OFM 87-004

2082

LEGEND

DEVONO - CARBONIFEROUS

[DClgKR] **Keddy - Reeves Leucogranite (DClgKR):** white to buff, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular or slightly megacrystic; muscovite (1-5%); biotite (0-2%).

[DCsgNC] **New Cornwall Syenogranite (DCsgNC):** light grey, medium grained, equigranular with approximately 1% miarolitic cavities (1-2mm); biotite (6-9%, mean 7.5%) muscovite (trace-1%); cordierite (trace).

[DClmPL] **Panuke Lake Leucomonzogranite (DClmPL):** buff to orange, fine- to medium-grained, porphyritic (phenocrysts of quartz, plagioclase and K-feldspar) or locally equigranular; biotite (3-7%, generally 5%); muscovite (1-3%); cordierite (trace).

[DClmED] **East Dalhousie Leucomonzogranite (DClmED):** white to buff, fine- to medium-grained, textures include equigranular, porphyritic and locally slightly megacrystic ; biotite (0-8%, generally 5%); muscovite (1-4%); cordierite (trace to 2%); xenoliths are rare.

- as above with consistently medium grained equigranular texture.

[DClmNR] **New Ross Leucomonzogranite (DClmNR):** white to buff medium- to coarse-grained, predominantly megacrystic (5-25%), locally equigranular; biotite (3-8%, generally 5%); muscovite (trace-3%); cordierite (trace-3%); xenoliths are rare.

[DClmLG] **Lake George Leucomonzogranite (DClmLG):** white to buff, medium- to coarse-grained (locally fine- to coarse-grained), megacrystic (5-30%, average 15-25%); biotite (3-8%, generally 5%); muscovite (trace-3%); cordierite (trace-1%); xenoliths are rare.

[DCmgWA] **Waldon Monzogranite (DCmgWA):** white to buff, medium grained, equigranular; biotite (6-10%, mean 7.5); muscovite (trace-1%); cordierite (trace); xenoliths are rare.

[DCmgJS] **Joe Simon Monzogranite (DCmgJS):** medium grey, fine grained, equigranular, locally porphyritic; biotite (6-8%); muscovite (1-2%); cordierite (trace).

[DCmgWL] **Whale Lake Monzogranite (DCmgWL):** light- to medium-grey, fine- to medium-grained, slightly megacrystic (3%); biotite (9-13%, mean 11.5%); muscovite (trace-1%); cordierite (trace-2%, generally trace); xenoliths common.

[DCmgLR] **Little Round Lake Monzogranite (DCmgLR):** medium- to dark-grey, medium- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (5-30%, generally 5-10%), locally fine- to coarse-grained and porphyritic; biotite (10-14%, mean 11.5%); muscovite (trace-1%); cordierite (trace to 1%); xenoliths common.

- as above with a porphyritic texture.

- as above with a coarse grained megacrystic (20-30%) texture and approximately 1% large blocky cordierite.

[DCmgST] **Salmontail Lake Monzogranite (DCmgST):** medium- to dark-grey, fine- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (2-15%); biotite (11-19%, mean 14.5); muscovite (trace-1%); cordierite (trace); xenoliths common.

[DCmgSG] **Scrag Lake Monzogranite (DCmgSG):** medium- to dark grey, fine- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (7-15%) (locally with a poorly developed porphyritic texture); biotite (14%); muscovite (trace-1%); cordierite (trace); xenoliths are common to abundant.

[DCgdSG] **Scrag Lake Granodiorite (DCgdSG):** medium- to dark-grey, medium- to coarse-grained, megacrystic (5-10%); biotite (13-22%, mean 17%); muscovite (trace); cordierite (trace); abundant xenoliths.

[DCmgmp] **Mafic Porphyry (DCmgmp):** dark grey, fine- to medium-grained, porphyritic (phenocrysts of quartz, plagioclase, K-feldspar), locally equigranular; monzogranite composition; biotite (15-20%); muscovite (trace-1%); mafic xenoliths locally abundant.

CAMBRO - ORDOVICIAN

MEGUMA GROUP (modified after Faribault et al., 1939a; 1939b)

[COH] **Halifax Formation (COH):** finely laminated black slates and siltstones.

[COG] **Goldenville Formation (COG):** greenish grey metagreywackes and minor interbedded siltstone.

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-albitite; APPG-aplite with minor pegmatite; DIAB-diabase; ELVA-elvan; LUGR-leucogranite; LUMZ-leucomonzogranite; LUPO-leucoporphyry; MIAP-mica aplite; PGAP-pegmatite with minor aplite; PEGM-pegmatite; PEGMZ-zoned pegmatite; PORP-porphyry; QTZ-quartz (indicated if mineralized); all unlabelled dykes are aplites; ‹ 1 m-thin lines, › 1 m-heavy lines (horizontal, 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 drill hole (reference number from N.S.D.M.E. Open File Report)

Trench, adit, shaft

Mineral occurrence (commodities indicated at top; number on bottom refers to marginal notes or N.S.D.M.E. mineral occurrence cards)

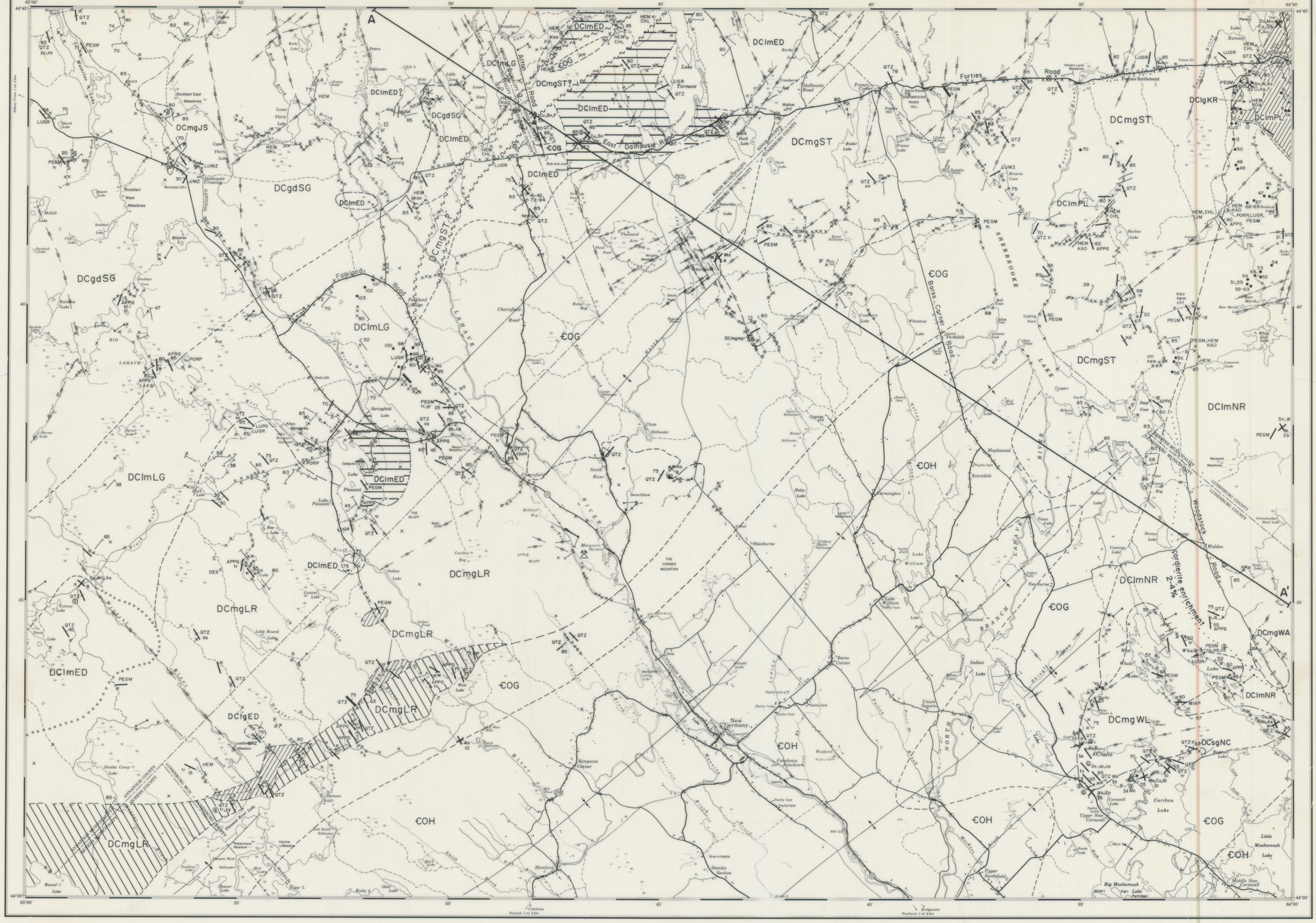
Mine or Prospect

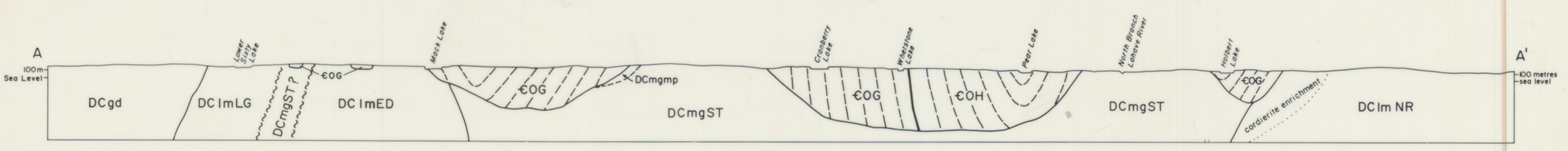
Quarry

Alteration: ALB-albitization; CHL-chloritization; DES-desilicification; HAA-high alumina; HEM-hematization; KAO-kaolinitization; LIM-limonitization; POT-potassic (which include biotitization and K-feldspathization); SAU-saussuritization; intense and pervasive in capitals, slight to moderate in lower case

LIST OF COMMON MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

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





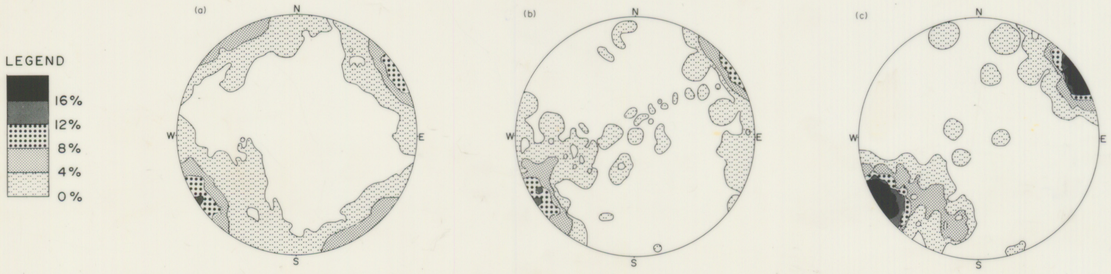
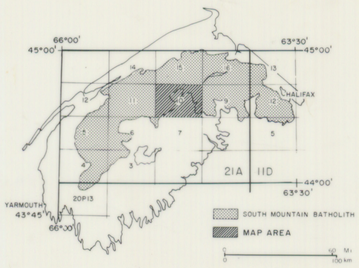
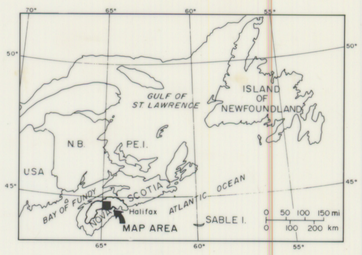


Figure 1. Contoured plots of percentages of poles to (a) combined planar data (joints, dykes, veins), n=674 , (b) dykes (aplites, pegmatites) n=107 , (c) quartz veins, n=72 , in 1% area of a Schmidt equal area stereonet.





Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy

Canada - Nova Scotia Mineral Development Agreement