Pleistocene

Surficial deposits

Q:u — Unconsolidated sediments (comp. various sources)

Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous

Dildo Pond pluton

JK:D — Pegmatitic, biotite-titanaugite gabbro (comp. Currie, 1995a)

Budgells Harbour Gabbro

JK:B — Analcite gabbro, hornblende gabbro, hornblende pyroxenite, and biotite gabbro (Williams et al., 1985)

Pennsylvanian

Howley Formation

Pn:H — Grey to red sandstone, pebble-cobble conglomerate and siltstone, black carbonaceous shale, minor bituminous coal (Hyde, 1982)

Mississippian to Pennsylvanian

Barachois Group

B:B — Arkosic and subarkosic, grey to red sandstones and pebbly sandstones, red to grey siltstones, grey to black shale and coal beds; the lithologies are arranged in fining-upwards sequences; locally developed conglomerates occur along fault margins of the St. George subbasin (Williams et al., 1985)

B:se — Red and grey conglomerate, sandstone, shale, siltstone and minor limestone (Kean et al., 1994b)

Clancey's Pond Complex

B:CP — Alkaline ignimbrite and acidic agglomerate (Strong et al., 1978a)

Spanish Room Formation

Red sandstone, Iiinterbedded red and green conglomerate and calcareous mudstone; rare pale pink and white limestone and black shale (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995; comp. Strong et al., 1978a)

Terrenceville Formation

Maroon and brown, pebble and cobble conglomerate; red sanstone, red and pale green mudstone. (O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

St. Lawrence Granite

Pink to red, riebeckite-bearing, alkali granite and quartz-feldspar porphyry. (Williams et al., 1985)

Mississippian

Codroy Group

Intercalated, coarse- to fine-grained red beds; evaporites including sulphate and chloride salts; limestones and dolostones, with some grey lacustrine siliciclastic rocks (Williams et al., 1985)

Deer Lake Group

Red and grey conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone; grey calcareous dolostone and dolomitic limestone, with some oil shale (Williams et al., 1985)

Wigwam Brook Formation

Red, brown and grey sandstone; grey to red, pebble to boulder conglomerate; grey limestone (Hyde, 1982)

Wetstone Point Formation

Grey, green and red sandstone and siltstone, grey pebbly sandstone and pebble-cobble conglomerate, and minor green and dark grey to black mudstone and grey limestone (Hyde, 1982)

Shanadithit Formation

Mi:S

Poorly indurated, red and grey sandstone and conglomerate; minor limestone and siltstone (Whalen, 1993a)

Late Devonian to Mississippian

Gander Lake Granite

DB:G

Massive, grey to white, K-Feldspar megacrystic, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite granite (comp. O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993; comp. O'Brien et al., 1991)

Anguille Group (Deer Lake Basin)

DB:Ad

Grey and red sandstone, conglomerate, black and grey shale, minor dolostone and limestone, deposited in lacustrine and fluviatile environments (Williams et al., 1985)

Anguille Group (Bay St. George Subbasin)

DB:Ag

Grey and red sandstone, conglomerate, black and grey shale, minor dolostone and limestone, deposited in lacustrine and fluviatile environments (Williams et al., 1985)

Late Devonian

Sedimentary rocks at La Hune Bay

ID:H

Weakly cleaved, calcareous siltstone and sandstone with lenses of carbonate, overlying fractured, carbonate-cemented rubble zone in granite; caliche-like zone containing pebbles and boulders of granite (comp. Dickson et al., 1996b)

Francois Granite

ID:F

Two ring complexes mainly composed of high-silica, massive, fine- to coarse-grained, porphyritic to equigranular, biotite granite (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)

Iona Islands Intrusive Suite

Olivine gabbro, gabbro, diorite, red granite, with locally abundant gabbroic inclusions. (comp. King, 1988; comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Middle Brook Granite

Massive, coarse grained, porphyritic granite / granodiorite. (Blackwood, 1977)

Belleoram Granite

Grey to pink, medium- and fine-grained, equigranular granite containing many small, dark grey and green to black inclusions; red felsite and fine-grained granite, developed locally at the pluton margin; pink to brown quartz-feldspar porphyry (Red Head Porphyry) (O'Brien, 1998)

Ackley Granite Suite

Pink, massive, coarse-grained and locally medium-grained, leucocratic, K-feldspar porphyritic or equigranular granite (comp. O'Brien, 1998; comp. Dickson, 1987)

Great Bay de l'Eau Formation

Red, purple and buff, pebble to boulder conglomerate; minor green conglomerate and red and black shale; grey mafic sills and flows; local hornfels (O'Brien, 1998)

Middle to Late Devonian

Silicified hydrothermal breccia and cataclastic rocks derived from various country rocks along the Cape Ray fault zone, including the Strawberry granite (comp. Dube and Lauziere, 1997)

Quartz-sanidine porphyry dykes with no ferromagnesian minerals (Chorlton and Knight, 1983)

Strawberry granite (Newfoundland)

D:S

Coarse-grained, pink to red, biotite- and/or muscovite-bearing feldsparphyric granite (Hall and van Staal, 1999)

Grey River Point granite

D:GR

Fine- to medium-grained, locally pegmatitic, hornblende-biotite, granite (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)

Newport Granite

D:N

Massive, coarse-grained, megacrystic, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)

Middle Devonian

Big Round Pond Granite

mD:BR

Massive, medium-grained, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)

Deadmans Bay Granite

mD:D

Massive, homogeneous, coarse-grained, porphyritic, biotite granite, characterized by ubiquitous microcline megacrysts (Williams et al., 1985)

Isle aux Morts Brook Granite

mD:I

Mainly coarse-grained, equigranular, locally megacrystic, alkali feldspar-rich leucogranite with minor muscovite; includes related fine-grained hypabyssal aplitic dykes (van Staal et al., 1996b)

Hunts Ponds Granite

mD:H

Foliated, equigranular, muscovite-biotite-garnet granite (O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993)

Chetwynd Granite

mD:C — Pink, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular biotite granite; minor porphyritic to subporphyritic granite; unseparated, microspherulitic, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes (O'Brien, 1990b)

Early Devonian to Pennsylvanian

Terra Nova Granite

DB:T — Massive to very weakly foliated, pink, medium to mainly coarse-grained, K-feldspar porphyritic to equigranular biotite+/- hornblende granite, rare aplite (comp. O'Brien et al., 1991)

Maccles Lake Granite

DB:ML — Mainly massive, medium to coarse grained, feldspar porphyritic or megacrystic biotite granite (comp. Blackwood et al., 1984; comp. O'Brien et al., 1991)

DB:c — Red-brown, grey and buff, very thick-bedded, polymict sandstone, conglomerate and breccia; minor black shale (comp. Dickson, 1996a)

Early to Late Devonian

Overflow Pond Granite

D:O — Coarse-grained, locally garnetiferous, two-mica granite (Evans et al., 1994a)

D:ph — Diabase and diorite dikes containing euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts (King, 1988)

D:g — Fine to medium grained, massive gabbro and diorite (Blackwood et al., 1984)

D:m — Dark green, locally brown-weathering pyroxenite and gabbro; diorite and quartz diorite (O'Brien, 1998)

D:pb — Pink, buff and grey, medium grained granite and granodiorite (comp. O'Driscoll and O'Brien, 1990)

Grey-green, medium to fine grained diorite and diabase (comp. O'Driscoll and O'Brien, 1990)

Clarenville Granite

Pink to red, medium grained biotite granite (King, 1988)

Old Woman stock

Pink, medium- and coarse-grained, porphyritic biotite granite; minor aplite (O'Brien, 1998)

Bell Island Granite

Massive, medium-grained, grey to pink, microcline granite (Bostock et al., 1983a)

Berry Hills Granite

Massive, equigranular, pink, medium grained granite with minor aplite (O'Brien et al., 1984a)

Sall the Maid Granite

Pink to orange and grey, medium grained alaskitic granite, granodiorite, and minor diorite (O'Driscoll and Hussey, 1978)

Bar Haven Granite

Pink, buff and grey, medium-grained granite and granodiorite; grey to green, medium- to fine-grained diorite and diabase (O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Pass Island Granite

Pink, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite-hornblende granite (O'Brien, 1998)

Ragged Islands Intrusive Suite

Meduium grained intrusive suite including quartz diorite, biotite granite and granodiorite. (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Red Island Granite

Fine- to medium-grained, equigranular biotite granite, granodiorite associated with a diorite and gabbro component. (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Pools Cove Formation

Buff, pink and red, pebble and boulder conglomerate and arkosic sandstone (comp. O'Brien, 1998)

Cinq Isles Formation

Red micaceous sandstone, red and grey quartz-pebble conglomerate, red shale, and red and grey limestone (O'Brien, 1998)

Rocky Ridge Formation

Riebeckite-bearing flow-banded rhyolite and ignimbrite (Strong et al., 1978a)

Grand Beach Complex

Undivided porphyritic granite, ash flow tuffs, agglomerates, Iaharic breccias (O'Brien et al., 1977a)

Unnamed Devonian Intrusions

Medium-grained diorite, quartz diorite, gabbro and pyroxenite (O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Early to Middle Devonian

Petites Granite

Pink to red, coarse-grained, equigranular, potassium feldspar-rich granite (Williams et al., 1985)

Ocean Pond Granite

D:E	Partly synmetamorphic, leucocratic, garnetiferous, muscovite-tourmaline granite (O'Neill, 1991a)

Early Devonian

Indian Point granite

eD:P	Red to orange, medium-grained, pink to orange,leucocratic biotite granite (O'Brien, 1998)

Red Island Road formation

eD:R	Red, dominantly clast-supported, cobble conglomerate, interpreted to have been deposited in a high gradient, gravel-bed, river system; clasts are mainly rhyolites and quartzofeldspathic metamorphic rocks; Emsian age based on contained plant fragments and associated palynomorphs (comp. Williams et al., 2001)
eD:c	Feldspar porphyry and tonalitic to granitic intrusions (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)

Loon Bay batholith

eD:B	Massive, medium-grained tonalite to granodiorite and foliated biotite-hornblende diorite; marginal phase of biotite tonalite to granodiorite with prominent anhedral quartz (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)

Rocky Bottom Tonalite

eD:YT	Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite tonalite, containing minor amphibole (Williams et al., 1985)

Rocky Bay Pluton

eD:YP	Massive to foliated, equigranular to biotite-poikolitic, biotite-hornblende tonalite (Williams et al., 1985)

Frederickton Pluton

eD:F	Medium-grained, weakly foliated, biotite-hornblende tonalite (Williams et al., 1985)

Island Pond pluton (Gander Bay)

eD:I — Massive to foliated, biotite-muscovite and muscovite-garnet granite and aplite (comp. Currie, 1995b)

Ragged Harbour Pluton

eD:H — Foliated to schistose, medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite-muscovite granite; locally garnetiferous leucogranite (Williams et al., 1985)

Aspen Cove Pluton

eD:A — Massive to foliated, medium-grained, biotite+/-muscovite granodiorite and granite; locally garnetiferous in leucocratic phases (Williams et al., 1985)

Third Berry Hill Pond granite

eD:T — Fine- to coarse-grained, garnetiferous, muscovite-biotite leucogranite and coarse-grained, porphyritic, biotite granite (comp. Blackwood and Green, 1983)

Middle Ridge Granite

eD:M — Fine-, coarse-grained or pegmatitic, equigranular or porphyritic, garnetiferous muscovite-biotite granite (comp. Blackwood and Green, 1983)

Long Island Granodiorite

eD:L — Hornblende-biotite granodiorite, biotite granite, felsite, and quartz-feldspar porphyry (O'Brien, 1991b)

Late Silurian to Mississippian

Ironbound monzonite

S-C:I — Massive to foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite +/- hornblende +/- augite monzonite, monzodiorite, granodiorite and granite (O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)

Late Silurian to Late Devonian

Ramea Complex

SD:R	Massive to foliated, leucocratic granite, potassium-feldspar porphyritic biotite granite, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, and metagabbro; strongly sheared to mylonitic, potassium-feldspar porphyroclastic granite; posttectonic gabbro, quartz diorite and diabase (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)
SD:z	Mafic dykes (comp. Chorlton and Knight, 1983)
SD:fd	Felsic dykes, including plagioclase- and ferromagnesian-porphyritic dacite dykes, and quartz- and feldspar-porphyritic leucocratic dykes (Chorlton and Knight, 1983)
SD:pr	Pegmatite (van Staal et al., 1996b)
SD:ra	Coarse-grained, equigranular, pink biotite granite with rapakivi phases; rhyolite porphyry dykes (Chorlton, 1980a)
SD:py	Porphyritic granite, granodiorite, monzodiorite and quartz diorite (comp. Chorlton, 1980a)
SD:mc	Quartz gabbro, diabase (Chorlton, 1980a)
SD:pf	Fine-grained, pink, feldsparphyric, locally amphibole-bearing granite (van Staal et al., 1996b)
SD:fs	Fine- and medium-grained, pink biotite- and muscovite-bearing, two-feldspar leucogranite; local pegmatite and a single exposure of a tuffisite dyke (comp. Chorlton and Knight, 1983)

Piccaire granite

SD:PI — Pink, equigranular, medium-grained, biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)

SD:qv — Quartz veins (Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)

Late Silurian to Middle Devonian

Barasway Point gabbro

SD:BY — Dark green to black, medium- to coarse-grained, locally foliated, hornblende gabbro (containing pink feldspars in places); minor diorite and intrusion breccia; unseparated diabase dykes (O'Brien, 1990b)

SD:rh — Grey to pink, brecciated and hematized, plagioclase porphyritic rhyolite (Dickson, 1990a)

SD:mu — Massive, medium-grained, muscovite granite and felsite (O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)

SD:bn — Massive to strongly foliated , buff to pink, medium-grained, equigranular to quartz-porphyritic, biotite granite (Dickson et al., 1990)

SD:b — Diffusely banded, fine- to medium-grained, muscovite-biotite granite containing abundant screens and xenoliths of quartz-biotite and graphitic schist, psammite, quartzite, amphibolite and locally gabbro and peridotite; some of the psammite is derived from the Salmon River Dam Formation of the Baie d'Espoir Group (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989)

SD:gp — Dykes, sills and stocks of white, equigranular, garnetiferous, muscovite and muscovite-biotite granite, fine- to medium-grained or pegmatitic, locally foliated (comp. Colman-Sadd and O'Driscoll, 1979; comp. Blackwood, 1985)

Cochrane Pond granite

SD:CP

Massive to weakly foliated, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular, muscovite-biotite granite (O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)

Missing Island Granodiorite

SD:MI

Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite granodiorite, containing accessory hornblende; associated aplite dykes contain muscovite and garnet (Williams et al., 1985)

Matthews Pond Granodiorite

SD:MP

Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite-muscovite granodiorite; associated aplite dykes contain muscovite and garnet (Williams et al., 1985)

Dolland Bight granite

SD:DB

White, equigranular, garnetiferous, muscovite and muscovite-biotite granite, commonly pegmatitic, locally foliated; occurs as sheeted sills within the Little Passage Gneiss (comp. various sources)

North West Brook Complex

SD:X

Pink, buff and grey, weakly foliated, equigranular to potassium porphyritic, biotite, biotite-muscovite and muscovite granite and granodiorite; cut by pegmatite and aplite veins containing muscovite, garnet and tourmaline (comp. Dickson, 1987)

North Bay Granite Suite

SD:N

Massive to weakly foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite +/- muscovite granodiorite and granite; locally includes biotite-hornblende tonalite, muscovite-garnet granite, gneissic granite and migmatite (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Late Silurian to Early Devonian

Clam Bank Group

SD:C

Cross-bedded, red sandstone and pebble conglomerate, grey sandstone and fossiliferous limy shale in central part of sequence (Williams, 1985a)

Ten Mile Lake formation

SD:M

Purple to crimson shale interbedded with thin, pink sandstone beds and a few thick, pink to grey-green sandstone beds (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)

Cape Freels Granite

SD:CF

Foliated to massive, coarse-grained, megacrystic, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)

La Poile Granite

SD:L

Mainly white, megacrystic alkali feldspar, biotite granite and granodiorite with associated aplite and pegmatite phases; minor sheets and pegmatites intrude the Rose Blanche Granite (comp. van Staal et al., 1996b; comp. Chorlton, 1980a)

SD:t

Well foliated granodiorite, tonalite and muscovite-bearing granite; the latter may or may not contain biotite and/or garnet (comp. Chorlton, 1980b)

SD:el

Medium- to fine-grained equigranular leucogranite; contains minor muscovite and garnet (Chorlton, 1980a)

Peter Snout granite

SD:PS

Massive, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular, biotite +/- muscovite granite; locally garnetiferous (comp. O'Brien and Dickson, 1986; comp. O'Brien, 1982)

Piglet Brook rhyolite

SD:PB

Pink to cream rhyolite (Chorlton, 1980b)

Hawks Nest Pond Porphyry

SD:HN

Pink to red, fine-grained, locally foliated, biotite-bearing, quartz-feldspar porphyry containing pale green, saussuritised plagioclase (O'Brien, 1990b)

Rose Blanche Granite

SD:RB

Mainly white, rarely pink, foliated, equigranular, biotite-muscovite granite, locally garnet-bearing, and tonalite and granodiorite; contacts with country rock generally gradational and characterized by abundant migmatites; elongated xenoliths or enclaves of country rock common (comp. van Staal et al., 1996b; comp. Chorlton, 1980a)

Otter Point Granite

SD:OP

Pale pink to buff, coarse-grained, potassium-feldspar porphyritic, locally foliated, biotite-bearing, megacrystic granite; minor granite pegmatite (O'Brien, 1990b)

SD:ad

Fine-grained hypabyssal aplitic dykes (comp. van Staal et al., 1996a)

Late Silurian

McCallum Granite

IS:M

Fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to feldspar porphyritic, biotite granite to granodiorite that is commonly banded (Blackwood, 1985)

Gaultois Granite

IS:G

Dominantly well-foliated, coarse-grained, biotite granite and granodiorite, containing prominent pink, potassium-feldspar megacrysts; includes equigranular tonalitic, quartz-dioritic, dioritic and gabbroic phases and inclusions; commonly cut by pink pegmatite and aplite veins (comp. various sources)

Seal Nest Cove tonalite

IS:S	Fine-grained, biotite tonalite, containing plagioclase phenocrysts (Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)
IS:i	Dark green to black (locally containing pink feldspars), medium- to coarse-grained gabbro (O'Brien and O'Brien, 1989)

Early Silurian to Late Devonian

SD:fl	Unseparated, foliated granite and metasedimentary rocks (in approximately equal proportions) (O'Brien et al., 1991)
SD:mx	Mainly massive, medium to coarse grained, feldspar porphyritic or megacrystic biotite granite (Blackwood et al., 1984)
SD:dd	Diabase dykes (O'Brien et al., 1987)
SD:po	Granite porphyry (O'Brien et al., 1987)
SD:o	Granite and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Kean et al., 1994b)
SD:gr	Medium- to coarse-grained biotite granite (Evans et al., 1994a)
SD:ga	Gabbro, diorite and quartz monzonite (comp. Evans et al., 1994a)
SD:xg	Medium- to coarse-grained, undeformed, pink, equigranular, locally potassium-feldspar megacrystic, biotite granite (Kean, 1983)
SD:gd	Gabbro, diorite and diabase (Swinden and Sacks, 1996)

SD:bm

Mainly biotite+/- muscovite granite and granodiorite, locally contains garnet, tourmaline, or hornblende. (Blackwood et al., 1984)

SD:qm

Mainly foliated, fine to medium grained biotite-muscovite-garnet quartz monzonite. (Blackwood et al., 1984)

SD:mf

Foliated, grey or pink, equigranular sericitic granite, cut by vuggy quartz veins and containing small lenses of massive pyrite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1989)

SD:rs

Red and grey, micaceous sandstone and conglomerate (possibly equivalent to the Botwood Group) (comp. Evans et al., 1994a)

Dover Fault Granite

SD:DF

Foliated, fine to medium grained granitoid, ranging in composition from granite to adamellite to granodiorite locally mylonitized, garnetiferous or porphyritic. (comp. O'Brien et al., 1987)

Dawes Pond granite

SD:DP

Grey to pink, medium- to fine-grained granite, quartz-monzonite and granodiorite (Dean, 1977d)

Fogo batholith

SD:F

Pink, medium-grained, amphibole granite to granodiorite; fine-grained alaskitic granite, feldspar porphyry and microgranite; diorite and lesser gabbro, locally layered; quartz diorite, monzodiorite, agmatite and hybrid rocks; minor hornblendite, clinopyroxenite and peridotite; felsite, intermediate and mafic dykes (comp. Currie, 1997b; comp. Baird, 1958)

Gull Lake intrusive suite

SD:GL

Post-tectonic biotite and biotite-muscovite granite and granite porphyry; massive to foliated granodiorite and tonalite; gabbro and diabase (comp. Smyth and Schillereff, 1981a)

Black Cove Gabbro

SD:BC

Massive to weakly foliated, fine- to coarse-grained, hornblende metagabbro and hornblendite (Dickson et al., 1996b)

Early Silurian to Middle Devonian

SD:rr

Medium- to coarse-grained, massive, biotite gabbronorite (Kean, 1983)

Long Pond diorite

SD:LP

Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite diorite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1980)

SD:d

Metamorphosed diorite (comp. Dickson, 2000a)

Steel Pond gabbro

SD:SP

Equigranular, medium-grained, hornblende and hornblende-biotite gabbro, diorite and minor granodiorite (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989)

Round Pond Gabbronorite

SD:U

Equigranular, medium-grained, olivine gabbronorite, hornblende and hornblende-biotite gabbro and diorite, and minor hornblende granodiorite (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989; Colman-Sadd, 1980)

Redcross Lake Intrusion

SD:RC

Medium-grained, grey gabbro and/or diorite, cut by veins of gabbroic and granitic pegmatite; lesser amounts of troctolite, dark green pyroxenite and biotite granite; local igneous layering (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1987)

SD:rg — Medium-grained, biotite granite (Kean, 1982)

SD:wg — Equigranular, medium-grained, white, muscovite-biotite granite and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Colman-Sadd, 1987)

Wilding Lake granite

SD:WL — Grey, foliated, medium-grained, porphyritic and equigranular biotite granite, associated with garnet-muscovite aplite veins; minor grey or pink, unfoliated biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1987)

Early Silurian to Early Devonian

SD:tp — Uralitized and saussuritized gabbro dykes, possibly related to the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite (comp. Currie, 1995a)

Bear Pond gabbro

SD:E — White, coarse-grained and black, medium-grained, hornblende gabbro and black diabase; gabbro locally displays a weak mineral alignment; possibly equivalent to gabbro 'mlc' of the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite (Dickson, 1996a)

Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite

SD:P — Equigranular, biotite granite and minor granodiorite; equigranular, mainly hornblende and pyroxene gabbro; diabase dykes (comp. various sources)

SD:mb — Foliated, medium-grained, hornblende gabbro (Jayasinghe, 1978)

Business Cove Granite

SD:BU — Foliated, medium-grained, muscovite-biotite granite with minor garnet (Jayasinghe, 1978)

North Pond Granite

SD:NR

Foliated (locally massive), medium-grained, muscovite-biotite or porphyritic granite with minor garnet (comp. Jayasinghe, 1978)

Wareham Granite

SD:W

Foliated (locally massive), coarse-grained, megacrystic, biotite granite (Jayasinghe, 1978)

Burgeo Intrusive Suite

SD:G

Variably foliated, feldspar-porphyritic, biotite +/- hornblende granodiorite and granite, and lesser feldspar-porphyritic biotite +/- muscovite granite; minor gabbroic rocks (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a)

Roti Point felsite

SD:RP

Buff to light pink, aphanitic to microporphyritic felsite; brecciated (tuffisitic) texture; marginal stockworks of quartz veins (O'Brien, 1990b)

Skull Hill Quartz Syenite

SD:S

Quartz syenite, quartz monzonite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Evans et al., 1994b)

Hodges Hill intrusive suite

SD:H

Massive, fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to K-feldspar-porphyritic, mainly pink or red, biotite granite, granodiorite and minor tonalite; massive, fine- to coarse-grained gabbro and quartz diorite (comp. Dickson, 2000c)

Devils Room granite

SD:V

Megacrystic to medium-grained, biotite and biotite-muscovite granite; mylonitic granite and amphibolite (comp. Smyth and Schillereff, 1981a; comp. Owen, 1991)

Early to Late Silurian

Stony Lake volcanic rocks

S:T

Rhyolite and rhyodacite tuffs, welded tuffs, breccias and minor flows; associated red and grey siltstone and sandstone (comp. various sources)

Partridge Point granite

S:P

White to light grey, medium-grained, leucocratic, muscovite granite; locally garnetiferous (Hibbard, 1983)

Wild Cove Pond Igneous Suite

S:W

Diorite, granodiorite, biotite granite, and two-mica granite (Hibbard, 1983)

Botwood Group

S:B

Subaerial mafic and felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks, and shallow marine to subaerial, red, green and grey sandstone, siltstone, shale, and minor conglomerate (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Dolland Pond formation

S:DP

Thin- to medium-bedded, moderately cleaved, dark greenish-grey sandstone, siltstone, shale and polymict pebble conglomerate; minor thick-bedded, subangular, polymict, cobble conglomerate; metamorphosed in the lower greenschist facies (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989; Dickson, 1990c)

Intrusions into Sops Arm Group

S:SA

Quartz monzonite sills and felsite dykes and sills (Smyth and Schillereff, 1981a)

Dolman Cove Belt

Felsic volcanic rocks, principally fine-grained, felsic pyroclastic rocks and felsic to intermediate schist, but also including rhyolite, welded tuff, agglomerate, felsite, and tuffaceous metagreywacke; lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks, amphibolite, metagreywacke, metasiltstone, semipelitic schist, conglomerate, and injection gneiss (comp. Chorlton, 1980a; comp. Chorlton, 1980b)

La Poile Group

Massive to stratified quartz-feldspar crystal tuff; bedded lithic tuff and agglomerate; massive to flow-banded rhyolite and welded tuff; minor breccia; quartz-rich, cross- and planar-bedded sandstone; conglomerate, grit, tuffaceous wacke, slate and argillite; schistose to hornfelsic equivalents (comp. O'Brien and O'Brien, 1989)

Springdale Group

Subaerial felsic, intermediate and mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks; fluviatile red sandstone, conglomerate and shale; felsic and intermediate subvolcanic intrusive rocks (comp. Williams et al., 1985; comp. Coyle, 1992)

Sops Arm Group

Subaerial felsic ash-flow tuffs and rhyolite flows, lesser unwelded tuff, volcanic breccia and mafic flows; limy siltstone and sandstone, limestone, slate, argillite, and conglomerate; minor quartz-carbonate schist (comp. Smyth and Schillereff, 1981a)

Indian Islands Group

Grey calcareous siltstone with local fossiliferous limestone lenses, overlain by grey to black shale containing thin beds of pale buff siltstone; discontinuous basal unit of coral-bearing limestone and limestone breccia (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995; comp. Currie, 1995b)

Indian Islands Group?

S:I?

Medium- to very thick-bedded, variably cleaved, grey, buff, red and green sandstone, siltstone, shale and conglomerate containing felsic volcanic, grey sandstone and quartz-veined sandstone clasts; local calcareous horizons containing corals, crinoids and brachiopods (Dickson, 1996a)

Northwest Cove granite

S:N

Foliated, pink, medium-grained, equigranular, muscovite and muscovite-biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd et al., 1979)

Rogerson Lake Conglomerate

S:R

Grey, purple, green and red conglomerate and, locally, micaceous and cross-bedded, arkosic sandstone (comp. Evans et al., 1994a)

Rogerson Lake Conglomerate?

S:R?

Polymict conglomerate with minor sandstone beds (comp. Colman-Sadd and Russell, 1988)

S:dg

Diabase, diorite and gabbro sills (King, 1988)

Southwest Brook granite

S:SW

Pink, massive, fine-grained, granophyric granite (Dickson et al., 2000)

Early Silurian

King's Point Complex

eS:K

Peralkaline to metaluminous, felsic subaerial ash-flow tuffs, and hypabyssal to subvolcanic syenite, quartz-syenite and granite (comp. Miller and Abdel-Rahman, 2003)

Sheffield Lake Complex

eS:S

Variably welded, fine-grained ash-flow tuffs containing crystals of quartz and alkali feldspar with less abundant lithic clasts; aphanitic, commonly flow-banded, vitric tuffs; mafic to intermediate flows; peralkaline quartz-potassium-feldspar porphyry characterized by metasomatic oikocrysts of riebeckite (comp. Coyle et al., 1986)

La Scie intrusive suite

eS:L

Biotite granite, riebeckite syenite, and pyroxene gabbro, all of which may be genetically related (comp. Hibbard, 1983)

Cape Brule Porphyry

eS:B

Quartz-feldspar porphyry containing abundant mafic and ultramafic xenoliths; includes minor quartz-feldspar intrusions into the Cape St. John Group (Hibbard, 1983)

Micmac Lake Group

eS:M

Felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, sandstone, conglomerate, and mafic flows (Hibbard, 1983)

Cape St. John Group

eS:C

Bimodal sequence of mainly rhyolitic and trachytic ash flow tuffs, flows and agglomerates, and dark green to purplish mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks; includes subordinate andesitic to dacitic flows and pyroclastic rocks, cross-bedded sandstone, and conglomerate; metamorphosed in the greenschist and amphibolite facies (Williams et al., 1985)

Charles Lake volcanic rocks

eS:CL

Quartz - feldspar porphyritic, flow-layered, pink to purple ignimbrite, quartz-porphyritic yellow rhyolite, and pink felsic tuff; equigranular to rarely plagioclase- porphyritic, grey to black, very thick basalt flows, rare grey sandstone and pillow lava; felsic and mafic volcanic rocks are commonly interlayered; local, volcanic clast-rich, cobble conglomerate (comp. Dickson, 2000c)

Wing Pond Shear Zone granite

Generally foliated, equigranular, fine- to medium-grained granite (O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993)

Wing Pond Shear Zone gabbro

Locally foliated, medium- to coarse-grained hornblende gabbro (O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993)

Western Head Granite

Buff, black and white, medium-grained, equigranular, locally foliated, biotite hornblende granodiorite, containing cognate xenoliths of diorite; unseparated septae of Roti Intrusive Suite (O'Brien, 1990b)

Gull Pond Ridge pluton

Light brown to pale reddish brown, medium-grained hornblende +/- biotite monzonite, pyroxene-hornblende diorite, and leucogabbro (Hibbard, 1983)

Star Lake intrusive suite

Slightly to moderately foliated granite and minor granodiorite intrusions ranging from subsolvus muscovite-garnet granite, through metaluminous and peraluminous compositions, to peralkaline arfvedsonite granite (comp. Whalen, 1993a)

Topsails Igneous Suite

Granite, granodiorite, syenite and gabbro, including peralkaline intrusions, and lesser volcanic rocks (comp. Whalen and Currie, 1988)

Dunamagon granite

Medium- to coarse-grained, pink, biotite granite (Hibbard, 1983)

Taylor Brook gabbro

eS:Y

Typically medium-grained, mesocratic, layered gabbro, containing calcic plagioclase and various combinations of olivine, augite and orthopyroxene; the layering is cut by a stock and dykes of massive pegmatitic gabbro; minor fine-grained pyroxene-bearing diorite (comp. Owen, 1991)

Flatwater Pond Group

eS:F

Pillow lava, pillow breccia, and diabase dykes and sills; mafic and felsic volcaniclastic rocks; black slate and boulder conglomerate (comp. Hibbard, 1983)

Burlington granodiorite

eS:BU

Mainly light grey to greenish grey, medium-grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite; minor related monzonitic and granitic phases (Hibbard, 1983)

Intrusions into Coney Head Complex

eS:N

Biotite microgranite, muscovite granite sheets, and mafic to intermediate dykes (comp. Smyth and Schillereff, 1981a)

eS:pg

Pegmatite and granite (Cawood and van Gool, 1998)

Island Pond pluton (Grand Lake)

eS:I

Foliated and locally mylonitic, medium- to coarse-grained granite and pegmatite (comp. Cawood and van Gool, 1998)

Little Paddle Point pluton

eS:PP

Medium-grained, equigranular granodiorite with minor granite, gabbro and diorite (Cawood and van Gool, 1998)

Glover Island Granodiorite

eS:GI

Foliated, white to beige, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite-amphibole granodiorite with minor granite, gabbro and diorite (comp. Cawood and van Gool, 1998; comp. Whalen, 1993b)

St. Julien Island Formation

eS:J

Red to purple polymictic conglomerate and minor greywacke (Stouge and Godfrey, 1982)

eS:p

Tan to rose, massive to schistose, very fine-grained felsic porphyry (Owen, 1986)

Late Ordovician to Middle Devonian

Windsor Point complex

O-D:W

Conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone and shale; pebbly sandstone; graphitic shale; limestone; gabbro; chlorite-sericite schist; breccia and cataclastic rocks; rhyolite, felsic pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks; pillowed, massive and brecciated basalt; granite (comp. Hall and van Staal, 1999)

Late Ordovician to Late Silurian

Kim Lake granite

OS:K

Altered, brecciated and quartz-veined, pink, leucocratic granite containing secondary muscovite; stibnite occurs locally along joints (Dickson, 2000a)

Late Ordovician to Early Silurian

Southern Long Range mafic intrusions

OS:S

Mafic plutons, layered gabbro, hornblende gabbro, lecogabbro, diorite, quartz diorite, and minor granodiorite (Currie and van Berkel, 1992)

OS:r

Fine- to medium-grained gabbro intrusive into Ordovician age rocks (comp. Whalen, 1993a)

Badger Group

OS:B

Grey, well-bedded greywacke, including conglomerate layers, overlain by grey and minor red conglomerate; sedimentary structures indicate deposition in a mainly turbiditic environment (comp. various sources)

Late Ordovician

Red Rocks granite

IO:R

Pink to red, mainly equigranular but locally microcline megacrystic, fine- to coarse-grained, two-mica granite (comp. Hall and van Staal, 1999)

Dragon Lake granite

IO:D

Coarse-grained, orange-pink, muscovite-biotite granite to monzogranite containing small microcline megacrysts (comp. Hall and van Staal, 1999)

Pin granite

IO:P

Coarse-grained, two-feldspar, leucocratic muscovite granite with large perthite grains (Chorlton and Knight, 1983)

Port aux Basques granite

IO:PB

Strongly lineated and foliated, pink or white trondhjemite, tonalite, granodiorite, granite and monzonite sheets with aplitic and pegmatitic phases (van Staal et al., 1996b)

Long Point Group

IO:L

Lower formation of thin-bedded, fossiliferous limestone with local reefs, and sandy limestone and cross-bedded sandstone at base; upper formation of thin-bedded limy sandstone, limestone and shale, and local thin olistostromal units (comp. Williams, 1985a)

IO:b

Black shale and minor siliceous slate, chert, argillite, and greywacke (Evans et al., 1994a)

Lawrence Harbour Formation

lO:LH — Black, carbonaceous shale; black, pyritiferous siltstone with black shale partings; brown-weathered, manganiferous chert, siliceous argillite and rare tuff; grey chert with bioturbated, black shale laminae (O'Brien, 1992a)

Main Point Formation

lO:M — Graptolitic, black shale containing bedded chert and chert lenses (comp. Currie, 1995b)

Dark Hole Formation

lO:K — Tuffaceous dark chert overlain by slaty argillite with minor thinly bedded siltstone layers (Williams et al., 1985)

Shoal Arm Formation

lO:A — Red to green and black chert; black carbonaceous argillite and argillaceous siltstone; minor siliceous tuff (Dean, 1977g)

Middle Ordovician to Early Silurian

Porterville gabbro

OS:P — Massive, epidotised, fine-grained gabbro (Dickson et al., 2000)

Middle to Late Ordovician

O:gr — Massive to moderately foliated granodiorite and minor tonalite. with many small mafic to ultramafic fragments (Whalen and Currie, 1988)

Granby Island Formation

O:GY — Dark grey to black slate, argillite, and greywacke; minor boulder conglomerate (Hibbard, 1983)

Goose Tickle Group

O:K

Lower dark grey to black, graptolitic shale (Black Cove Formation) overlain by American Tickle Formation of dark grey shale interbedded with green-grey sandstone, siltstone and yellow- and grey-weathering, thin bedded limestone, dolomitic limestone and dolostone, and locally shale-pebble conglomerate; shales are metamorphosed to slates and phyllites in more deformed areas; thick intervals of massive-bedded, green-grey and green sandstone and pebbly sandstone known on Port au Port Peninsula only as the Mainland Sandstone; lenses of very thick limestone conglomerate and breccia and beds of limestone conglomerate overlain by calcarenite and calcisiltite (Daniel's Harbour Member); all units dismembered into melange-like deposits locally (Knight, in preparation)

Middle Ordovician

mO:ls

Impure, fossiliferous and pyritiferous limestone conglomerate and calcarenite, containing ophiolitic detritus (comp. Colman-Sadd et al., 1992)

Gummy Brook gabbro

mO:GB

Medium-grained equigranular gabbro sills; minor dark grey diorite sheets; coarse-grained glomeracrystic gabbro and diabase (in places cutting epidotized and saussuritized gabbro); pretectonic relative to structures in the Exploits Subzone (O'Brien, 2001b)

Thwart Island gabbro

mO:H

Layered or massive, medium- to coarse-grained, hornblende-pyroxene gabbro sills (comp. Dickson et al., 2000; comp. Dickson, 2000c)

Ebbegunbaeg Hill granite

mO:E

Lineated or foliated, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular biotite granite (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989)

Great Burnt Lake granite

mO:BL

Strongly foliated or mylonitic, pink to white, mostly megacrystic, biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd et al., 1992)

Through Hill Granite

mO:TH

Garnet-tourmaline-muscovite pegmatitic granite (Colman-Sadd, 1985a)

mO:g

Medium-grained, biotite-muscovite granite and pegmatitic, garnetiferous, muscovite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd and Russell, 1988)

Lewaseechjeech Brook plutonic suite

mO:L

Massive to foliated, equigranular or porphyritic, biotite-hornblende granodiorite and tonalite (comp. Whalen, 1993a)

Table Head Group

mO:T

Largely comprises dark grey to light grey, thick to massive bedded, stylonodular, fossiliferous, dominantly fine grained, argillaceous and dolomitic limestone; locally grainstone; locally interbedded with fenestral limestone and dolostone near the base; minor sponge-bryozoan bioherms and large slump units and locally a conglomeratic aspect (Table Point Formation) overlain locally by fine-grained, fossiliferous and graptolitic, parted, stylonodular and ribbon limestone and shale (Table Cove Formation); carbonate conglomerate and megaconglomerate interbedded with calcarenite, ribbon limestone and green-grey to black shale occurs locally at the top on Port au Port Peninsula (Cape Cormorant Formation) (comp. Stenzel et al., 1990; comp. Knight and Cawood, 1991)

Early Ordovician to Late Devonian

O-D:i

Granodiorite, porphyry, dacite, diabase and gabbro (Kean et al., 1994b)

Early Ordovician to Late Silurian

Suley Ann Cove pluton

OS:A — White to grey, medium-grained tonalite, quartz monzonite and quartz-feldspar porphyry (Kean et al., 1994b)

OS:md — Weakly foliated, fine-grained, equigranular mafic dykes (Colman-Sadd, 1980)

OS:bd — Metadiabase dykes (Chorlton, 1980a)

OS:m — Fine- to medium-grained gabbro and diorite with minor diabasic phases (Kean, 1979a)

OS:v — Schistose and folded, medium- to thin-bedded, grey biotite psammite, semipelite, migmatite and minor felsic tuff; all probably contact metamorphosed by the Hodges Hill intrusive suite (Dickson, 2000c)

Early Ordovician to Early Silurian

Duder Group

OS:D — Intensely cleaved, dark grey shale and siltstone containing rare blocks of volcanic rocks and limestone; melange consisting of blocks of gabbro and bimodal volcanic rocks in sheared siltstone and shale; conglomerate, grey and greenish psammite and siltstone-shale rhythmites, and olistostrome beds (comp. Currie, 1997a)

Early to Late Ordovician

O:bks — Black, graphitic, well-cleaved shale and siltstone containing graptolites ranging in age from late Arenig to early Ashgill (comp. Dickson, 1996a; comp. Williams and Tallman, 1995)

O:hi — Pink, fine- to medium-grained, biotite+/-muscovite granite and aplite (Whalen and Currie, 1988)

Hinds Brook Granite

O:HG

White to pink, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite-amphibole, K-feldspar-porphyritic, two-feldspar granite (Whalen and Currie, 1988)

O:mt

Poorly bedded to unbedded, medium-grained psammitic schist, and quartz-biotite and graphitic schist, containing varying proportions of quartz and granite sweats; probably derived by metamorphism of the Salmon River Dam or Cold Spring Pond formations (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1989)

Cold Spring Pond Formation

O:V

Green, volcaniclastic arkose and greywacke forming turbidite sequences; interbedded black, graphitic slate and polymictic conglomerate; mafic pillow lava and massive basalt, associated with black, siliceous, quartz +/- feldspar crystal tuff and rhyolitic porphyry (comp. Swinden, 1988)

O:i

Grey, foliated and sheared, medium-grained, equigranular, biotite granodiorite (Dickson, 1987)

Baie d'Espoir Group

O:Y

Marine clastic sedimentary rocks, including large amounts of turbidite with a significant volcanogenic component; includes felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks, most of which are pyroclastic and probably submarine (Williams et al., 1985)

Davidsville Group

O:D

Shale and thinly bedded siltstone and sandstone, probably representing distal turbidites; thickly bedded sandstone and minor shale and conglomerate, probably representing more proximal turbidites; minor limestone and felsic and mafic volcanic rocks (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Southwest Brook complex

O:SW

Foliated and massive tonalite, biotite granite, granodiorite, quartz diorite and leucogranite; commonly porphyritic; medium- to coarse-grained hornblende gabbro and diorite; weakly foliated fine- to medium-grained diabase (comp. Currie and van Berkel, 1992; comp. Kean, 1983)

O:t

Medium-grained, hornblende-rich (+/- biotite), equigranular tonalite (O'Brien, 1982)

Hamilton Sound group

O:H

Siltstone, shale and minor sandstone containing coticules and olistostromes; melange of siltstone, sandstone and mafic volcanic blocks in a black shale matrix; volcaniclastic rocks, pillowed and massive basalt, and mafic dykes (comp. Johnston et al., 1994)

Boones Point Complex

O:BP

Polymictic blocks in scaly-foliated melange, straightened metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, and mylonite; mainly derived from the Moores Cove Formation of the Cottrells Cove Group, but includes blocks probably derived from other units of the Notre Dame and Exploits subzones (comp. O'Brien, 1991b)

Sops Head Complex

O:M

Tectonic melange containing large blocks and lenses of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, limestone, conglomerate, greywacke and argillite, in part as fault slivers and in part in a deformed shale matrix; includes rocks that may have been derived from the Roberts Arm Group, the Sansom Formation and possibly the Shoal Arm Formation (comp. Bostock, 1988)

Harbour Le Cou Group

O:CU	Thick- to medium-bedded psammite with thin beds of rusty, sulphidic pelite and sheets of garnet- and/or clinopyroxene-bearing, locally pillowed, amphibolite; calc-silicate pods or lenses are common in thick psammite beds; thin-bedded, rusty sulphidic pelite to semipelite, minor psammite with thin bands of coticule and sparse to absent amphibolite; sulphidic pelite and semipelite metamorphosed to biotite-muscovite-garnet-sillimanite schist; includes some narrow sheets of Rose Blanche Granite (comp. van Staal et al., 1996b)

Pierre's Pond plutonic suite

O:P	Mainly foliated, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, and hornblende tonalite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Whalen, 1993a)

Lockers Bay Granite

O:LB	Coarse-grained, microcline, megacrystic, biotite granite. It is overprinted by a penetrative foliation, commonly with a cataclastic component. (Williams et al., 1985)
O:n	Grey, mainly fine-grained, equigranular, nebulitic hornblende granite, containing ubiquitous xenoliths of Cinq Cerf Gneiss (comp. O'Brien and O'Brien, 1989)

Migmatites associated with Burgeo Intrusive Suite

O:mb	High grade metamorphic rocks adjacent to and included within the Burgeo Intrusive Suite; includes migmatite, agmatite, granitoid gneisses, paragneiss, amphibolite and schist (comp. O'Brien and Dickson, 1986)
O:in	Biotite granite and granodiorite (Kean, 1982)
O:gt	Fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular granodiorite and tonalite (Kean et al., 1994b)

Long Island pluton

Grey to black, medium-grained granodiorite, diorite and gabbro exhibiting multiphase intrusion breccias; minor granite aplite (Kean et al., 1994b)

Dolland quartz diorite

Grey to black, medium-grained quartz diorite and minor gabbro (Kean et al., 1994b)

Cooper's Cove pluton

Quartz-monzonite, granodiorite, granite, tonalite, quartz-diorite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Kean et al., 1994b)

Colchester Pluton

Medium- to coarse-grained granodiorite, quartz-diorite, tonalite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Kean et al., 1994b)

Wellman's Cove pluton

Grey to black, medium-grained diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro with extensive xenoliths of mafic and ultramafic rocks; diabase and red felsic dykes (Kean et al., 1994b)

Bob Head pluton

Medium- to coarse-grained gabbro and diorite; grey to pink, quartz monzonite with mafic xenoliths (Kean et al., 1994b)

Keepings Gneiss

Massive and banded, felsic, amphibolite facies schists, with intermediate to mafic lenses; quartzofeldspathic gneiss; commonly migmatitic; sedimentary features preserved locally (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Cormacks Lake Complex

O:CL

Supracrustal rocks consisting of cordierite-gedrite gneiss, psammite, pelite calc-silicate gneiss, and amphibolite, which includes garnet-hornblende +/- clinopyroxene layered metavolcanic rocks and metagabbro; intruded by orthogneiss consisting of garnet-hornblende-clinopyroxene granodiorite, locally with blue quartz eyes; younger charnockitic clinopyroxene-garnet +/- orthopyroxene syenogranite to granite (comp. Pehrsson et al., 2003)

Summerford Group

O:S

Mafic pillow lava, breccia and agglomerate; limestone lenses, discontinuous limey tuff and arkose; silty and crystalline limestone (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Early to Middle Ordovician

Mary Ann Lake granite

O:MA

Weakly to strongly foliated, medium-grained, white to buff, equigranular, two-feldspar, biotite granite and granodiorite commonly containing psammite, semi-pelite and amphibolite xenoliths; commonly rust coloured where biotite-rich psammite xenoliths are abundant; granite dated by U/Pb (zr) at 463 +6/-4 Ma (Dickson, 2000c)

Otter Pond complex

O:OP

Massive to weakly foliated, buff to pink, fine- to medium-grained, hornblende +/- biotite granodiorite to tonalite; massive to foliated gabbro to diorite, characteristically containing brown hornblende oikocrysts and phenocrysts (comp. van Staal et al., in press)

O:se

Conglomerate and sandstone containing a large proportion of ophiolitic clasts (comp. various sources)

Grapnel gabbro

O:X

Medium-grained, massive, hornblende-biotite gabbro (comp. Hibbard and Williams, 1979)

Coaker porphyry

Quartz porphyry containing ultramafic inclusions and, locally, garnet xenocrysts (comp. Currie and Williams, 1995)

Puncheon diorite

Zoned intrusion of gabbro, diorite and monzonite (Currie and Williams, 1995)

Phillips Head Igneous Complex

Vesicular, pyroxene-plagioclase, porphyritic diorite; autobrecciated diorite containing ophitic pyroxene, hornblende and feldspar megacrysts; local swarms of diabase dykes; bedded pillow lava and pillow breccia containing interstratified, epiclastic sandstone that grades to green argillite (Dickson et al., 2000)

Snowshoe Pond granite

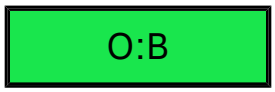
Equigranular or locally megacrystic, mylonitic to weakly foliated, medium-grained, grey, pink or red, biotite granite and granodiorite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1987)

Intrusions into the Roberts Arm Group, including coarse-grained, pyroxene (hornblende) gabbro and equigranular, hornblende quartz diorite (comp. Dickson, 2001)

Roberts Arm Group

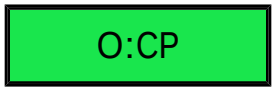
Mafic pillow lava, pillow breccia, agglomerate and tuff; felsic lava and pyroclastic rocks; shale, argillite, greywacke and chert (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Buchans Group



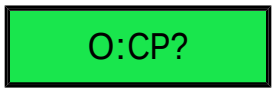
Mafic, intermediate and felsic submarine flows and pyroclastic rocks; volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks, minor chert and iron formation (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Catchers Pond Group



Mafic pillow lava and agglomerate, felsic agglomerate and tuff, felsic lava, and thin beds of chert and limestone (Williams et al., 1985)

Catchers Pond Group?



Basaltic pillow lava, intermediate to mafic tuffaceous rocks and massive flows, chert, argillite and iron formation (comp. Kean et al., 1994b)

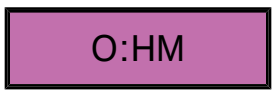
Wabana Group

Graptolitic black shale, brown sandstone, minor orthoquartzite, oolitic hematite, and pyrite with phosphatic pebble beds. (Williams et al., 1985)

Halfway Mountain granodiorite

Slightly foliated, white to beige, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite-amphibole subsolvus granodiorite to granite (comp. Whalen, 1993a)

Hungry Mountain Complex

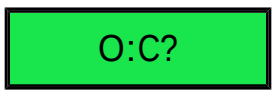


Massive to foliated tonalite, granodiorite, diorite, gabbro, amphibolite and minor granite and gneiss; contains rare inclusions of ultramafic rocks (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Cutwell Group

Mafic to intermediate pillow lava, agglomerate and tuff; lesser amounts of greywacke, argillite, shale, chert, limestone and felsic pyroclastic rocks; unseparated diabase, gabbro and intrusive dacite (comp. Kean et al., 1994b)

Cutwell Group?



Basaltic pillow lava, mafic tuff, breccia, chert, argillite and iron formation (comp. Kean et al., 1994b)

Chanceport Group

O:CH

Pillowed and massive basalt, containing horizons of volcanic breccia, conglomerate and sandstone, and lenses of chert; green and red siltstone, shale and turbiditic sandstone; felsic agglomerate and bedded tuff (comp. Williams and Currie, 1995)

Cottrells Cove Group

O:L

Dark green pillow lava, mafic agglomerate and pillow breccia; felsic tuff and agglomerate with interbedded grey and red chert and siliceous argillite; reddish-brown feldspathic wacke interbedded with grey siliceous argillite and minor red argillite (O'Brien, 1990a)

Margaree orthogneiss

O:MG

Mainly white, biotite and/or hornblende-bearing granodioritic to tonalitic orthogneiss containing abundant sheets and enclaves of amphibolite, metagabbro, metadiorite, hornblendite and metapyroxenite; intruded by a white to pinkish biotite granitic gneiss; all Margaree orthogneisses characteristically lack garnet; includes minor Port aux Basques granite (comp. van Staal et al., 1996a)

Kelby Cove orthogneiss

O:KC

Mainly whitish grey, less commonly pink, gneissic granitoid rock varying from hornblende- and biotite-bearing tonalite to biotite- and/or muscovite-bearing granite; contains abundant bands of amphibolite, metagabbro, metadiorite, hornblendite and pyroxenite; intruded by white, locally muscovite-bearing granitic gneiss; garnet and/or gedrite are locally abundant in both felsic and mafic orthogneisses; includes minor Port aux Basques granite (van Staal et al., 1996b)

Unseparated Kelby Cove and Margaree orthogneisses

O:Ku

Tonalite, granodiorite, and granite containing biotite, subordinate muscovite, and local hornblende; local pegmatite; lateral equivalents of rocks assigned to the Kelby Cove and Margaree orthogneisses in the Rose Blanche area (NTS 11O/10); may also include the northern extension of the Port aux Basques granite (comp. Chorlton and Knight, 1983)

Exploits Group

O:E

Marine pillow lava and pyroclastic rocks, turbidite sequences of sandstone, shale and siltstone, argillite, chert, conglomerate and olistostromes (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Dunnage Melange

O:A

Blocks of mainly mafic volcanic rocks, gabbro, greywacke, limestone, micaceous sandstone and granite, in a chaotic matrix of black and green shale, argillite and pebbly mudstone (Williams et al., 1985)

St. George Group

O:G

Off-white, light grey, grey, dark grey to black, bioturbated, stromatolitic, thrombolitic, thinly bedded and laminated, clean and dolomitic limestone as well as intraclastic, peloidal, skeletal and rarely oolitic grainstone; burrow-mottled, bioturbated, thin bedded and laminated and lesser stromatolitic, light grey to grey dolostone and dololaminite and lesser green-grey and grey shaly dolostone and shale; rare chert and dolostone pebble conglomerate and sand layers associated with disconformity surfaces; locally cut by dolostone matrix breccias below disconformities; limestones are replaced both locally and pervasively in many places by tan-grey weathering, dark grey to black, fine- to medium-crystalline, sucrosic dolostones (comp. Knight and James, 1988; comp. Knight, in preparation)

Early Ordovician

Snooks Arm Group

eO:S

Arc tholeiitic pillow lava, pillow and talus breccia and associated mafic dykes; evolved tholeiitic pillow basalt and massive flows, alternating with calc-alkaline andesitic and dacitic pyroclastic rocks and minor rhyolitic tuff; interstratified sedimentary rocks including boulder conglomerate, turbiditic sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, ironstone and tuff (comp. Bedard et al., 2000)

Loon Pond - Woodfords Arm plutons

eO:F

Quartz monzonite, granodiorite, granite, quartz diorite, diorite and various hybrid rocks (comp. Bostock, 1988)

Baggs Hill Granite

eO:B

Foliated, equigranular granite and granodiorite; granophyre, quartz porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry (Chorlton, 1980a)

Partridgeberry Hills Granite

eO:P

Chloritized and sericitized, perthitic microcline, biotite granite, locally strongly foliated; includes a high-silica phase of muscovite-biotite granite (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1985a)

Hall Hill - Mansfield Cove Complex

eO:H

Mafic and intermediate intrusive rocks, and plagiogranite; includes minor pyroxenite, granodiorite, alaskite, and pillow lava (comp. Swinden and Sacks, 1996)

Star Lake ophiolite complex

eO:L

Local pods and dykes of pegmatitic hornblende diorite and fine-grained hornblende plagiogranite (tonalite) in diabase dyke complexes; sheeted, medium- to coarse-grained, pyroxene-hornblende gabbro, diorite, and fine- to medium-grained, pyroxene-hornblende diabase; coarse- to very coarse-grained, layered pyroxenite (comp. Whalen, 1993a)

King George IV Lake Complex

eO:K

Dark green, mafic pillow lava and minor pillow breccia; intercalated mafic tuffs and green and red chert; fine- to medium-grained, commonly sheeted, diabase dykes; medium-grained tonalite and trondhjemite; medium-grained, equigranular, locally plagiophyric, gabbro; coarse-grained, melanocratic gabbro with local layering (comp. Kean, 1983)

Annieopsquotch Complex

eO:N

Basaltic pillow lava and minor red chert; sheeted diabase dykes and rare trondhjemite and breccia dykes; massive gabbro cut by diabase dykes and containing pods of trondhjemite and pegmatitic gabbro; layered clinopyroxene cumulates (comp. Dunning and Chorlton, 1985)

Brighton gabbro

eO:BR

Coarse- to medium-grained hornblende clinopyroxenite and hornblendite, intruded by hornblende gabbro, hornblendite, diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite and aplite (Kean et al., 1994b)

Glover Formation

eO:V

Mafic and silicic volcanic rock and high level intrusions with minor volcaniclastic sedimentary rock (Cawood and van Gool, 1998)

Late Cambrian to Late Ordovician

Bay du Nord Group

CO:N

Volcanic-sedimentary unit of diverse lithology, with metamorphic rocks predominating; metamorphic rocks include psammitic and semipelitic schist, phyllite and graphitic schist, quartz-biotite schist, amphibolite and migmatite; low grade parts consist of sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate, and felsic volcanic rocks (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Grand Bay Complex

CO:D

Mainly thin-bedded, brown to grey semipelitic and pelitic biotite-, garnet-, staurolite- and kyanite-bearing schists with common thin coticule layers and sparse volcanogenic, feldspathic psammite beds; locally gedrite-bearing, commonly associated with sulphide mineralization (e.g. Isle aux Morts prospect); fine- to coarse-grained amphibolite, locally garnet-bearing amphibolite; in places interlayered with thin coticule and pelite bands; local ultramafic schist; includes interleaved Kelby Cove orthogneiss (comp. van Staal et al., 1996b)

Late Cambrian to Middle Ordovician

Wild Bight Group

CO:W

Mafic lava and pyroclastic rocks, green bedded tuff, felsic lava and agglomerate, bedded chert and tuff, greywacke, tuffaceous greywacke, and gabbro sills (Williams et al., 1985)

Gander River Complex

CO:X

Ophiolite complex that includes pyroxenite, serpentinite, magnesite, gabbro, talc/tremolite zones, mafic flows and volcaniclastic rocks, trondhjemite and quartz porphyry (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Great Bend Complex

CO:GB

Ophiolite complex consisting of ultramafic rocks, including harzburgite and pyroxenite, gabbro, basalt and minor amphibolite (comp. various sources)

Coy Pond Complex

CO:C

Ophiolite complex consisting of ultramafic rocks, including harzburgite and pyroxenite, gabbro, plagioganite, diabase, basalt, and minor sedimentary rocks (comp. various sources)

Pipestone Pond Complex

CO:P

Ophiolite complex consisting of ultramafic rocks, including harzburgite and pyroxenite, gabbro, plagioganite, diabase, basalt, and minor sedimentary rocks (comp. Swinden, 1988)

Unnamed ophiolite (emplaced in Bay du Nord Group)

CO:OB

Metagabbro, layered metagabbro, metapyroxenite; metadiabase and volcanic rocks; genetically related amphibolite (Chorlton, 1980b)

Unnamed ophiolite (Exploits Subzone)

CO:O

Ultramafic rocks, gabbro, trondhjemite, diabase, volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the ophiolite suite (comp. various sources)

Unnamed ophiolite (emplaced in Gander Zone)

CO:Og

Ultramafic and gabbroic rocks occurring as small bodies locally within the Gander Zone and presumed to be tectonically emplaced (comp. various sources)

Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician

Cape Ray Granite

CO:CR

Mainly coarse-grained, moderately to strongly foliated, alkali feldspar megacrystic granite to granodiorite; abundant mafic and sparse ultramafic xenoliths (van Staal et al., 1996a)

Cape Ray Granite?

CO:CR?

Deformed megacrystic quartz monzonite, locally augen gneiss, minor megacryst-poor patches; abundant aplite and pegmatite; tentatively correlated with the Cape Ray Granite in the Port aux Basques area (NTS 11O/11) (comp. Chorlton and Knight, 1983)

Unnamed ophiolite (emplaced in Fleur de Lys Supergroup)

CO:OF

Serpentized ultramafic rock tectonically included in the Fleur de Lys Supergroup (comp. various sources)

Unnamed ophiolite (Notre Dame Subzone)

CO:ON

Ultramafic rocks, gabbro, trondhjemite, diabase, volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the ophiolite suite (comp. various sources)

Pynns Brook Complex

CO:Y

Mafic volcanic rocks, minor conglomerate; altered gabbro and ultramafic rocks; serpentinite (comp. Williams et al., 1983)

Pacquet Harbour group

CO:Q

Pillow lava, pillow breccia, and other mafic volcanic, volcaniclastic rocks and diabase dykes; minor felsic volcaniclastic rocks, possibly including tuffs or flows; minor gabbro intrusions (comp. Hibbard, 1983)

Long Range Mafic-Ultramafic Complex

CO:L

Mainly coarse-grained, layered to massive, locally strongly foliated, largely amphibolitic metagabbro, including troctolite, olivine gabbro, anorthositic gabbro, anorthosite, clinopyroxene gabbro and rare gabbronorite; ultramafic rocks, including peridotite, dunite, serpentinite and local rodingite; metadiabase and plagiogranite; metavolcanic rocks and dykes; amphibolite (comp. Chorlton and Knight, 1983; comp. van Staal et al., 1996a)

Betts Cove Complex

CO:B

Ophiolite complex including dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite, serpentinite, gabbro, sheeted diabase dykes, mafic pillow lava and pillow breccia, and minor clastic sedimentary rocks (comp. Hibbard, 1983)

Advocate complex

CO:A

Intensely dismembered and deformed mafic and ultramafic plutonic rocks, mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and dark grey to black slates (Hibbard, 1983)

Point Rousse complex

CO:R

Pillow lava, mafic volcaniclastic rocks, and minor chert, marble and iron formation; sheeted diabase dykes, gabbro and metagabbro, and serpentinized and altered ultramafic rocks (comp. Hibbard, 1983)

South Lake Igneous Complex

CO:SL

Coarse- to medium-grained tonalite, hornblende diorite, massive and layered gabbro, and sheeted dykes (comp. MacLachlan and Dunning, 1998)

Grand Lake Complex

CO:GL

Massive and layered gabbro, variably serpentinized and metasomatized ultramafic rock, greenschist, trondhjemite, and cross-cutting mafic dykes (comp. Cawood and van Gool, 1998)

Bell Island Group

CO:BE

Grey and reddish-brown micaceous sandstone and quartzite interbedded with dark siltstone and shale, with oolitic hematite beds. (Williams et al., 1985)

Weasel Group

CO:WS

Thin-bedded, grey limestone and buff shale, dark grey shale and limestone with local limestone breccia, limestone conglomerate with sandy limestone matrix (Williams et al., 1984)

Late Cambrian

Roebucks Brook intrusions

IC:RB

Quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite and gabbro (comp. Kean, 1982)

Middle Cambrian to Late Ordovician

Epine Cadoret formation

CO:EC

Black and grey slate, and minor brown weathering sandstone; may be equivalent to either Ordovician Goose Tickle Group or Cambrian March Point Formation (comp. Stouge and Godfrey, 1982)

Middle Cambrian to Middle Ordovician

Humber Arm Allochthon (high structural slices)

CO:U

Ophiolitic and related rocks of the Little Port, Mount Barren and Bay of Islands complexes, including ultramafic rocks, gabbro, trondhjemite, diabase, basalt, and mafic gneiss and amphibolite; structurally underlying grey to black, scaly, shale melange with conspicuous blocks of ophiolitic and sedimentary rocks (comp. Williams and Cawood, 1989)

Pinchgut Lake Group

CO:PL

Grey and silver-grey phyllite, slate, calcareous and dolomitic phyllite, dolomitic and phyllitic ribbon limestone, oolitic and quartzitic limestone and dolostone, and limestone conglomerate (comp. Knight, 1996)

Middle Cambrian to Early Ordovician

Port au Port Group

CO:T

Muddy carbonate rocks, oolitic sequences, silty mudstone, and stromatolites, variably dolomitized, deposited in a subtidal to peritidal environment on a narrow, high-energy carbonate platform (comp. James et al., 1989)

Harcourt Group

CO:H

Alternating dark grey and black shales, silty shales, and minor grey limestones, mafic pillow lavas and pyroclastics (comp. Williams et al., 1985; comp. King, 1988)

Middle Cambrian

Reluctant Head Formation

mC:R

Grey to silvery-grey, slate and phyllite intercalated with dolomitic ribbon limestone, planar thin-bedded and laminated dolomitic argillite and lesser dolomitic and argillaceous, stylonodular and parted limestone and oolitic and intraclastic grainstone; small pebble to boulder, matrix- to clast-supported carbonate conglomerates are interspersed throughout the formation which is shalier in the lower part; towards the top of the formation, ribbon limestones are intercalated with bedded, bioturbated fine-grained, grainy and fossiliferous dolomitic limestones and a rare stromatolitic limestone (comp. Knight and Boyce, 1991; comp. Knight, in preparation)

mC:s

Undivided black and grey shale and siltstone containing beds and lenses of grey limestone and sandstone (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Spread Eagle Gabbro

mC:SE

Diabase and gabbro (may feed Cambrian volcanic rocks) (King, 1988)

Early Cambrian to Late Ordovician

Victoria Lake Supergroup

CO:V

Mafic to felsic flows and pyroclastic volcanic rocks, pillow lava, and epiclastic volcanic rocks; greywacke, siltstone, shale and minor limestone lenses (Williams et al., 1985)

CO:i

Intermediate intrusive rock (O'Neill, 1991a)

Hare Bay Gneiss

CO:HG

Irregularly banded biotite migmatites and minor well banded tonalitic orthogneiss containing profuse rafts and xenoliths of semipelite, pelite, psammite, and amphibolite. Locally, the tonalite gneiss is garnetiferous. The gneissosity of the host rock wraps around the xenoliths, which have internal disoriented, tectonic fabrics. Complex interference patterns are common. The metamorphic grade is upper amphibolite facies. (Williams et al., 1985)

Square Pond Gneiss

CO:SQ

Psammitic paragneiss with characteristic "pinstripe" banding. Semipellitic and pelitic" zones are common and small zones of migmatite are developed locally. An original clastic texture has been preserved locally in the metasediments. The gneiss has a composite schistose to gneissic fabric. Metamorphic grade varies from upper greenschist to upper amphibolite facies.Includes the foliated medium to coarse grained granitoids formerly referred to as the "Eastern Meelpaeg Complex" (Williams et al., 1985; comp. Blackwood et al., 1984)

Early Cambrian to Middle Ordovician

Moretons Harbour Group

CO:M

Mafic pillow lava, pillow breccia, aquagene tuff, mafic to felsic dykes, and minor chert (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Gander Group

CO:G

Predominantly interbedded psammite, semipelite and pelite, including quartzite, quartz granule sandstone, quartz arenite, and calc-silicate layers and lenses; upper part of the group contains black pelite, conglomerate, locally fossiliferous sandstone and siltstone, mafic pillow lava and quartz-porphyry; intruded by unseparated mafic sills and dykes (comp. O'Neill and Blackwood, 1989; comp. O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993)

CO:m

Diabase and foliated amphibolite, probably derived from mafic dykes and intrusions into the Spruce Brook Formation (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1987)

Western Arm Group

CO:E

Submarine mafic to intermediate pillow lava, tuff, agglomerate, and associated diabase and gabbro; minor felsic tuff; chert and argillite (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Early Cambrian to Early Ordovician

CO:gn

Migmatitic, interbanded, sillimanite schist, amphibolite and granitic gneiss (Colman-Sadd and Russell, 1988)

Spruce Brook Formation

CO:S

Quartzitic sandstone, siltstone, shale and minor conglomerate; metamorphic and migmatitic equivalents (comp. Colman-Sadd, 1985a)

Port aux Basques Complex

CO:PB

Mainly grey to greenish grey quartzose to feldspathic psammite interbedded with thin garnet and kyanite/ sillimanite-bearing silvery pelite; numerous tholeiitic amphibolite sills and/or dykes and very rare coticule beds; progressively more migmatitic towards the southeast; includes interleaved Margaree and Kelby Cove orthogneisses and thin Port aux Basques granite sheets (van Staal et al., 1996b)

Skidder basalt

CO:SK

Pillow lava, breccia, massive flows, minor mafic pyroclastic rocks, bedded chert, and trondjemite (Evans et al., 1994a)

Early to Late Cambrian

C:u

Undivided upper, lower, and middle Cambrian rocks: black shale; pink algal limestone; red, grey and green shale; grey limestone; pink limestone nodules (O'Brien et al., 1977a)

Inlet Group

C:I

Undivided: black and grey shales and siltstones; green siltstone; red shale (O'Brien et al., 1977a)

Youngs Cove Group

C:Y

Shallow marine sedimentary rocks including grey siltstone and sandstone, white quartzarenite , red, green and black shale, and minor grey and pink limestone (comp. O'Brien, 1998)

Early to Middle Cambrian

Twillingate pluton

C:T — Foliated to mylonitic, grey to pink, medium- to coarse-grained tonalite and trondhjemite; contains lenses and dykes of amphibolite (comp. Williams and Currie, 1995)

Adeyton Group

C:A — Red, green and grey shales and slates, thinly interbedded pink, green and grey limestone, massive pink limestone, local conglomerate at base; local pillow lava (comp. King, 1988)

C:un — Undivided Early and Middle Cambrian rocks (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Sleepy Cove Group

C:S — Pillow lava, and local pillow breccia and massive flows; silicic and mafic tuff and agglomerate; includes unseparated intrusions of gabbro, diorite and quartz diorite; metamorphism has created chloritic and amphibolitic assemblages in mafic rocks and the group is deformed and schistose in most places (comp. Williams and Payne, 1975)

Lushs Bight Group

C:L — Mafic volcanic rocks, principally pillow lavas, and sheeted mafic dykes; lesser amounts of pillow breccia, tuff, agglomerate and chert; small gabbro intrusions and ultramafic bodies (comp. various sources)

Lushs Bight Group?

C:L? — Magnesite, talc-carbonate, actinolite-tremolite (altered ultramafic rock) (Kean et al., 1994b)

Early Cambrian

eC:U — Undivided red and green shale and slate containing pink nodular limestone beds; pink, red and grey algal limestone (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Ediacaran or younger

Dark-grey fine and medium grained gabbro (unnamed) (comp. O'Brien, 1992b)

Unnamed gabbro and diabase (O'Brien et al., 1991)

Long Harbour Group

Predominantly subaerial, silicic to mafic, volcanic rocks, grey argillite, siltstone, sandstone, purple tuffaceous sandstone, purple cross-bedded sandstone, red micaceous sandstone, and purple and red pebble and cobble conglomerate; marine sandstone and shale, minor pillow basalt (comp. Williams et al., 1985; comp. O'Brien, 1998)

Pink to buff, medium grained biotite granodiorite (comp. O'Brien, 1986)

Unnamed Diabase and Gabbro Dikes

Black, aphanitic to medium grained, aphyric to porphyritic (Strong et al., 1978a)

Musgravetown Group

Thick succession of red and green fine- to coarse-grained sedimentary rocks and interbedded silicic and mafic volcanic rocks. There are sequences of dark grey sandstones, mudstones, and shales in Placentia bay. (Williams et al., 1985; comp. O'Brien and King, 2005)

Signal Hill Group

Molasse-like clastic rocks consisting of thickly bedded greenish-grey sandstone, red conglomerate, and minor siltstone,shale, and tuff (Williams et al., 1985)

St. John's Group

E:S

Mainly deltaic facies sedimentary rocks. A continuous conformable sequence of grey to black cleaved shales and grey to buff sandstones with gradational contacts. (O'Brien et al., 2006; comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Whalesback Gabbro

E:W

Fine- to coarse-grained massive (pyroxene-plagioclase) gabbro. (comp. King, 1988)

Conception Group

E:C

Turbiditic sequence dominated by green to grey, siliceous sandstones and siltstones, mainly of volcanic origin; includes conglomerate, tuff, agglomerate, tillite, and minor mafic pillow lava, mafic dykes, limestone and orthoquartzite (Williams et al., 1985; O'Brien and King, 2005)

Connecting Point Group

E:CP

A thick sequence of grey, green, or black fined sediments, principally shales, slates, argillites, and greywackes with minor conglomerate bands; numerous mafic dikes and sills (comp. Williams et al., 1985; comp. King, 1988)

E:h

Equigranular, hornblende-biotite granite. (comp. O'Brien, 1992b)

Ediacaran to Late Devonian

Louil Hills Intrusive Suite

N-D:L

An Alkaline to peralkaline suite composed of equigranular granite and gabbro bodies. Although covering the lesser area of the two components the Louil Hills Granite is the better known of the Suite, outcropping as a group of hills near Traytown, Bonavista Bay. (comp. O'Brien, 1986)

Ediacaran to Middle Ordovician

Humber Arm Allochthon (intermediate structural slices)

N-O:I

Arkosic sandstone, conglomerate, argillite and local mafic volcanic rocks of the Blow Me Down Brook Formation; alkalic volcanic rocks and associated sedimentary rocks of the Skinner Cove and Crouchers formations, and the Fox Island Group; underlying grey to black, scaly, shale melange with mainly sedimentary blocks from the intermediate and lower slices of the allochthon (comp. Williams and Cawood, 1989)

Ediacaran

Lady Slipper Pluton

E:LD

Intensely lineated tonalitic to granodioritic gneiss containing varying proportions of interbanded amphibolite (comp. Cawood and van Gool, 1998)

E:q

Equigranular, medum-grained, chlorite granite, intruded by mafic dykes (Colman-Sadd, 1987)

E:m

Medium- to coarse-grained diorite (Evans et al., 1994c)

Valentine Lake Quartz Monzonite

E:V

Quartz-porphyritic quartz monzonite, granodiorite and quartz diorite; lesser amounts of diorite and gabbro; minor pyroxenite (comp. Kean, 1982)

Lemotte's Lake granite

E:O

Pink, medium-grained granite with minor mafic phases and xenoliths (Kean and Mercer, 1981)

Crippleback Lake Quartz Monzonite

E:Z

Medium- to coarse-grained, locally porphyritic, quartz monzonite and granodiorite; lesser amounts of medium- to coarse-grained gabbro and diorite (comp. Evans et al., 1994a)

Grole Intrusive Suite

E:G — Unseparated black and dark green to grey, medium- to coarse-grained gabbro and grey, medium-grained, locally banded, quartz diorite and diorite; minor granodiorite and pink granite, the latter occuring mainly as net veins (O'Brien, 1998)

E:pg — Dark grey, green, black, and black and white, medium- to coarse-grained and pegmatitic gabbro (O'Brien, 1998)

Hardy's Cove granite

E:Y — Pink to orange, medium-grained, equigranular granite; buff to grey granodiorite and minor unseparated felsite; grey to green, medium-grained diorite (O'Brien, 1998)

Harbour Breton Granite

E:B — Pink, medium- to coarse-grained, mainly equigranular, biotite granite; minor porphyritic hornblende granite, fine-grained, plagiophyric monzogranite, and medium- to coarse-grained, porphyritic hornblende-biotite granite (comp. O'Brien, 1998)

Neoproterozoic or younger

N:i — Undivided late Proterozoic intrusives (O'Brien et al., 1977a)

N:q — Mainly quartz-rich sandstone. (Blackwood et al., 1984)

Mount Margaret Gabbro

N:MM — Coarse grained black and dark green, coarse-grained feldspar-phyric clinopyroxene gabbro (comp. Strong et al., 1978b; comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Deep Water Point Granodiorite

N:D — Pink, buff or grey, medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite to granite, minor aplite (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995; comp. O'Brien et al., 1984a)

Cape Roger Mountain Granite

Fine- to medium-grained, foliated, hornblende - biotite granite and granodiorite; minor gabbro, aplite and diabase (O'Driscoll et al., 1995)

Swift Current Intrusive Suite

Pink to gray, medium grained, massive to foliated, hornblende - biotite granite, granodiorite and syenite; minor mafic phases. (comp. O'Driscoll et al., 1995; comp. Blackwood et al., 1984)

Loughlins Hill Gabbro

Coarse to medium grained black to green hornblende gabbro (O'Driscoll et al., 1995; comp. O'Brien et al., 1977a)

Seal Cove Gabbro

Coarse to medium grained black to green hornblende gabbro (O'Driscoll et al., 1995; comp. Strong et al., 1978a)

Anchor Drogue granodiorite

Pink to grey medium grained, equigranular, hornblende - biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite to diorte. (comp. Strong et al., 1978a)

Marystown Group

Predominantly volcanics. Includes: rhyolitic to rhyodacitic flows, pyroclastics and epiclastics,mafic flows, tuffs, breccias, felsic agglomerates and related lahars, rhyolite porphyry, greywacke and associated volcanogenic sediments, red sandstone and conglomerate (Williams et al., 1985)

Burin Group

Dominantly submarine, mafic volcanic and comagmatic, mafic intrusive rock with subordinate clastic sediments. (Williams et al., 1985)

Holyrood Intrusive Suite

N:H

Medium- to coarse-grained, pink, equigranular, hornblende-biotite granite, minor pink aplite, granophyre and pegmatite; equigranular, pink, grey and green quartz monzonite, quartz diorite, quartz gabbro, diorite and gabbro; minor grey granite. Generally, these are high-level hornblende- and biotite-bearing calc-alkaline granites, granodiorite and elated mafic and hybrid rocks. (comp. Williams et al., 1985; comp. O'Brien and O'Driscoll, 1996)

Love Cove Group

N:O

Variably strained, greenschist facies volcanics. Lithologically diverse suite of submarine to subaerial eruptive rocks, a continuum of compositions between rhyolite and basalt. (O'Brien, 1989) A wide variety of interbedded, sedimentary, and volcanic rocks that are regionally metamorphosed and deformed to chlorite-sericite schists. Individual beds or bands are generally less than 15m thick (Jenness, 1963). (O'Brien et al., 1989; Williams et al., 1985)

Harbour Main Group

N:HM

Thick and stratigraphically complex, lower greenschist facies volcanic succession. Subaerial ash-flow tuffs and rhyolite dome-facies rocks are predominant in the lower part while the middle- to upper-stratigraphic levels consist of mafic and felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks mixed with terrestrial volcanogenic sedimentary rocks. IRed, pink and grey ignimbrites intercalated with fluvial and lacustrine, volcanogenic sedimentary rocks, and terrestrial basalt; marine felsic and mafic flows, pillow lava, pyroclastic and minor volcaniclastic rocks, and aquagene tuffs, intruded by rhyolite domes (comp. O'Brien et al., 1997b; comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Neoproterozoic to Late Devonian

Powder Horn Diorite Complex

N-D:P

Fine to medium grained diorite, gabbro and diabase; minor phases of granite and felsite (comp. King, 1988; comp. O'Driscoll and Hussey, 1978)

Neoproterozoic to Middle Ordovician

Humber Arm Allochthon (low structural slices)

N-O:H

Deep water carbonate conglomerate, grainstone, ribbon limestone and shale (Cow Head Group), overlain by quartzo-feldspathic sandstone and shale (Lower Head Formation); slate, quartzitic and quartzo-feldspathic sandstone and lesser conglomerate (Curling group), deep water carbonate conglomerate, grainstone, ribbon limestone and shale (Northern Head Group), overlain by quartzo-feldspathic sandstone and shale (Eagle Island Formation) (comp. Knight, in preparation)

Undivided sedimentary units of the Humber Zone

N-O:PU

Marble, variably recrystallized dolostone, quartzite and schist, probably derived from the Labrador, Port au Port, St. George and/or Table Head groups (comp. Owen, 1991; comp. Hyde, 1982)

Neoproterozoic to Early Ordovician

Fleur de Lys Supergroup

N-O:F

Dominantly metaclastic schists with interlayered amphibolite and greenschist; the supergroup has been polydeformed by up to three major deformations; metamorphism is in the upper greenschist or lower amphibolite facies, or locally in the middle amphibolite facies (comp. Williams et al., 1985)

Southern White Bay Allochthon

N-O:W

Allochthonous rocks emplaced during the Taconian Orogeny; tonalite and gabbro of the Coney Head Complex; slate, sandstone, and greenschist of the Taylors Pond and Maiden Point formations, and the Murrays Cove Schist (comp. Smyth and Schillereff, 1981a)

Hare Bay Allochthon

N-O:R

Six structural slices of transported rocks comprising: 1. shale and sandstone, 2. greywacke, volcanic rocks and dykes, 3. sandy limestone and conglomerate, 4. shale-matrix melange, 5. pillow lava and shale, and 6. peridotite, mafic volcanic rocks, amphibolite and schists (Bostock et al., 1983c)

Caribou Lakes gneiss complex

N-O:C

Biotite-muscovite, migmatitic paragneiss and granodioritic to quartz monzonitic orthogneiss; gneissic, biotite-amphibole granodiorite (Whalen, 1993a)

Little Passage Gneiss

N-O:L

Medium- to coarse-grained semipelitic and psammitic paragneiss and schist, and finer grained psammitic gneiss; tonalitic migmatite; massive and banded amphibolite, occurring especially as inclusions in migmatite; the rocks contain amphibolite facies metamorphic assemblages, are intruded by unseparated granite veins, and are locally mylonitic. Generation of migmatite is dated at 423 +5/-3 Ma using U/Pb in zircon (Colman-Sadd and O'Driscoll, 1979; Dunning et al., 1990)

Neoproterozoic to Late Cambrian

La Poile Basement Rocks (low grade)

NC:A

Grey and green-grey, thick- to thin-bedded, locally cross stratified, quartz-rich sandstone; green and grey, laminated argillite and thin-bedded siltstone; quartz pebble conglomerate and polymictic cobble conglomerate; dark green, lithic tuff and minor mafic agglomerate; blue quartz-bearing granodiorite and tonalite; granite porphyry; dark green, hornblende gabbro and diorite; minor pyroxenite and diabase dykes (comp. O'Brien, 1990b)

NC:u

Foliated, medium grained biotite granite and granodiorite; locally gradational into quartz-feldspar porphyry (Blackwood et al., 1984)

Deer End formation

NC:D

Green and grey to white massive to planar stratified sandstone and siltstone of varying composition. (comp. O'Brien et al., 1987)

Cross Hills Plutonic Suite

NC:X

Fine to medium grained biotite+/- hornblende granitoid; diabase and gabbro intrusions; aplite; alaskite (comp. O'Brien et al., 1984b; comp. Tuach, 1991)

Neoproterozoic to Middle Cambrian

Labrador Group

NC:L

Red, pink, purple and grey arkosic conglomerate, arkosic, micaceous and hematitic sandstone and siltstone; white, green, red and pink quartz arenites and calcareous sandstones; olive-grey, grey, black and red shales (metamorphosed to phyllites and slates in deformed areas) locally with limestone concretions; black, grey, red and pink, intraclastic fossiliferous, oolitic, oncolitic and stylonodular, argillaceous and arenaceous, fine to grainy limestones and rarely dolostone; dark grey, mafic volcanics occur locally (comp. Knight and Cawood, 1991; comp. Bostock et al., 1983a)

Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian

Cinq Cerf Gneiss

NC:C

Banded amphibolitic gneiss, lit-par-lit migmatite, hornblendite and platy schist; subordinate hornblende porphyry, metagabbro, granite porphyry and fine-grained equigranular granitoid; amphibolitic gneiss, schist and agmatite screens; fine-grained, nebulitic granite sheets (O'Brien, 1990b)

Grey River Enclave

NC:G

Granitic and granodioritic gneiss; hornblende-biotite schist, migmatite, agmatite and amphibolite; semipelitic, pelitic and psammitic schist and phyllite, and felsic metavolcanic rocks; gabbro and prekinematic quartz veins; gneiss is dated by U/Pb zircon at 686 +33/-15 Ma and metavolcanic rocks at 544 +/- 5 Ma (comp. Dickson et al., 1996a; comp. Dunning and O'Brien, 1989)

Neoproterozoic

Hughes Lake Complex

N:HL

Massive to mildly foliated and schistose, pink, subalkalic granite; albite-chlorite schist, biotite amphibolite and metadiabase; mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks (comp. Williams et al., 1983; Knight, 1994)

Simmons Brook Intrusive Suite

N:S

Grey, medium-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite granodiorite and tonalite; dark grey to green, fine- to medium-grained diorite; medium- to coarse-grained gabbro (O'Brien, 1998)

Hare Hill Granite

N:HH

Massive, red to pink, one or two feldspar, riebeckite and aegirine granite; foliated to lineated leucogranite; intensely sheared muscovite granite (possibly Silurian in part) (Currie and van Berkel, 1992; Currie et al., 1986)

Connaigre Bay Group

N:C

Marine, grey and green siltstone, sandstone and minor conglomerate and limestone; andesite, basalt, and mafic tuff and agglomerate; subaerial, red to purple, siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate; rhyolite and felsic tuff and breccia (comp. O'Brien, 1998)

Connaigre Bay Group?

N:C?

Mafic tuff, tuffaceous sandstone and minor basalt; metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, including psammite, amphibolite and rare mylonitic paragneiss; minor unseparated granodiorite and diorite (comp. O'Brien, 1998)

Furbys Cove Intrusive Suite

N:F

Pink to white, equigranular, blue-quartz-bearing granite; granite porphyry; medium-grained, green to dark grey quartz diorite; mafic and felsic dykes, and screens of country rocks (comp. O'Brien, 1998)

Tickle Point Formation

N:TP

Buff- to brown-weathering, pink to purple and green, felsic volcanic rocks, including massive and banded rhyolite flows and crystal and crystal-lithic felsic tuffs; minor basalt and andesite flows and interlayered, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks; locally contains unseparated diorite sills and plugs (O'Brien, 1998)

Late Mesoproterozoic to Late Cambrian

M-C:m

Dark green, medium-grained, amphibole-bearing metagabbro, typically with subophitic texture (Owen, 1986)

Late Mesoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic

Grenvillian granitoid rocks

MN:G

Dominantly equigranular and potassium feldspar-megacrystic biotite +/- hornblende granite; lesser biotite-hornblende granodiorite and mesocratic pyroxene-bearing granitoid rocks (charnockite) (comp. Owen, 1991)

Middle Mesoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic

MN:y

Altered mafic dykes, mainly amphibolitic (Currie and van Berkel, 1992)

Middle Mesoproterozoic

Elsonian anorthosite suites

M2:A

Coarse-grained, massive to well foliated, grey to bluish grey and buff anorthosite and gabbroic anorthosite, locally cut by mafic dykes, now amphibolite; layered gabbro and anorthositic gabbro, gradational with and related to anorthosite plutons (comp. Williams, 1985a)

Early Mesoproterozoic to Early Cambrian

East Pond Metamorphic Suite

M-C:E

Psammitic and semipelitic schist and gneiss; migmatite, quartzofeldspathic gneiss and granitic gneiss; polymict metaconglomerate (comp. Hibbard, 1983)

Late Paleoproterozoic to Early Mesoproterozoic

Long Range gneiss complex?

PM:L?

Quartzo-feldspathic and calc-silicate gneiss inclusions in the Gull Lake intrusive suite (Smyth and Schillereff, 1981a)

Long Range gneiss complex

PM:L

Mainly quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, including granitic-granodioritic, quartz dioritic, and tonalitic compositions; lesser amounts of amphibolite, and dioritic and mafic gneiss; screens of paragneiss, including metacarbonate rocks, pelitic gneiss, and quartzite; metamorphosed in the amphibolite and granulite facies (comp. Owen, 1991)