

LEGEND

DEVONO-CARBONIFEROUS

DCcgrK KEDDY - REEVES LEUCOGRANITE: white to buff, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular to slightly megacrystic; muscovite (1-5%), biotite (0-2%).

DCcgrNC NEW CORNWALL SYENOGRANITE: light grey, medium grained, equigranular, abundant small (1-2 mm) mafic inclusions; biotite (6-8%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace).

DCcgrPL PANUKE LAKE LEUCOMONZOGRANITE: buff to pink, fine- to medium-grained, porphyritic (phenocrysts of quartz, plagioclase, K-feldspar) to locally equigranular; biotite (3-7%), muscovite (1-3%), cordierite (trace).

DCcgrED EAST DALHOUSIE LEUCOMONZOGRANITE: white to buff, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic to slightly megacrystic; biotite (0.8%, generally $\leq 5\%$), muscovite (1-4%), cordierite (trace-2%), xenoliths are rare.

DCcgrNR NEW ROSS LEUCOMONZOGRANITE: white to buff, medium- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (5-25%) to locally equigranular; biotite (3-8%, generally $\geq 5\%$), muscovite (trace-3%), cordierite (trace-3%), xenoliths are rare.

DCcgrLG LAKE GEORGE LEUCOMONZOGRANITE: white to buff, predominantly medium- to coarse-grained, locally fine- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (5-30%, generally 15-25%); biotite (3-8%, generally $\geq 5\%$), muscovite (trace-3%), cordierite (trace-1%), xenoliths are rare.

DCcgrWA WALDEN MONZOGRANITE: white to buff, medium grained, equigranular; biotite (6-10%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace), xenoliths are rare.

DCcgrJS JOE SIMON MONZOGRANITE: medium grey, fine grained, equigranular, locally porphyritic; biotite (6-8%), muscovite (1-2%), cordierite (trace).

DCcgrWL WHALE LAKE MONZOGRANITE: light- to medium-grey, fine- to medium-grained, slightly megacrystic (2-5%); biotite (9-13%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace-2%), generally trace, xenoliths are common.

DCcgrLR LITTLE ROUND LAKE MONZOGRANITE: medium- to dark-grey, predominantly medium- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (5-30%), locally fine- to coarse-grained, porphyritic; biotite (10-14%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace-1%), xenoliths are common.

DCcgrST SALMONTON LAKE MONZOGRANITE: medium- to dark-grey, fine- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (2-15%); biotite (11-19%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace), xenoliths are common.

DCcgrSG SCRAG LAKE MONZOGRANITE: medium- to dark-grey, fine- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (7-15%); biotite (12-14%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace), xenoliths are common to abundant.

DCcgrSG SCRAG LAKE GRANODIORITE: medium- to dark-grey, medium- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (5-10%); biotite (13-22%), muscovite (trace), cordierite (trace), xenoliths are abundant.

DCcgrM MAFIC PORPHYRY: dark grey, fine- to medium-grained, porphyritic (phenocrysts of quartz, plagioclase, K-feldspar), locally equigranular; biotite (15-20%), muscovite (trace-1%), mafic xenoliths locally abundant.

CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN

MEGUMA GROUP

COH HALIFAX FORMATION: finely-laminated black slate and siltstone.

COG GOLDENVILLE FORMATION: greenish-grey metagraywacke and minor interbedded slate and siltstone.

1 LEUCOGRANITE: A granitoid rock with less than 2% combined mafic minerals.

2 MEGACRYST: A non-genetic term for a crystal that is significantly larger than the surrounding groundmass. In the South Mountain Batholith megacrysts are predominantly subhedral to euhedral K-feldspar, and rarely plagioclase, crystals (generally between 2.5-7 cm in length) in medium- to coarse-grained rocks; adj. megacrystic.

3 PERCENT BIOTITE, MUSCOVITE, CORDIERITE: Percentage of biotite from point counting where indicated with %, otherwise from visual modal estimate. Percentage of muscovite and cordierite from visual modal estimate.

4 SYENOGRANITE, MONZOGRANITE, GRANODIORITE: After Streckenien (1974). To each plutonic rock its proper name; Earth Science Review, v. 12, p. 1-33.

5 LEUCOMONZOGRANITE: A granitoid rock of monzogranite composition with less than 6% combined mafic minerals.

6 PORPHYRY: A granitoid rock with predominantly fine-grained groundmass and medium- to coarse-grained phenocrysts (i.e. bimodal grain size). Phenocrysts rarely exceed 2 cm; adj. porphyritic.

7 XENOLITH ABUNDANCE: Rare = local xenoliths in some outcrop; Common = a few xenoliths in most outcrop; Abundant = few to many xenoliths in all outcrop.

8 MEGACRYST ABUNDANCE: Percentage of megacrysts from visual modal estimate.

SYMBOLS
(not all symbols occur on map)

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, probable outcrop, float

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed, defined by till clasts)

Geological boundary gradational (<100 m, >100 m)

Exposed intrusive contact (arrow pointing toward younger unit, age relation not determined)

Unconformity (hatching on younger side)

Limit of mineralogical or textural variation

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown, younging direction unknown)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Preferred orientation of feldspar megacrysts (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Breccia

Schlieren banding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown) poorly developed isolated bands and well developed (thin and heavy lines respectively)

Lineament (from air photos)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed, inclined, vertical)

Fault (sinistral, dextral)

Shearing and intense fracturing, fracture cleavage (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Dyke or vein; ALBI-albite; APGP-aplite with minor pegmatite; DIAB-diabase; ELVA-elvan; LUGR-leucogranite; LUMZ-leucomonzogranite; LUPO-leucoporphry; MIAP-mica apite; PGAP-pegmatite with minor apite; PEGM-pegmatite; PEGMZ-zoned pegmatite; PORP-porphry; QTZ-quartz (indicated if mineralized); all unlabelled dykes are apites; <1 m thin lines, >1 m heavy lines (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Stockwork (type indicated)

Sheeted complex (type indicated)

Area of abundant dyking (type or map unit indicated)

Greisen: <1 m, >1 m (indicated if mineralized)

Megacryst-rich area

Xenoliths (<1 m, >10 m, concentration of xenoliths) map unit indicated when known

Diamond-drillhole (reference number from N.S.D.N.R. Open File Report)

Trench, adit, shaft

Mineral occurrence (commodities indicated at top; number on bottom refers to N.S.D.N.R. mineral occurrence cards)

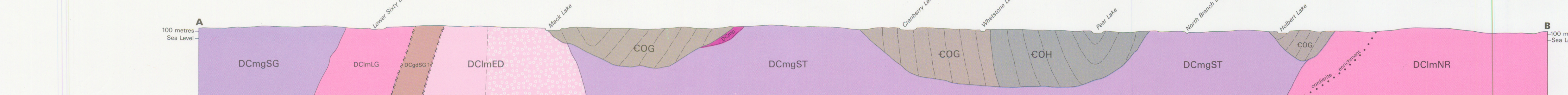
Mine or Prospect

Quarry

Alteration: ALB-albitization; CHL-chloritization; DES-desulfidation; HAA-high alumina; HEM-hematization; KAO-kaoization; LUMZ-leucomonzogranite; POT-potassic (which includes biotitization and K-feldspathization); SAU-saundersitization; SIL-silicification; intense and pervasive in caprotes, slight to moderate in lower case

LIST OF COMMON MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

ad-andalusite; am-amethyst; ap-apatite; as-arsenopyrite; at-autunite; bo-bornite; ca-calcite; cc-chalcopyrite; ks-cassiterite; cp-chalcopyrite; ch-chlorite; cd-cordierite; cy-chrysochola; fl-fluorite; gn-galenite; gr-garnet; he-hematite; il-ilmenite; ka-kalinite; ma-malachite; mn-manganese minerals; mo-molybdenite; mu-muscovite; po-pyrrhotite; py-pyrite; sh-scheelite; al-sillimanite; sp-sphalerite; se-sericite; to-torbenite; tr-tourmaline; wo-wolframite.



NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MINES AND ENERGY BRANCHES

MAP 93-01

**GEOLOGICAL MAP OF
NEW GERMANY**
(N.T.S. SHEET 21A/10)

NOVA SCOTIA

R. J. HORNE

SCALE 1 : 50 000

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Hon. John G. Leslie
MINISTER
John Mulhally
DEPUTY MINISTER
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
1992

Department of Natural Resources
Canada Nova Scotia
Mineral Development Agreement

Location Map

Location Map

MAP AREA

MAP AREA