneiss of the Duck Islands granitoid suite. Locally with pink and grey migmatitic layering. $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ ages on monazite of 2766, 2670, and 2649 Ma (Scott and Machado, 1994). Cut by mafic dykes [Pdb, Pdg]*

Agd — *Granodiorite - tonalite plutons; buff-weathering, foliated, at granulite facies (= 5-10% orthopyroxene ± biotite ± garnet). Varies from medium grained, equigranular textures to coarse grained, megacrystic rocks; locally containing enclaves of earlier gneiss [Agl]. Contacts with surrounding gneisses are diffuse and obscured by metamorphism. Cut by plagioclase-phyric, metamorphosed diabasic dykes [Pdb] and altered to a grey, foliated orthogneiss where deformed and retrogressed to Paleoproterozoic amphibolite facies. Age unknown, but probably Late Archean*

Agl, Agn, Argn: *Undivided tonalite-granodiorite orthogneiss and migmatite, with highly variable composition and texture: generally contains abundant interlayers of massive and banded amphibolite/mafic granulite, ultramafite and minor amounts of pelitic gneiss and garnet quartzite. The gneisses were originally metamorphosed and migmatized at Archean granulite (orthopyroxene + clinopyroxene ± hornblende) facies and subsequently overprinted by a variety of Paleoproterozoic metamorphic effects*

Agl — *Buff-weathering granulite-facies gneisses that generally retain Archean orthopyroxene + clinopyroxene ± hornblende assemblages and which are largely unaffected by subsequent Paleoproterozoic overprints or retrogression. South of Eclipse Channel in the Four Peaks domain, gneisses were largely overprinted by a static Paleoproterozoic (1.83- 1.79 Ga) garnet-clinopyroxene high-pressure granulite-facies assemblage*

Agn — *Buff-weathering granulite-facies gneiss, which locally retain relict Archean orthopyroxene-hornblende-clinopyroxene assemblages partially retrogressed to grey amphibolite-facies equivalents during 1.79-1.71 Ga Paleoproterozoic metamorphism. South of Eclipse Channel in the Four Peaks domain, gneisses were largely overprinted by a static Paleoproterozoic (1.83-1.79 Ga) garnet-clinopyroxene high-pressure granulite-facies assemblage, that developed prior to the later Paleoproterozoic amphibolite-facies retrogression*

Argn — *Grey-weathering gneisses, retrogressed to Paleoproterozoic amphibolite-facies assemblages*

Supracrustal gneisses and associated rocks

Ams — *Supracrustal gneisses; white- to rusty-weathering, well layered and generally strongly migmatitic. Composed predominantly of rusty, garnetiferous quartzite, rusty sillimanite-bearing pelitic gneiss, garnet leucogranite, and minor marble/calc-silicate and garnet-clinopyroxene-magnetite iron formation; all interlayered with mafic granulite and podiform ultramafite similar to, and locally having gradational contacts with, Amf*

Aan — *Anorthosite, layered anorthositic gabbro and metagabbro; purple-to white-weathering, with recrystallized granoblastic textures, locally garnetiferous (= 40%). Occurs as sheets and disrupted trains of tectonic inclusions within orthogneisses [Agl, Agn, Argn, APgl]. Igneous layering and "leopard" rock textures are locally preserved*

Amf — *Mafic gneisses; variably migmatitic, including layered (supracrustal?) mafic granulite, layered metagabbro - mafic granulite, and thin ultramafite (largely meta-pyroxenite) layers. Dominated by clinopyroxene-garnet-hornblende assemblages but locally with relict orthopyroxene. Unit probably derived from a mixture of metavolcanic and intrusive rocks*

Aum — *Ultramafic rocks; tan coloured metadunite or dark brown pyroxenite, often spatially associated with metasedimentary gneisses. Locally altered to actinolite-anthophyllite-bearing rocks with rosette texture*

ARCHEAN GNEISS IN TASIUYAK GNEISS AND NOODLEOOK COMPLEXES

APgl — *Tonalite-granodiorite orthogneiss and migmatite, with highly variable composition and texture. Generally contains abundant interlayers of massive and banded amphibolite/mafic granulite, ultramafite and minor amounts of pelitic gneiss and anorthositic rocks. In the Tasiuyak gneiss complex, the unit is preserved at Paleoproterozoic granulite facies and veined by Paleoproterozoic charnockitic rocks [Pigd] or grades into Pigm. In the Noodleook complex, this unit is preserved at transitional Paleoproterozoic granulite to amphibolite facies*

RAE PROVINCE

ARtn — *White to grey tonalite gneiss and migmatite; contains inclusions and layers of amphibolite, layered mafic gneiss, anorthositic rocks, and rare metasedimentary rock: interlayered with Lake Harbour Group. Distinguished from Archean Nain gneisses [Agl, Agn, Argn] by presence of abundant granite veins and a lesser amount of leucosome and ultramafic inclusions. Cut by rare amphibolite dykes, charnockitic rocks of suspected Paleoproterozoic age [Pigd], and by Paleoproterozoic granite sheets*

Limit of unconsolidated sedimentary cover and felsenmeer

Lithological contact; known and inferred, extrapolated

Trace of structural layering from airphotograph interpretation

Trace of lineament from airphotograph interpretation

Dn+4 fault; known and inferred, extrapolated

Lithotectonic assemblage boundary; defined, extrapolated

Dn+3 high strain zone boundary; arrows denote sense of shear where known

Dn+3 high strain zone boundary, with reverse sense of shear; teeth on the hanging wall

Boundaries of Dn+2 high strain zones

Trace of Fn+3 folds; synform, antiform, overturned antiform

Trace of Fn+2 folds; synform, antiform, overturned antiform

Western limit of detailed mapping; data west of this line are compiled from Taylor (1977a, 1977b)

Isograds separating zones in the Four Peaks domain (Sheet 2) are related to the progressive development of the Paleoproterozoic static overprint reaction:
orthopyroxene + plagioclase = garnet + clinopyroxene + quartz
that affects both Archean gneisses [Agl] and Paleoproterozoic Avayalik dykes [Pdb], and which increases in intensity to the west

opx - zone: largely retaining Archean orthopyroxene-clinopyroxene-hornblende assemblages in both felsic and mafic gneisses. Avayalik dykes retain igneous texture with minor garnet growth in veins and segregations, and with greenschist facies overprint on igneous mineralogy

cpx+ga+opx - zone: characterized by development of clinopyroxene and garnet at expense of orthopyroxene in both mafic and felsic gneisses, but retaining metastable orthopyroxene. Avayalik dykes are variably overprinted by vein network and blotchy overgrowths of garnet + clinopyroxene

cpx+ga - zone: in which orthopyroxene bearing assemblages have been almost totally replaced by clinopyroxene-garnet assemblages. All Avayalik dykes are overprinted by vein networks and blotchy overgrowths of garnet + clinopyroxene

Pyrite occurrence, generally marked by gossan zone

Abbreviations: BI = biotite, HB = hornblende, OPX = orthopyroxene, PL = plagioclase, QZ = quartz, SI = sillimanite, XL = intersection lineation

Strike and dip of inclined Cambrian dyke [Cd] too small to show on map

Strike and dip of inclined Avayalik dyke [Pdb] too small to show on map

STRUCTURAL FABRIC ELEMENTS

Paleoproterozoic

Dn+4: ultramylonites and faults

Strike and dip of inclined ultramylonite zone or fault; no movement sense, reverse, normal

Strike and dip of vertical ultramylonite zone; no movement sense

Trend and plunge of lineation; mineral elongation, slickensides

Dn+3: amphibolite facies

Strike and dip of inclined foliation or schistosity; no movement sense, sinistral, dextral

Strike and dip of vertical foliation or schistosity; no movement sense, sinistral, dextral

Strike and dip of fold axial plane; inclined, vertical

Trend and plunge of fold axis; symmetrical, s-asymmetric, z-asymmetric

Trend and plunge of lineation; mineral elongation, streaks

Dn+2: granulite facies

Strike and dip of inclined foliation; no movement sense, sinistral

Strike and dip of vertical foliation; no movement sense, sinistral

Strike and dip of fold axial plane; inclined, vertical

Trend and plunge of fold axis; symmetrical, s-asymmetric, z-asymmetric

Trend and plunge of lineation; mineral elongation, streaks

Dn+1

Strike and dip of foliation; inclined, vertical

Horizontal transposed bedding (S_d/S_{n+}) in Tasiuyak gneiss

Strike and dip of inclined fold axial plane

Trend and plunge of symmetrical fold axis

Archean

Dn

Strike and dip of gneissosity; inclined, vertical

Trend and plunge of symmetrical fold axis

Trend and plunge of lineation; mineral elongation, streaks

SHEET 2

Geology by R.J. Wardle[1], D. Bridgwater[2], F.C. Mengel[3], L.M. Campbell[3], M.J. Van Kranendonk[4], L. Reid[4], A. Haumann[3], and R. Churchill[1], 1991-1993

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[2] Geological Museum of Denmark: now at Danish Lithosphere Centre
[3] Department of Geological Sciences, University of Colorado
[4] Geological Survey of Canada

Digital map compilation by R.J. Wardle and L.V.J. Crisby-Whittle, Newfoundland Geological Survey, 1994

Digital cartography by E. Everett, Geological Survey of Canada

Electrostatic plot produced by the Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map assembled and modified by the Geological Survey of Canada from digital bases compiled by the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Branch

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Mean magnetic declination 1995, 33° 02' W, decreasing 12.8' annually. Readings vary from 32° 39' W in the SW corner to 33° 25' W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

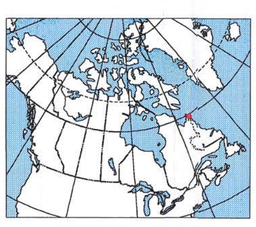
COOPERATION

COOPERATION AGREEMENT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT | ENTENTE DE COOPÉRATION SUR L'EXPLOITATION MINÉRALE

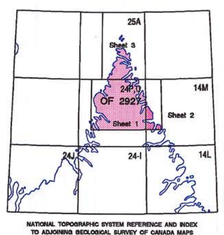
Contribution to Canada-Newfoundland Cooperation Agreement on Mineral Development (1990-1994), a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Contribution à l'Entente de coopération Canada-Terre-Neuve sur l'exploitation minérale (1990-1994), entente auxiliaire négociée en vertu de l'Entente Canada/Terre-Neuve de développement économique et régional.

Canada | Newfoundland Terre-Neuve



LOCATION MAP - LOCALISATION DE LA CARTE



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

SYSTÈME NATIONAL DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE ET INDEX DES CARTES ATTENANTES PUBLIÉES PAR LA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

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COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
OTTAWA
05/1995

SHEET 2 OF 4

Recommended citation:
Van Kranendonk, M.J. and Wardle, R.J.
1995: Geology, Labrador Peninsula and Offshore Islands north of 59°15'N, Newfoundland (Labrador), Québec, and Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2927, scale 1:100 000