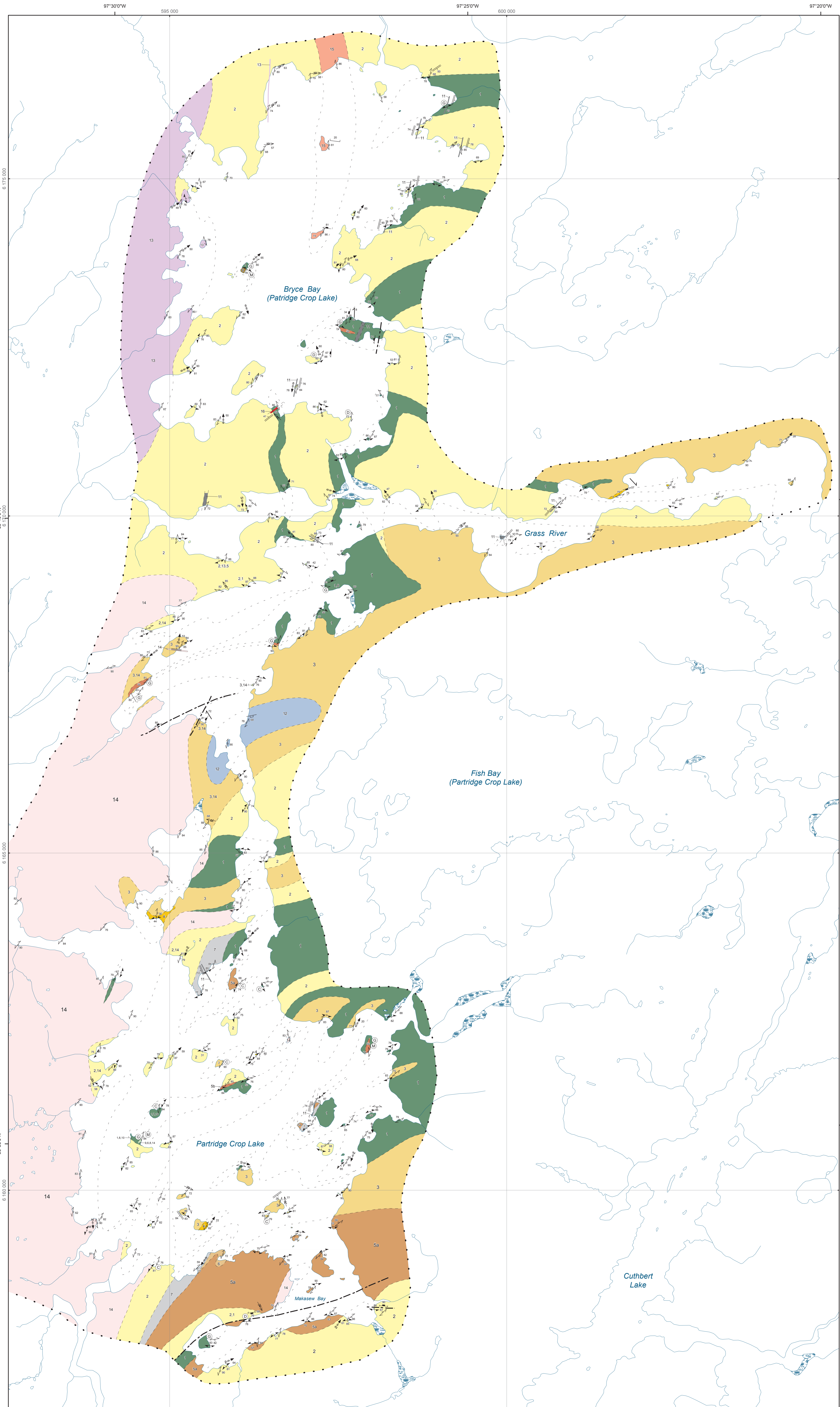




Bedrock geology of northern and western Partridge Crop Lake, Manitoba (parts of NTS 63P11, 12)



- ### Legend
- Paleoproterozoic**
- 15 Pegmatite–azite: pegmatitic and aplitic granite dikes occur in most outcrops, but rarely at a mappable scale
 - 14 Quartz monzonite–granite: light pink, coarse grained, seriate, and foliated to mylonitic; contains K-feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 cm, and 3–7% mafic minerals including hornblende and biotite; occurs in north-central Bryce Bay
 - 13 Winterring Lake intrusion: pink to pinkish grey, coarse grained, seriate, and foliated granite; contains K-feldspar phenocrysts up to 2.5 cm and 3–7% biotite
 - 12 Tonalite–granodiorite: light grey to pinkish grey, medium grained, and foliated; contains 3–10% biotite; occurs along west shore of Bryce Bay
 - 11 Melasyenite: pinkish green, coarse grained, and foliated; contains K-feldspar and 20–30% dark green amphibole that is likely pseudomorphous after clinopyroxene; forms the dominant phase in an intrusion breccia cut by a stockwork of mesocratic and leucocratic syenite
 - 10 Diabase dikes: grey-brown and medium grained; contains 30–50% plagioclase with variable proportions of clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, and locally hornblende; typically amphibolitized and foliated; containing plagioclase and >50% hornblende; forms dikes ranging from 1 cm to 15 m thick
- Uncertain age**
- 10 Ultramafic amphibolite: green to dark green, medium to coarse grained, and foliated; dominantly green amphibole with variable proportions of hornblende, anthophyllite, and biotite; locally contains up to 15% sulphide as stringers and disseminated grains; occurs as bands in unit 1 and isolated rafts in unit 14
 - 9 Calcalkalic: green-grey to green, medium to coarse grained, and massive to locally banded on a 1–10 cm scale; contains massive diopside with minor hornblende, biotite, plagioclase, and quartz or carbonate; typically occurs as bands and boudins in units 5a and 7, locally grades into impure marble associated with unit 6
 - 8 Iron formation: dark green to rusty brown, medium to coarse grained, foliated, and strongly magnetic; contains variable proportions of Fe-orthopyroxene, garnet, magnetite, pyrrhotite, and quartz; typically occurs as bands and lenses <1 m thick in units 1, 5a, and 7
 - 7 Garnet wacke: grey to purplish grey, medium grained, foliated, and banded on a 1–15 cm scale; unit is quartz and plagioclase rich with 20–30% biotite and 3–7% garnet; associated with units 5 and 6, and locally unit 1; contains local bands of units 6 and 7
 - 6 Sempelle: grey to pinkish grey, coarse grained, and strongly foliated to mylonitic; contains variable proportions of biotite, K-feldspar, muscovite, plagioclase, quartz, muscovite is pseudomorphous after sillimanite knots; associated with units 1, 7, 8, and 9
 - 5 Pelite
 - 5a Purplish grey to grey brown, coarse grained, foliated, compositionally banded on a 1–50 cm scale; contains variable proportions of biotite, cordierite, garnet, K-feldspar, orthopyroxene, plagioclase, quartz, sillimanite, although assemblages are typically retrogressed; contains local bands of garnette, mafic rock, and units 7 and 8
 - 5b Grey-brown to rusty brown, medium grained, and foliated; contains variable proportions of biotite, garnet, plagioclase, pyrrhotite, quartz, and sillimanite ± amphibole, graphite, K-feldspar; associated with unit 1 and locally unit 7
- Archean**
- 4 Weakly gneissic granodiorite: light grey to pink, medium to coarse grained, and relatively homogeneous; displays weak discontinuous gneissosity defined by the attenuation of schistosity and diffuse, coarse-grained patches of leucosome; contains 5–7% biotite
 - 3 Schollen-bearing tonalite–granodiorite gneiss: white to light grey, coarse grained, moderately to strongly foliated, and weakly banded; contains 5–15% mafic minerals including biotite and hornblende; contains 5–20% schollen (xenoliths) dominated by plagioclase amphibolite, but also including calcalkalic, ultramafic rock, and anorthosite
 - 2 Granodiorite–tonalite gneiss: light grey to pinkish grey, medium grained, moderately to strongly foliated, and well banded on a 1–15 cm scale; contains 5–12% mafic minerals including biotite and hornblende
 - 1 Mafic gneiss: grey to dark green-grey, coarse grained, foliated, and banded on a 2–70 cm scale; plagioclase and >40% mafic minerals including hornblende, garnet, clinopyroxene, and orthopyroxene; variably amphibolitized to an assemblage of plagioclase and hornblende; contains local bands of garnette

- ### Symbols
- Fold axis (S asymmetry), generation 2
 - Fold axis (symmetric), generation 2
 - Fold axis (Z asymmetry), generation 2
 - Foliation, generation 2, 3
 - Gneissosity, generation 1
 - Igneous layering, tops unknown
 - Joint
 - Mineral lineation
 - Rodding
 - Slicken striae
 - Shear zone: sense unknown, dextral, sinistral, normal, reverse
 - Faults
 - Limit of mapping
 - Contacts: approximate, assumed
 - Late-carbonate veins
 - Dunite cobbles
 - Gossan
 - Marble

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 Cartography by: M. Timcoe

This map is a provisional summary of work carried out during the summer field season and is produced directly from the geologist's manuscript. It is not to be regarded as a final interpretation of the geology of the area.

SUGGESTED REFERENCE:
 Couëslan, C.G. 2013. Bedrock geology of northern and western Partridge Crop Lake, Manitoba (parts of NTS 63P11, 12); Manitoba Mineral Resources, Manitoba Geological Survey, Preliminary Map PMAP2013-5, scale 1:20 000.

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