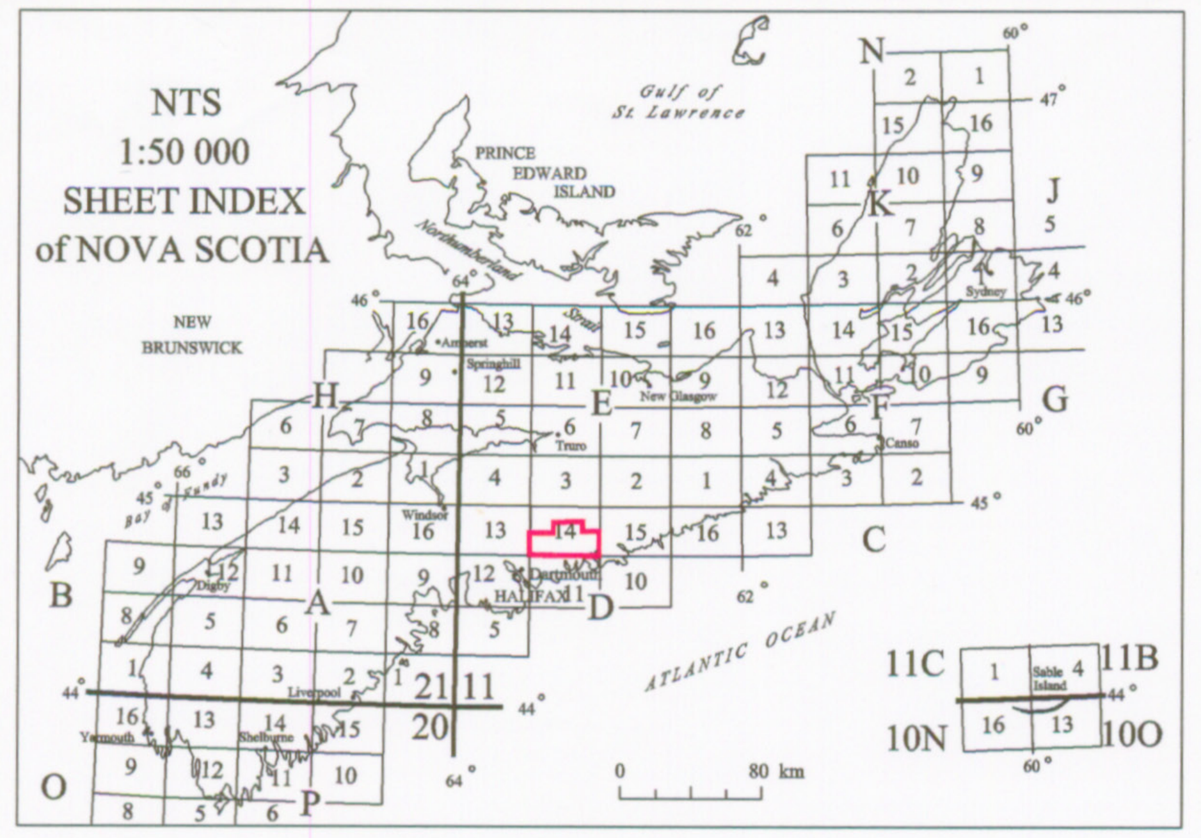


Index map of Nova Scotia digital topographic database, 1:10 000 scale map series for NTS sheet 11D/14

10 44 9500 63 900	10 44 9500 63 800	10 44 9500 63 700	10 44 9500 63 600	10 44 9500 63 500
10 44 9000 63 900	10 44 9000 63 800	10 44 9000 63 700	10 44 9000 63 600	10 44 9000 63 500
10 44 8500 63 900	10 44 8500 63 800	10 44 8500 63 700	10 44 8500 63 600	10 44 8500 63 500
10 44 8000 63 900	10 44 8000 63 800	10 44 8000 63 700	10 44 8000 63 600	10 44 8000 63 500
10 44 7500 63 900	10 44 7500 63 800	10 44 7500 63 700	10 44 7500 63 600	10 44 7500 63 500

N

Suggested Citation:

Ham, L.J. 1999: Geological map of the Musquodoboit Batholith (part of NTS sheet 11D/14), Halifax County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Branch, Open File Map ME 1999-2, scale 1:50 000.

MAP NOTES

Geology of the Musquodoboit Batholith by L.J. Ham (1999).

Geology of the Meguma and Windsor groups was compiled mainly from E. R. Faribault, Geological Survey of Canada maps, 1 inch to 1 mile, Map numbers 51, 52, 54, 55 and 67. This compilation work includes outcrop locations, structural information and quartz veins (illustrated in pink with qtz vein written beside the symbol). Additionally, all anticline and syncline information, including the names of the structures, was also directly compiled from Faribault. Minor additional compilation of the Meguma Group rocks was taken from company assessment reports on file in the library of NSDNR.

Data entry by L. J. Ham and P. Teniere.

Base map was derived from Nova Scotia digital topographic database, 1:10 000 mapping series 3° MTM, ATS 77.

Geological symbology was generated by Fieldlog V3.0 Beta (B. Brodaric, Geological Survey of Canada).

Lakes were selectively chosen to have no fill (or white colour) by the author. The software had no capability for not filling lakes with the colour chosen for the underlying rocks, and, therefore, necessitated individually having the base colour filled around them. Time constrained the number of lakes chosen for no fill and some of the smaller lakes and rivers are, therefore, coloured with the surrounding rock colour.

Symbol orientation relative to grid north; approximately 1° E.

Locations of mineral occurrences and diamond-drill holes were taken from the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR) Mineral Occurrence database and Drillhole database, respectively. The locations of most, but not all, drillholes were verified from company assessment information filed with the NSDNR library; in areas of particularly high density drilling, some of the drillhole locations were not verified.

LEGEND

CARBONIFEROUS

WINDSOR GROUP

Cw — Carboniferous limestone

DEVONIAN

MUSQUODOBOIT BATHOLITH

Dlmf — Leucomonzogranite: buff, white, pink and red, fine- to medium-grained with minor coarse grained phenocrysts (plagioclase, alkali feldspar, biotite, cordierite), slightly porphyritic to equigranular; biotite (4-8%), muscovite (trace -1%), cordierite (trace -1%), minor pegmatite pods developed

Dlmh — Leucomonzogranite: buff and pink, fine- to coarse-grained, slightly porphyritic to equigranular; characterized by heterogeneous texture (porphyritic, aplitic, pegmatitic) and mineralogical variability (increase in muscovite content, decrease in biotite content); biotite (4-8%), muscovite (trace-4%), cordierite (trace-2%)

Dlm — Leucomonzogranite: buff, white and pink, medium- to coarse-grained, seriate to megacrystic (5-15%), biotite (4-8%, average 6%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace-1%)

Dlmc — Leucomonzogranite: buff, white and pink, medium- to coarse-grained, seriate to megacrystic (5-15%), biotite (4-8%, average 6%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (1-4%) characterized by increased cordierite content

Dbmg — Muscovite-biotite monzogranite: buff, white and pink, medium- to coarse-grained, seriate to megacrystic (5-15%), biotite (6-12%, average 8%), muscovite (trace-1%), cordierite (trace-1%), metasedimentary xenoliths (5 cm-1 m) common

CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN

MEGUMA GROUP

HALIFAX FORMATION

COH — Undivided slate-metasiltstone, metasandstone and slate

GOLDENVILLE FORMATION

COG — Undivided metasandstone, green metasiltstone and minor slate

Symbols

Outcrop, area of outcrop, boulder (float)

Bedding (inclined, vertical, tops unknown, overturned)

Cleavage (inclined, vertical)

Vein (inclined, vertical)

Dyke (inclined, vertical)

Quartz vein — qtz vein

Joint (inclined, vertical, horizontal)

Glacial striations (ice flow direction unknown)

Cataclastic zone

Trace of anticline

Trace of syncline

Fault (approximate)

Geological contact (approximate or assumed)

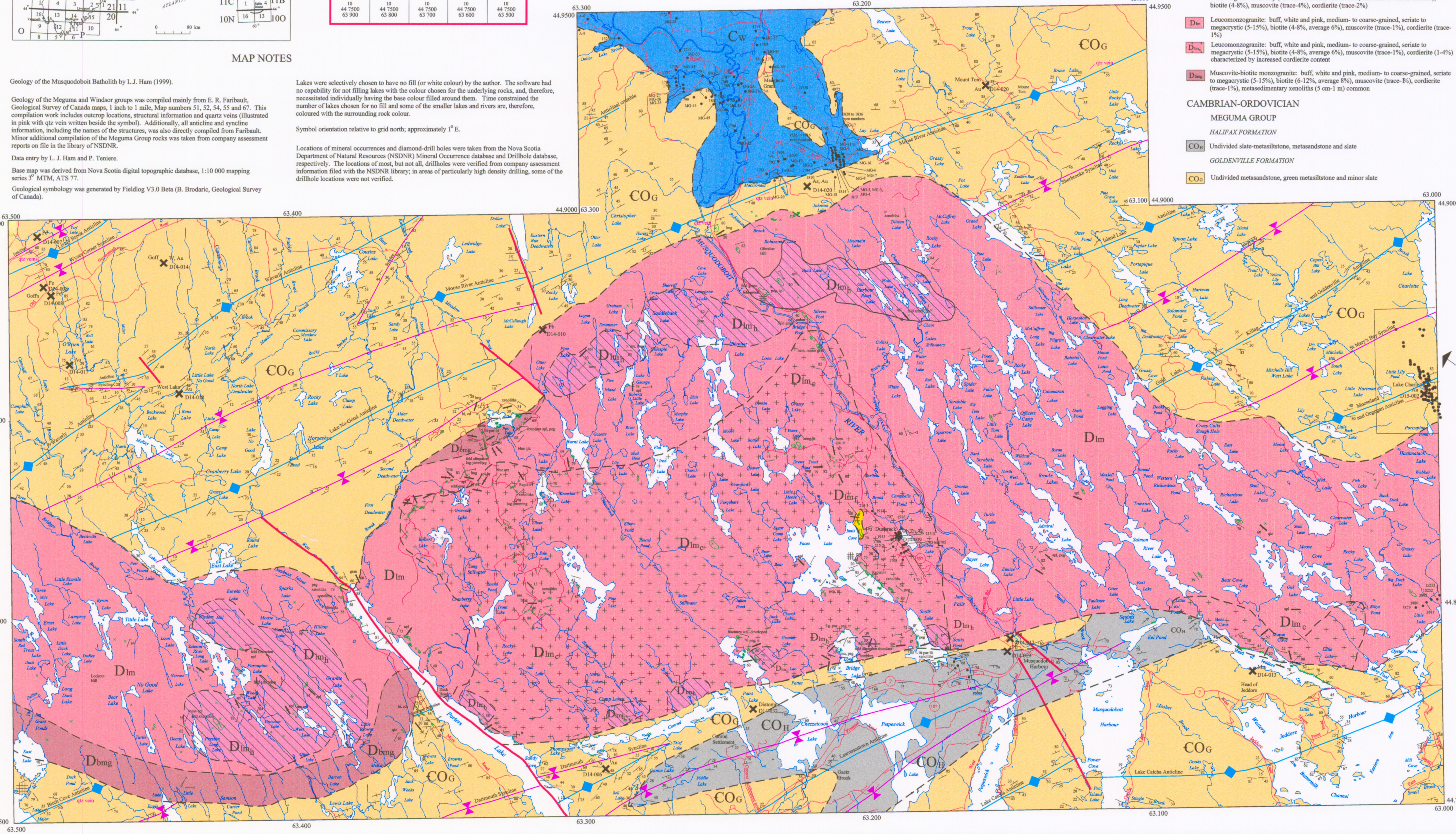
Preferred orientation of feldspar megacrysts

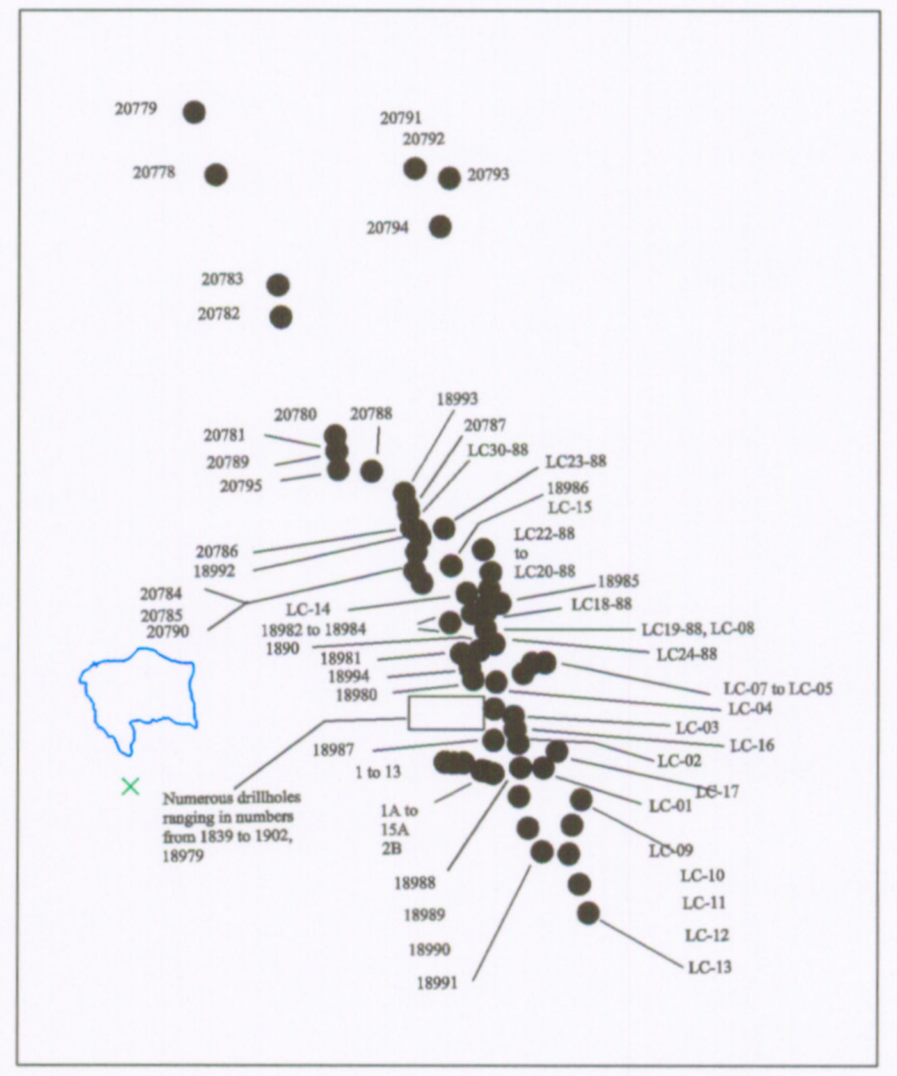
Schlieren banding

Mineral occurrence (Name and commodities indicated on top; number on bottom from Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Mineral Occurrence database; commodities indicated are: Ag - silver; As - arsenic; Au - gold; Fe - iron; Mn - manganese; Pb - lead; W - tungsten; Zn - zinc) — Dunbrack Pb,Zn,Ag D14-009

Diamond-drill hole (Number from Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Drillhole database) — 1781

Abbreviations: ap - apatite; apl - aplite; bi - biotite; bmg - biotite monzogranite; cd - cordierite; feld - feldspar; f.g. - fine grained; gr - garnet; gran - granite; grei - greisen; hem - hematization; lmg - leucomonzogranite; mu - muscovite; peg - pegmatite; por - porphyritic; qtz - quartz; sau - saussuritization; tr - tourmaline.





Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources
Minerals and Energy Branch

OFM ME 1999-2
Geological map of the

MUSQUODOBOIT BATHOLITH

(Part of NTS SHEET 11D/14)
Halifax County
NOVA SCOTIA

L.J. Ham

Scale 1 : 50 000

0 5 10
kilometres

Nova Scotia digital topographic database
1:50 000 scale map
series map

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources
Halifax, Nova Scotia
1999