

PLATE II GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE COASTAL COMPLEX

LARK HARBOUR AREA
NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

by
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1990

LITHOLOGY

Coastal Complex:

- 1 Gabbroic and ultramafic plutonic rocks (undifferentiated).
 - 1a Homogeneous gabbro.
 - 1b Layered cumulate gabbro.
 - 1c Interlayered cumulate gabbro and ultramafic rocks (>10%).
- 2 Trondhjemite, quartz diorite, and diorite.
 - 2a Metatrondhjemite and metadiorite.
- 3 Strongly foliated and lineated greenschist, amphibolite, and minor ultramafic rocks (undifferentiated).
 - 3a Actinolite and chlorite schist.
 - 3b Amphibolite.
 - 3c Serpentinized ultramafic rock.

- 4 Serpentinite melange. Contains numerous blocks of harzburgite and rare mafic to felsic blocks derived from adjacent units. Restricted to Lark Harbour area (Plate II).
- 5 Gabbro, microgabbro, and diabase. Occurs as intrusive bodies in Units 1-4.
- 6 Mafic and felsic volcanics and minor volcani-clastic sedimentary rocks (undifferentiated). Predominant lava type (where distinguished): m=massive flows, p=pillow lava, b=breccia.
 - 6a Mafic volcanics.
 - 6b Felsic volcanics.

Minor Occurrences:

- Xt Trondhjemite xenoliths.
- Xa Amphibolite xenoliths.
- Xg Gabbro xenoliths.
- T Trondhjemite.
- S Serpentinite.
- G Gabbro.
- D Diabase.
- F Felsite.

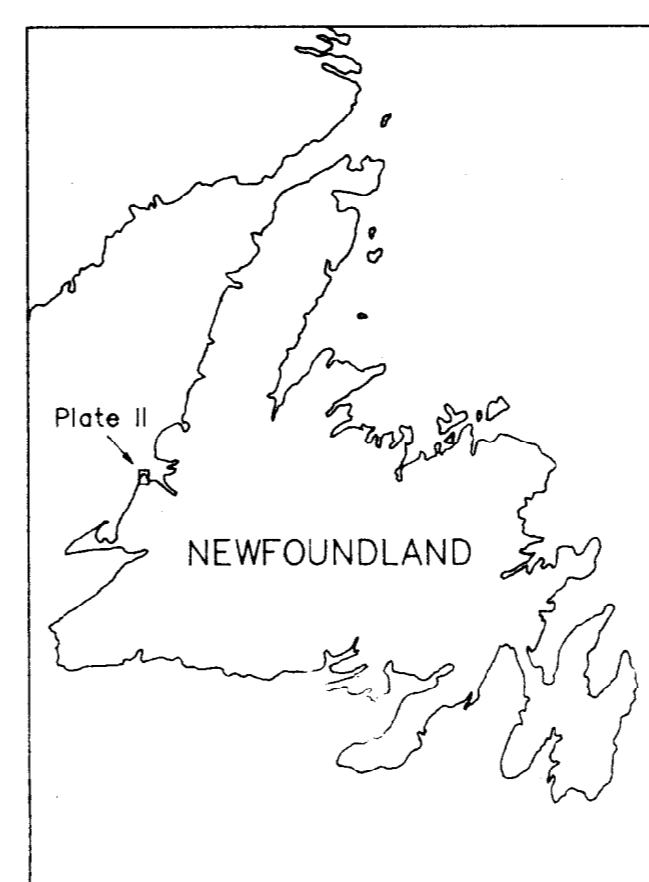
Humber Arm Supergroup:

- bm Blow-Me-Down Brook Formation: sandstone, shale, and minor limestone. May include other units of the Humber Arm Supergroup.
- sm Sedimentary melange.

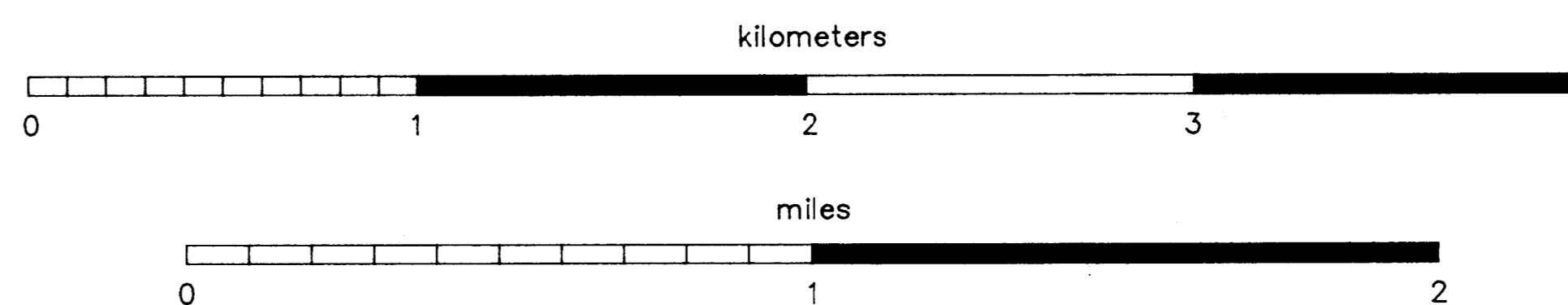
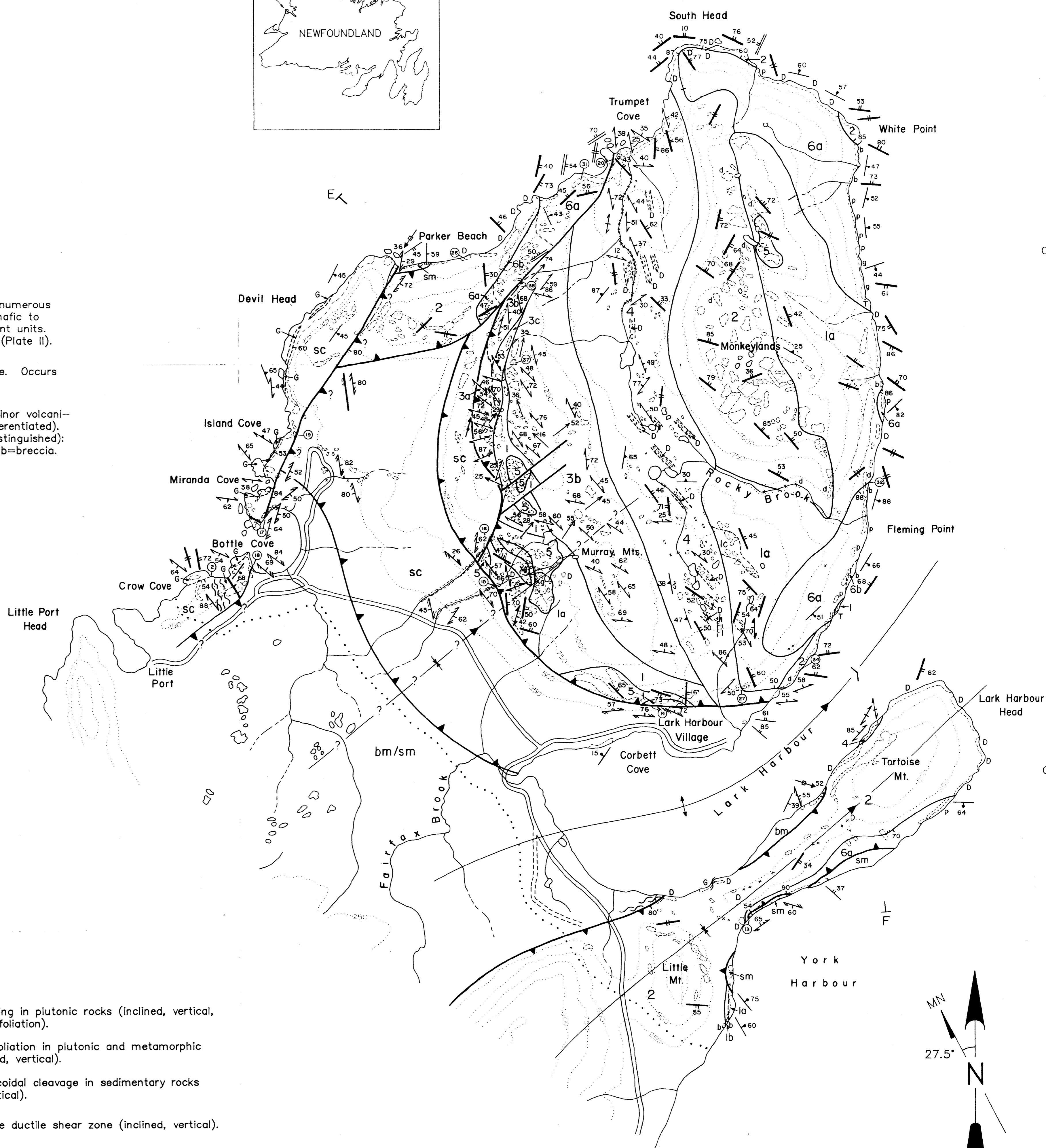
- sc Skinner Cove Formation and related rocks: mafic to intermediate alkali volcanics, minor limestone and shale.

MAP AND STRUCTURE SYMBOLS

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| | Primary lithologic contact. | | Igneous layering in plutonic rocks (inclined, vertical, parallel with foliation). |
| | Secondary lithologic contact (sharp, gradational). | | Penetrative foliation in plutonic and metamorphic rocks (inclined, vertical). |
| | Trace of fault, with dip where known. | | Slaty or phacoidal cleavage in sedimentary rocks (inclined, vertical). |
| | Trace of basal thrust, with dip where known. Teeth on overthrust plate. | | Outcrop-scale ductile shear zone (inclined, vertical). |
| | Zone of phacoidally cleaved serpentinite. | | Mineral elongation lineation in plutonic and metamorphic rocks (horizontal, inclined). |
| | Axial trace of major upright fold, with plunge direction (antiform, synform). | | Minor fold axis of unknown generation in plutonic and metamorphic rocks (horizontal, inclined). |
| | Pond and stream. | | Minor fold axis of known generation in plutonic and metamorphic rocks (F ₂ , F ₃ , F ₄). |
| | Topographic contour. | | Minor fold axis in sedimentary rocks (inclined, vertical). |
| | Outcrop. | | Diabase or microgabbro dike (inclined, vertical). |
| | Road (maintained, unimproved). | | Felsite or felsite porphyry dike (inclined, vertical). |
| | Limit of mapping. | | Flow surface in volcanic rocks (horizontal, inclined, vertical). |
| | Locality discussed in text. | | Bedding in sedimentary rocks, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned). |
| | Line of section on Plate III. | | Bedding in sedimentary rocks, tops unknown (horizontal, inclined, vertical). |



Bay of Islands



APPROXIMATE SCALE 1 : 15,840

CONTOUR INTERVAL 250 FEET

Base map was constructed from planimetrically corrected Forest Type Maps published by the Newfoundland Forest Service. Topography was derived from enlargements of standard 1 : 50,000 scale topographic maps published by Energy, Mines, and Resources Canada.

Geology by Bruce Idleman and based upon field work conducted during the summers of 1980 - 1983, except where noted.