



SYMBOLS

- Area of outcrop
- x

Outcrop
- △

Probable outcrop
- ▲

Frost-heaved blocks
- △

Horizontal control point
- ⊕

Altered rocks
- ⊗

Area of magnetic disturbance
- ///

Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed, underwater, inferred from aeromagnetic trends)
- Limit of drift-covered area
-

Limit of geological mapping
- Fault (defined, inferred, located by airborne magnetic survey)
- |||||

Shear zone
- +—+—+—

Axial trace of anticline, syncline (approximate)
- ↗ ↘

Minor fold axis (inclined, vertical)
- ↗ ↘

Minor fold axial plane (inclined, vertical)
- ↗ ↘

Minor fold symmetry (symmetrical, asymmetrical S-shaped, asymmetrical Z-shaped)
- ↗ ↘

Minor fold, e.g., asymmetrical S-fold with axis plunging 45 degrees and axial plane dipping 60 degrees
- ↗ ↘

Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Igneous layering, tops unknown (dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Pillows, tops known (inclined, overturned, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Volcanic flow contact, tops known (inclined, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Volcanic flow contact, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Inclusion layering, dip unknown
- ↗ ↘

Inclusion foliation (inclined, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Foliation (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Foliation, second generation (inclined, vertical)
- ↗ ↘

Cataclastic foliation (inclined, vertical)
- ↗ ↘

Foliation and parallel primary layering (inclined, vertical)
- ↗ ↘

Fracture cleavage, inclined
- ↗ ↘

Pillow flattening (inclined, dip unknown)
- ↗ ↘

Mineral lineation, inclined
- ↗ ↘

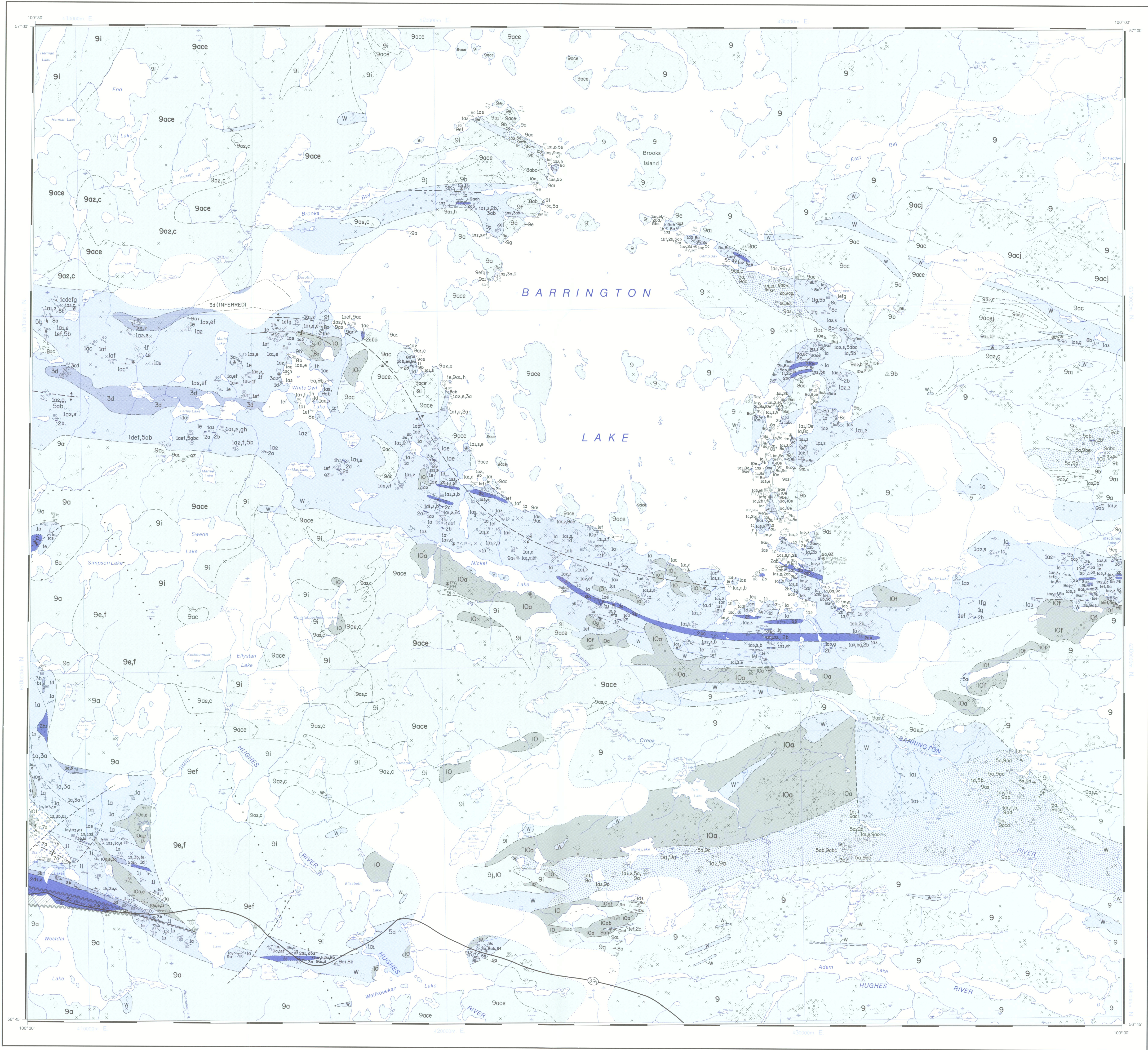
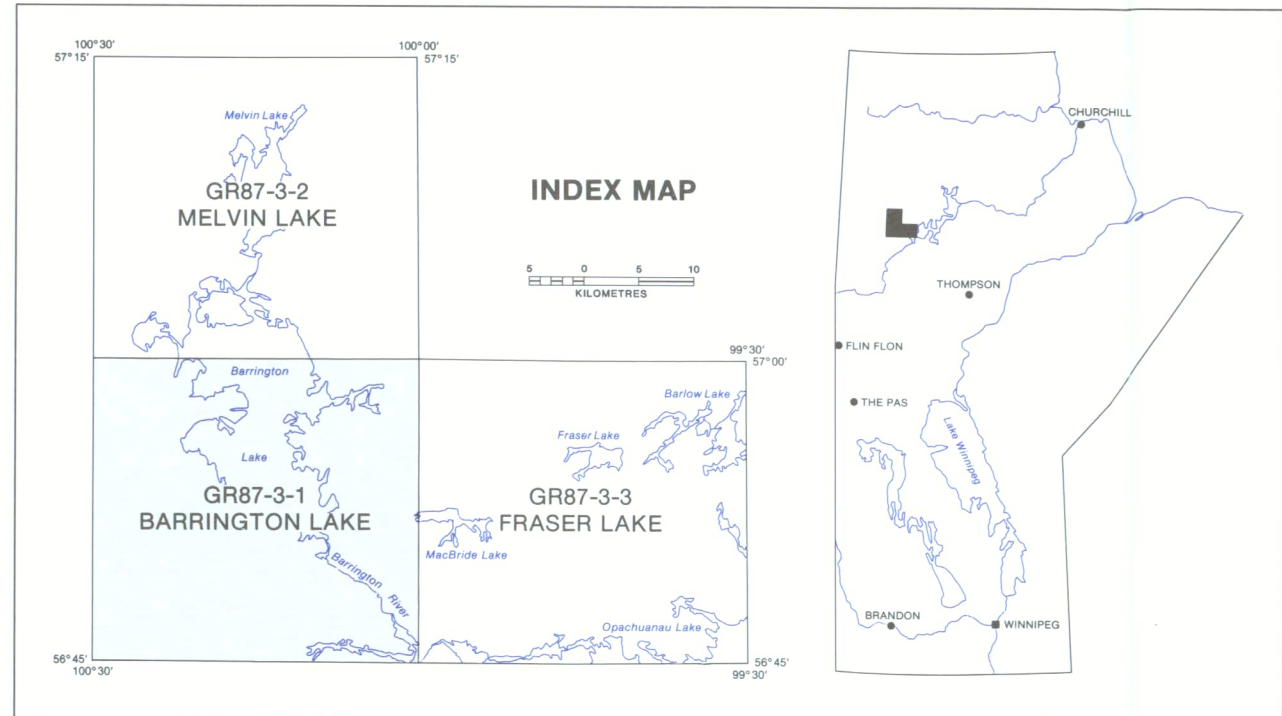
Microcrenulation, inclined
- ↗ ↘

Deformed clast, inclined
- ↗ ↘

Rodding, inclined
- Mineralization
- Reef
- Rapids
- Falls
- Swamp
- Provincial road

The corresponding sheet of the National Topographic Series is 64C-16

The magnetic declination at the centre of the map is approximately 9°47' East (1991) and is decreasing by 10.8' annually



MAP GR87-3-1
BARRINGTON LAKE

Scale 1:50 000



LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN

PRE- AND POST-SICKLE GROUP INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- 11

Granite and granodiorite, medium grained to pegmatitic, related cataclasts
- 10

Gabbro, norite, amphibolite and related gneiss; hornblende, diabase and minor diorite; 10a norite, gabbro, norite, minor gabbro, hornblende gabbro, biotite-hornblende gabbro; 10b pegmatitic hornblende gabbro; 10c amphibolite, garnet amphibolite and hornblende gneiss; 10d hornblende, biotite hornblende; 10e diabase, related amphibolite and schist; 10f diorite, biotite diorite
- 9

Massive to gneissoid tonalite, quartz diorite, diorite and related gneiss; granodiorite, granite, pegmatite and apatite; 9a tonalite, quartz diorite; 9a1 biotite tonalite and quartz diorite; 9a2 hornblende tonalite and quartz diorite; 9b porphyritic tonalite, quartz diorite; 9c diorite; 9d layered dioritic-quartz dioritic gneiss; 9e granodiorite; 9f granite; 9g porphyritic granodiorite and granite; 9h granitic pegmatite and apatite; 9i granite and granite gneiss, massive to porphyritic, pegmatite and alaskite
- 9-1-5

9i migmatitic tonalite and granodiorite with inclusions of 4 and 5; 9k granitoid rocks with subordinate enclaves of units 1 to 5
- 8

Quartz-plagioclase porphyry, felsite, tonalite; 8a quartz-plagioclase porphyry; 8b felsite; 8c fine grained tonalite and porphyritic tonalite

SICKLE GROUP

- Conglomerate with quartz-feldspar porphyry, sedimentary, volcanic and granitoid clasts; sandstone: 7a conglomerate, arkose matrix; 7b arkose sandstone, pebbly sandstone

SICKLE OR WASEKWAN GROUP

- 6

Conglomerate, feldspathic greywacke and siltstone; 6a polymictic conglomerate with minor feldspathic greywacke interlayers; 6b feldspathic greywacke, siltstone, minor amphibolite

ROCKS OF PROBABLE WASEKWAN AGE

- 5

Amphibolite, schist, gneiss and related migmatite; 5a amphibolite, hornblende-plagioclase gneiss and migmatite; 5b mafic to intermediate schist and gneiss; 5c intermediate to felsic schist and gneiss
- 4

Paragneiss, schist and related migmatite; 4a psammitic gneiss; 4b semipelite gneiss; 4c pelitic gneiss; 4d sillimanite gneiss and schist; 4e hornblende-plagioclase-biotite gneiss; 4f migmatite

WASEKWAN GROUP

- 3

Sedimentary rocks: 3a greywacke, siltstone; 3b conglomerate; 3b1 polymictic volcanic breccia; 3c argillite; 3d hematite-magnetite-bearing iron formation
- 2

Intermediate to felsic volcanic extrusive, intrusive and fragmental rocks: 2a aphyric rhyolite and dacite; 2a1 aphyric rhyolite; 2b porphyritic rhyolite and dacite; 2b1 porphyritic rhyolite; 2c2 porphyritic dacite; 2c intermediate to felsic volcanic breccia and lapilli tuff; 2d intermediate to felsic tuff; 2d1 intermediate tuff, lapilli tuff; 2d2 felsic tuff
- 1

Mafic to intermediate volcanic extrusive and fragmental rocks: minor gabbro and diabase; 1a aphyric and porphyritic basalt, andesite and related flow breccia; 1a1 aphyric basalt; 1a2 porphyritic plagioclase (hornblende) basalt and andesite; 1a3 mafic flow breccia; 1b porphyritic hornblende basalt; 1c pillowed porphyritic and aphyric basalt; 1d massive porphyritic and aphyric andesite; 1e mafic tuff and crystal tuff; 1f1 intermediate tuff; 1f mafic to intermediate lapilli tuff; 1g mafic to intermediate pyroclastic breccia; 1h gabbro, quartz gabbro, diabase; 1i aphyric basalt; 1j pillowed aphyric basalt; 1k pillow breccia, hyaloclastite; 1l mafic tuff
- W

Unidentified volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Wasekwian Group) after Crombie (1948), Stanton (1948) and Milligan (1960).

MINERALS

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|------------|
| Au | Gold | PH | Pyrrhotite |
| CP | Chalcocopyrite | PY | Pyrite |
| ML | Molybdenite | OZ | Quartz |
| MT | Malachite | | |

Geological Services Branch, Minerals Division, Winnipeg
To accompany Geological Report GR87-3

Geology by

H.P. GILBERT

Cartography by

M.W. TIMCOE

NOTES

- Unit 8 probably contains intrusions of more than one age; some felsic dykes (8) occur within granitoid (9) and gabbroic (10) intrusions
- Granitoid rocks (9) include both pre- and post-Sickle Group phases, and are taken largely from Milligan (1960)
- The distribution of gabbro and norite (10) in the Nickel-Tow-Larson Lakes area is after Milligan (1960)
- Gabbroic rocks (10) are partly deformed and recrystallized, and locally intruded by granitoid rocks (9); the age relative to the Sickle Group is unknown, except for the diorite (10f) which intrudes Sickle conglomerate (7a) north of Stan Lake. Unit 10 probably contains intrusions of more than one age
- Minor granitic intrusions (11) are the youngest rocks in the area
- Minor intrusions of Wasekwian Group rocks (W) in the granitoid terranes (9) are largely based on the mapping of Crombie (1948) and Milligan (1960)
- The geology of the southwest corner of the map-sheet was mapped by E.C. Syme and is taken directly from Cockram Lake, Map GP80-1-2 (Gilbert et al 1960)

REFERENCES

- Crombie, G.P.
1948: Geology of the Barrington Lake area. Manitoba Mines and Natural Resources, Mines Branch, Preliminary Report, Publication 47-5, 16 p.
- Gilbert, H.P., Syme, E.C. and Zwanig, H.V.
1980: Geology of the metavolcanic and volcanoclastic metasedimentary rocks in the Lynn Lake area. Manitoba Geological Paper GP80-1, 118 p.
- Milligan, G.C.
1960: Geology of the Lynn Lake district, Manitoba Mines and Natural Resources, Mines Branch, Publication 57-1, 317 p.