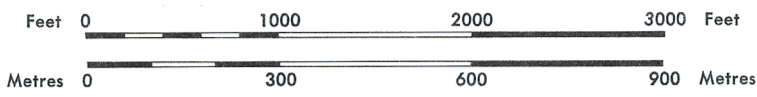


114° 03' 30"
62° 45' 03"

114° 00' 08"
62° 45' 03"

Figure 3
Geological and structural features, Staple Lake area,
District of Mackenzie

Scale 1:12,000
(1 inch to 1,000 feet)



LEGEND

Diabase dyke (forming topographic depression; mainly drift-covered)

GRANITE AND PEGMATITE

Quartz-albite-potash feldspar-muscovite pegmatite (dip of pegmatite contact known)

Granite dyke (dip known)

Granite dyke, containing numerous pods and veins of pegmatite

Muscovite-biotite granite

Granite, containing numerous pods and veins of pegmatite

YELLOWKNIFE GROUP

Biotite, cordierite, and garnet schist; minor amphibole schist (meta-greywacke and meta-argillite)

Drift-covered area

Collection site

Bedding (inclined, dip unknown)

Lination (inclined, inclined but plunge unknown)
Lination is defined by near-parallel alignment of elongate aggregates of biotite grains, elongate cordierite nodules, and elongate amphibole grains

Granite-schist contact (dip known)

Topographic depression

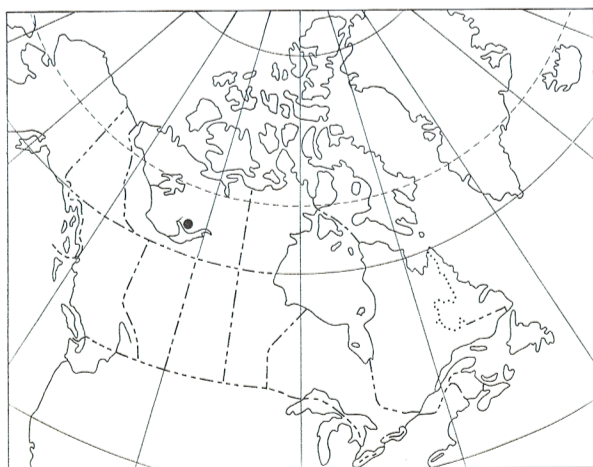
Geology by A. W. Jolliffe, 1946 and R. Kretz, 1961

To accompany G S C Bulletin 159, by R. Kretz

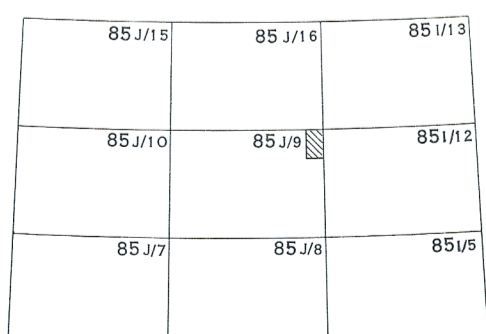
Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967

Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967 from maps published by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., 1953-55, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1954 and from uncorrected air photographs. Royal Canadian Air Force photo reference: A8750-61, A8662-108

Approximate magnetic declination 32° 09' East, decreasing 7' annually



INDEX MAP



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE



62° 41' 51"
114° 03' 30"

114° 00' 08"
62° 41' 51"