GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

	(5) LAC CAMBRIEN (WEST)			(6) LAC CAMBRIEN (EAST)			(7) LAC HÉRODIER			(8) THÉVENET LAKE			(9) LAC BÉRARD (Finger Lake)			REVISED STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE FOR CENTRAL PART OF THE LABRADOR TROUGH			
	Fahrig (1955)			Roscoe (1953)			Fahrig (1953, 1954)			Gélinas (1956)			Bérard (1957)			Frarey, M. J. and Duffell, S. (1964)			
	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	SUPERGROUP	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY AND REMARKS
POST "PROTEROZOIC"																			
Rocks of the Labrador Geosyncline (and Late Precambrian) "Proterozoic"	KANIAPISKAU		grey-green argillite; maroon argillite and sandstone	KANIAPISKAU		garnetiferous biotite gneiss and schist; includes meta-conglomerate, actinolite-epidote schist	KANIAPISKAU		dark grey, carbonaceous phyllite	KANIAPISKAU		pegmatite dykes	KANIAPISKAU		gabbro sills			Shabogamo Gabbros	diabasic olivine gabbro, - coarse -grained norite, anorthositic gabbro, hypersthene - augite - plagioclase gneiss
									pillowed and massive meta-basalt			amphibolite; blotchy amphibolite with pegmatite			lavas, volcanic rocks, argillite; lava, phyllite; sandstone			Sims	quartzite, grit, conglomerate (flat-lying)
								Abner?	dolomite; dolomitic conglomerate, sandstone and grit; dolomitic tuff and agglomerate; thin quartzite and slate			ultramafic rocks				Unconformity			
					+700′	grey slate, argillite; red siltstone, argillite, and quartzite						pillowed amphibolite; biotite-muscovite schist; with amphibolite, with pegmatite				Intrusive contact	Montagnais intrusions	Retty Sills	peridotite, pyroxenite sills may be older than Wakuach sills
																		Wakuach Sills	gabbro, meta-gabbro, leopard rock
														Abner	dolomite		Doublet	Willbob Lake	basalt, meta-basalt, flow breccia, minor sediments
																		Thompson Lake	quartzite, greywacke, shale, argillite, conglomerate, intercalated basalt
															sandstone; greywacke; arkose; conglomerate			Murdock	agglomerate, breccia, tuff, basalt, minor sediments
																		Menihek	carbonaceous slate and shale, quartzite, greywacke; basic volcanic rocks; minor dolomite and chert
															slate, argillite			Purdy	dolomite, minor argillaceous beds
	KANIAPISKAU		Iron-formation: jasper-hematite, black argillite-jasper; chert carbonate	KANIAPISKAU	+600′	Iron-formation: banded jasper-hematite (or magnetite); cherty metallic; and chert-carbonate types	KANIAPISKAU		Iron-formation: chert-silicate, chert-carbonate, ferrodolomite, jasper-hematite types: also grit, conglomerate, quartzite, arkose; minor slate, dolomite	KANIAPISKAU		Iron-formation: (grunerite schist)	KANIAPISKAU		Iron-formation	KANIAPISKAU		Sokoman	Iron-formation; intercalated basic volcanic rocks
			dark grey argillite; white and grey quartzite; red argillite and sandstone		+280′	grey slate, argillite, phyllite; minor quartzite and dolomite; some ferruginous slate, red argillite, quartzite and chert			basic pyroclastic rocks, tuff, agglomerate; massive meta-basalt; minor rhyolite agglomerate and lava			conglomerate or breccia			quartzite; slate; green schists		Knob Lake	Ruth	ferruginous slate, slaty iron-formation, black and brown slate, carbonaceous shale
			buff and pink dolomite; maroon argillite, grey argillite, grey and buff dolomite			greenstone and epidote-actinolite schist, derived mainly from basic pyroclastic rocks						calc-silicate rock; amphibolite						Wishart	feldspathic quartzite, arkose, minor chert, greywacke and slate, intercalated basic volcanic rocks
			buff weathering, grey-green argillite; lenses and layers of dolomite		thin	dolomite, dolomitic sandstone, quartzite; light grey algal and sandy dolomite; grey calcarenite and ferrodolomite						biotite-muscovite-garnet schist; amphibolite; garnet amphibolite; with pegmatite						Fleming	chert breccia, minor lenses of shale and slate
						meta-gabbro (intrusive and extrusive); meta-basalt			light to dark grey slate, phyllite									Denault	dolomite, limestone and cherty facies, fragmental dolomite
			buff, pink, maroon and white arkose; feldspathic grit, quartzite, quartz-pebble conglomerate; limy beds; jasper-hematite, jasper conglomerate		very thin	red beds and slate; arkose, grit, conglomerate, red siltstone, red quartzite; pink limestone, calcareous sandstone; varicoloured argillite			quartzite, feldspathic grit, granite-boulder conglomerate			dolomite marble; amphibolite; fine-grained quartzite; biotite and diopside schist						Attikamagen	green, red, grey, and black shales, slate, graphitic slates, phyllites and argillites, intercalated basic flow
																		Seward	grits, arkose, agglomerate, white or pink quartzite, greywacke, acidic flows
"Archean" Basement Complex			porphyritic (microcline) biotite-hornblende granitic gneiss; basic inclusions			granite, granodiorite; granitic gneisses			porphyritic microcline-hornblende granite; hornblende-biotite granite-gneiss			grey and pink gneiss; amphibolite; pegmatite, augen gneiss			gneiss; granite; schists				
Remarks	"Archean" gneisses may include some metamorphosed Kaniapiskau			Thicknesses taken in zone of iron-formation outcrop. Units generally thicken to east. Exact stratigraphic position of some units is unknown															

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Note: Specific correlations of rock units are not intended

TABLE IB. TABLE OF FORMATIONS IN THE LABRADOR GEOSYNCLINE, QUEBEC-NEWFOUNDLAND.

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As a result of work by the Geological Survey of Canada in the central part of Labrador Trough the following nomenclature changes are proposed: the Kaniapiskau System, often referred to in the literature as a group, to be given the status of supergroup; the Knob Lake Group to include the 'Seward Grits' and the Purdy Dolomite; the term "Howse Group" to be dropped, as its components are correlative with those of the Knob Lake Group; the Murdock Group to be relegated to formational rank and included in the Doublet Group together with two new formations – the Thompson Lake and Willbob; the Montagnais Intrusions to become the Montagnais Group, consisting of Wakuach Gabbro and Retty Peridotite; the Sims Quartzite to become the Sims Formation; and finally the establishment of a new formation, the Shabogamo Gabbro, which is distinctive in the southern part of the area.
"Frarey, M. J. and Duffell, S. (1964)"