

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF LABRADOR



SYMBOLS

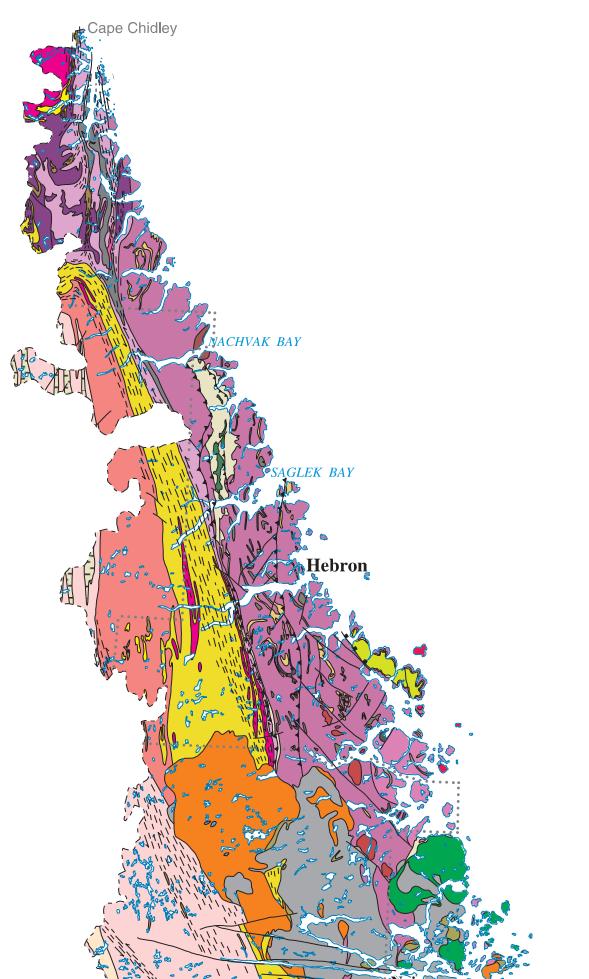
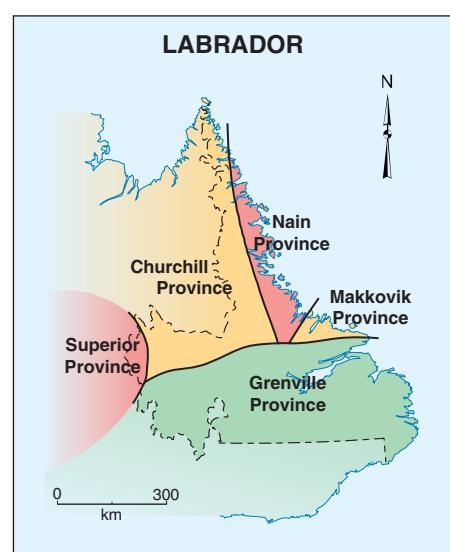
Geological contact	—
Boundaries of areas covered only by pre-1970, reconnaissance-scale mapping
Thrust or reverse fault (teeth represent dip direction); major, minor	—++—
Thrust fault reactivated as normal fault	—++—
Normal fault (pattern indicates downthrown side); major, minor	—++—
Transcurrent fault (arrows indicate displacement sense); major, minor	—++—
Fault (sense of displacement unknown); major, minor	——
Ductile shear zone; (arrows indicate sense of displacement where known)	—++—

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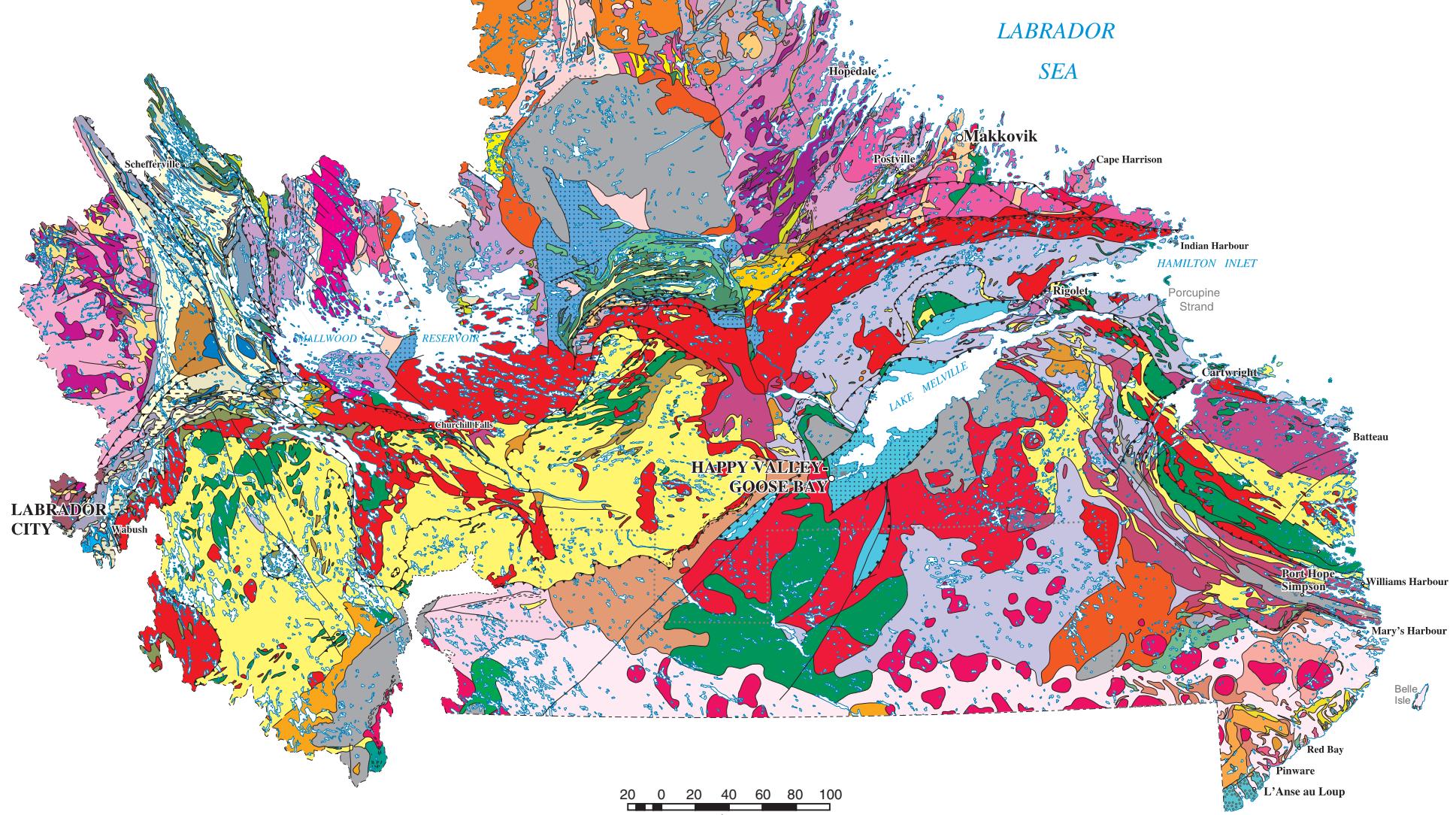
A 1:1-million scale, colour version of this map (Map 97-07) is available in printed or digital format from the Geological Survey, Department of Industry, Energy and Technology, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL, Canada, A1B 4J6.

Geology compiled by R. J. Wardle, C.F. Gower, B. Ryan, G.A.G. Nunn, D.T. James, and A. Kerr, from published and unpublished sources. Contributions of information and advice from I. Ermanovics, R. Klassen, P. Friske, R. Emslie and T. Davidson of the Geological Survey of Canada are gratefully acknowledged.

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INDEX MAP



LEGEND

NOTES

- The legend is primarily lithostratigraphic; geological units having been established on the basis of their principal rock-type association, (stratified, igneous or metamorphic), and stratigraphic age. Metamorphosed extensions or equivalents of stratified or igneous rocks have been grouped with the respective stratified or igneous units in the legend. The colour scheme has been chosen to place primary emphasis on rock type, each colour range representing a particular rock class, e.g., mafic volcanic rocks are shown in light to medium shades of green; granites are generally red to magenta. In general, but not exclusively, the darker the shade of a particular colour, the older the stratigraphic age.
- Unit descriptions are followed in brackets by the names of major representatives of the unit (where preceded by "e.g.", these are provided only as examples), then by the representative age and finally by the approximate location in terms of tectonic province. SP = SUPERIOR PROVINCE; SECP = SOUTHEASTERN CHURCHILL PROVINCE; MP = MAKKOVIK PROVINCE; NP = NAIN PROVINCE; GP = GRENVILLE PROVINCE. The tectonic province location refers to the distribution of the complete unit, not just its named representatives.
- Numerical ages, or age ranges, are based upon U-Pb determinations unless otherwise stated. They are not necessarily indicative of the age range of the entire map unit.
- For this map, the time scale and subdivisions of the Precambrian are those adopted by the International Union of Geological Sciences (Plumb, 1991) with the modifications that: i) the Paleoproterozoic (3600 to 3200 Ma) and Eoarchean (4000 to 3600 Ma) eras are considered as one due to the difficulty of distinguishing between units of these respective ages at the 1:1 million scale, ii) the Mesoproterozoic/Neoproterozoic boundary has been placed at 900 Ma following Bally and Palmer (1989, p. 601) rather than 1000 Ma to avoid unnecessary subdivision of the plutonic units that straddle this boundary, and iii) the Precambrian-Cambrian boundary is defined at 545 Ma rather than 570 Ma following the U-Pb dating of Tucker and McKerrow (1995).
- The map unit identifiers (e.g., P₁ga) have been devised specifically for this map. The first one or two capital letters designate the era (AP = Eo-Paleoproterozoic, AM = Mesoarchean, AN = Neoarchean, P = Paleoproterozoic, M = Mesoproterozoic and N = Neoproterozoic); the subscripts 1, 2 and 3 indicate suberas (Early, Middle and Late); the letter combination at the end of the identifier represent the rock type(s) as described in the legend.

PROTEROZOIC

MESOPROTEROZOIC [M]

PALEOPROTEROZOIC [P]

ARCHEAN [A]

METAMORPHIC ROCKS