

LEGEND

- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
- 18 Deltaic and alluvial sands and silts of Slave River; glacial lacustrine deposits
- CRETACEOUS**
- 17 Dark grey concretionary and gypsiferous shale
- DEVONIAN**
- UPPER DEVONIAN**
- 16 HAY RIVER FORMATION: greenish grey shale, siltstone, argillaceous limestone, limestone, and dolomite
- MIDDLE DEVONIAN**
- 15 HORN PLATEAU FORMATION: coarse-grained and reef limestones
- 14 SLAVE POINT FORMATION: brown stromatoporoid limestone; argillaceous and carbonaceous limestones; Amco shale at base in Buffalo River area
- 12 PRESQU'ILE FORMATION: massive coarse- to fine-grained vuggy dolomite; tongues of bedded fine-grained dolomite
- 10 PINE POINT FORMATION: 10a, limestone member (Resolution area); brown, fine-grained limestone, and shale; 10b, bituminous shale and limestone member-dark bituminous shale, nodular limestone, and limestone, richly fossiliferous; 10c, Buffalo River Member: gray to green shale with iron sulphide concretions; 10d, brown limestone member: brown, fine-grained fossiliferous limestone, argillaceous limestone, minor coarse-grained vuggy dolomite; 10e, fine-grained dolomite member: brown fine-grained porous dolomite, sandy textured earthy dolomite, and fine-grained compact dolomite; 10f, Lonely Bay Member: massive, rubbly-bedded and argillaceous limestones; 10g, Horn River Tongue: dark shale and argillaceous limestone; 10h, upper limestone member: brown and grey, dolomitic, nodular, fossiliferous and shaly limestones, calcareous shale, and mudstone
- 13 SULPHUR POINT FORMATION: light brown, white weathering stromatoporoid limestone, minor sandy limestone, and fine-grained dolomite
- 11 NYARLING FORMATION: gypsum, minor limestone, probably some dolomite
- 9 HORN RIVER FORMATION: dark non-calcareous shale; fossiliferous grey, nodular, and argillaceous limestones
- 8 LONELY BAY FORMATION: brown, nodular, brecciated, massive, slightly dolomitic, and argillaceous limestones
- 7 LITTLE BUFFALO FORMATION: brown, argillaceous limestone with shale partings, banded, gypsiferous, and medium-grained dolomites, minor crinoidal limestone
- 6 CHINCHAGA FORMATION: gypsum, limestone and dolomite, limestone and dolomite breccia, some salt, and minor green shale; 6a, Hay Camp Member: limestone, brecciated limestone, and shale
- ORDOVICIAN**
- UPPER ORDOVICIAN**
- 4 CHEDABUCTO LAKE FORMATION: red, brown, and grey massive dolomite, sandy and conglomeratic dolomite
- MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN AND OLDER**
- 3 LA MARTRE FALLS FORMATION: red and green shale, sandstone, silty and sandy dolomite; 3a, Mazenod Member: argillaceous, silty oolitic limy, sandy, and conglomeratic dolomites, and sandstone
- 5 MIRAGE POINT FORMATION: red dolomite, dolomitic and silty mudstone breccia, gypsiferous and sandy dolomite, shale, gypsum, anhydrite, and salt
- 2 OLD FORT ISLAND FORMATION: sandstone, minor siltstone, shale, and gypsum
- ARCHAEOAN AND PROTEROZOIC**
- 1 Igneous and metamorphic rocks

- Rock outcrop x
 Fault (defined, approximate, solid circle indicates downthrown side)
 Fault (trace in basement rocks as inferred from aeromagnetic maps)
 Lineament
 Well (abandoned)
- Road, all weather
 Other road
 Provincial boundary
 Park boundary
 Intermittent lake or stream
 Falls and rapids
 Contours (interval 200 feet)
 Height in feet above mean sea-level

Figure 9
Geological map of Middle Devonian and older Palaeozoic rocks, Great Slave Lake region, District of Mackenzie

Scale 1: 1,013,760
1 inch to 16 miles

Miles 16 8 0 16 32 Miles
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 Kilometres

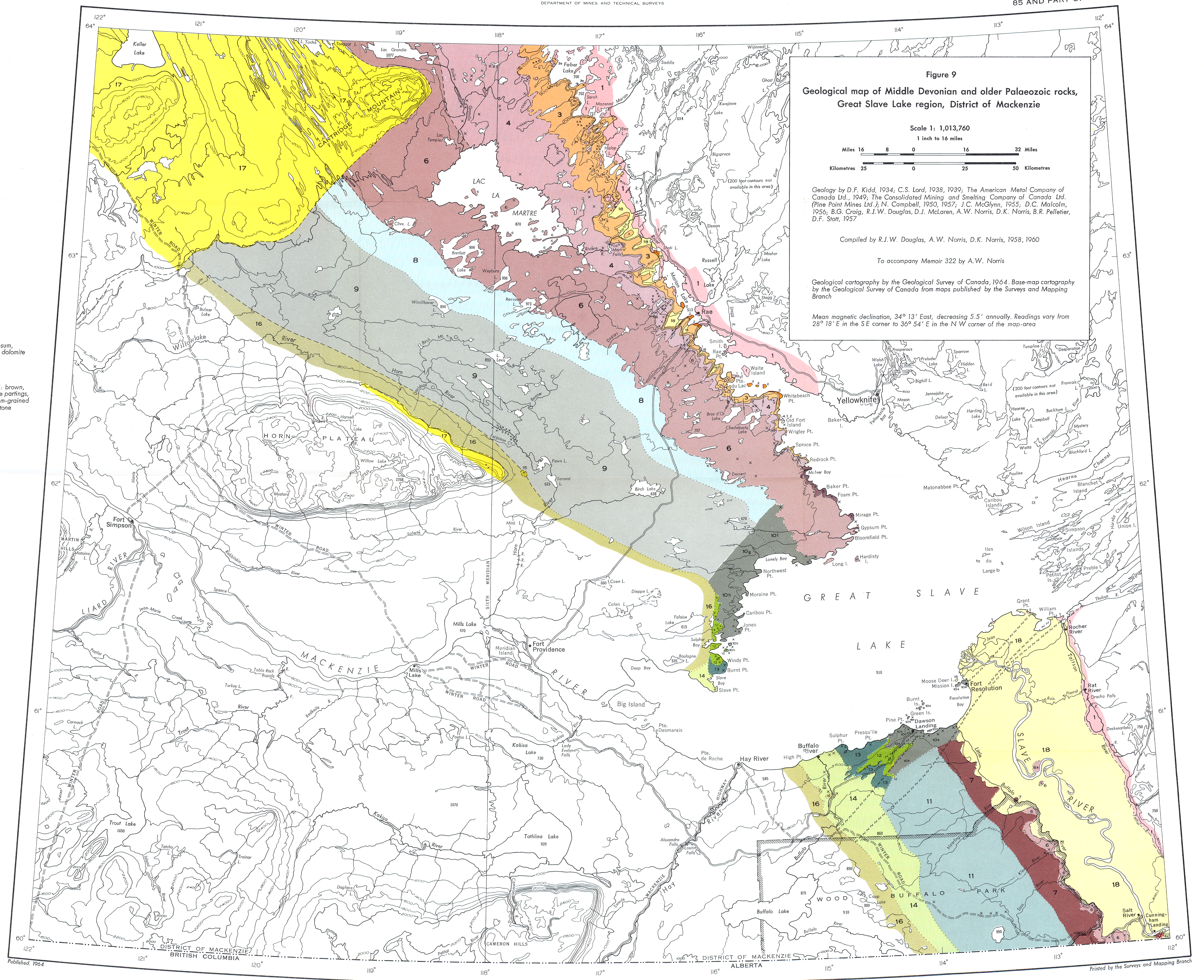
Geology by D.F. Kidd, 1934; C.S. Lord, 1938, 1939; The American Metal Company of Canada Ltd., 1949; The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. (Pine Point Mines Ltd.), N. Campbell, 1950, 1957; J.C. McGlynn, 1955; D.C. Malcolm, 1956; B.G. Craig, R.J.W. Douglas, D.J. McLaren, A.W. Norris, D.K. Norris, B.R. Pellerin, D.F. Strat, 1957

Compiled by R.J.W. Douglas, A.W. Norris, D.K. Norris, 1958, 1960

To accompany Memoir 322 by A.W. Norris

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1964. Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

Mean magnetic declination, 34° 13' East, decreasing 5.5' annually. Readings vary from 28° 18' E in the SE corner to 36° 54' E in the NW corner of the map-area



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