



LEGEND

Map units are based on assemblages of metamorphic minerals where possible and largely correspond to the facies of medium and high-pressure of Turner (1968).

<p>1 UNMETAMORPHOSED ROCKS: primary mineralogy preserved in almost all rocks of this group</p>		<p>NON-VOLCANIC LITHOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGES</p>	
<p>LITHOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGES CONTAINING AT LEAST SOME VOLCANIC ROCKS</p>		<p>1a Low-grade metamorphic rocks, probably equivalent to units 2, 2b and the lowest part of unit 4, but with no known index minerals. Clay minerals, white mica and chlorite commonly present.</p>	
<p>2 PREHNITE-PUMPELLYITE METAGREYWACKE FACIES AND ZEOLITE FACIES: Characteristic minerals: prehnite and pumpellyite, with sodic albite, chlorite, white mica (sericite), quartz, carbonate, epidote, zoisite, sphene, stilpnomelane, "saussurite", and with zeolites alone at the lower grades. Some primary minerals preserved.</p>	<p>2a Transitional unit with mineralogy as in units 2 and 2b but with sporadically developed blue amphiboles and lawsonite. Prehnite is very rare. Some primary minerals commonly preserved.</p>	<p>2b Transitional unit with mineralogy as in unit 2, but with basic rocks containing abundant actinolite. Some primary minerals commonly preserved. Disappearance of prehnite and pumpellyite.</p>	
<p>3 GLAUCOPHANE-LAWSONITE SCHIST FACIES: Characteristic minerals: blue amphiboles, lawsonite, aegirite, pyroxene, aragonite and / or calcite, quartz, sphene, chlorite, white mica. Primary minerals extremely rare.</p>	<p>4 GREENSCHIST FACIES: Characteristic minerals: quartz, albite, chlorite, muscovite, tremolite-actinolite, epidote and rare stilpnomelane. Biotite abundant, with chloritoid and paragonite locally developed in higher grades. Primary minerals extremely rare. (4' restricted to western Yukon and may contain some rocks more properly grouped with unit 5)</p>	<p>Appearance of "regional" garnet</p>	
<p>E Eclogite</p>	<p>5 AMPHIBOLITE FACIES: Characteristic minerals: Plagioclase (commonly more calcic than An₇₅), quartz, biotite, muscovite, garnet, hornblende, clinopyroxene, chloritoid, diopside, K-feldspar, epidote, staurolite, kyanite, sillimanite, rarely cordierite, wollastonite and andalusite. Migmatitic material is an important component, particularly in higher grades. Some rocks of sillimanite grade are mainly granitic gneiss.</p>	<p>6 GRANITIC ROCK</p>	

- Boundary of area containing sillimanite isograd (dashes on high-grade side)
- Fault (dashes on high-grade side)
- Apparent isolated occurrence of sillimanite
- Gneissic granitic rocks
- Boundary of area containing kyanite isograd (dashes on high-grade side)
- Fault (dashes on high-grade side)
- Apparent isolated occurrence of kyanite
- Occurrence of eclogite
- Boundary between metamorphic map units (defined, assumed)
- Major fault (vertical, strike slip)
- Major thrust fault

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Geological cartography by Geological Survey of Canada

Approximate geographic location of metamorphic minerals, and mineral assemblages (listed in inventory, Appendix 1A)

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

Figure 1

Index map showing the approximate geographic location of metamorphic minerals and mineral assemblages of the Canadian Cordillera.

