

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS¹

pegmatite - White to very light gray, mottled, non-foliated, very coarse-grained; equigranular; granoblastic. Biotite is leucocratic to tabular. Thickness of bodies ranges from decimeters to meters. Pegmatite consists primarily of plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz, muscovite, and lesser amounts of biotite and garnet. Pegmatites typically crosscut layering and foliation of other rock units. The absence of large igneous intrusive rocks in this area is a source for pegmatite material suggests that these pegmatites were probably derived from local melting during regional high-grade metamorphism.

migmatite - White to very light-gray, non-foliated to weakly foliated, medium- to coarse-grained; equigranular; granoblastic; occurs commonly as thin layers and lenses; (thickness of layering ranges from centimeters to decimeters) within other rock types (most commonly metagraywacke) and small irregular bodies, locally gradational with pegmatite; consists of plagioclase feldspar, potassium feldspar, quartz, muscovite, sericite, and biotite. Migmatite (neosome) was most likely derived from local melting during regional high-grade metamorphism.

Brevard Mylonitic Zone Sericite phyllite (Bzsp) - Dark gray to light olive gray, to greenish gray, fine- to coarse-grained; equigranular; massive to weakly foliated, mylonitic. Composed of sericite, quartz, feldspar, and accessory graphite, chlorite, and opaque minerals. Locustular muscovite-aggregate porphyroblasts are flattened in the mylonitic foliation planes and give rise to a distinctive "fish scale" or "honey" appearance. Locally interlayered with mylonitic metagraywacke and schistose metagraywacke, sericite-chlorite phyllite and sulfidic graphite schist.

Mylonitic Granitic Gneiss/Phyllite (Ozmg) - Medium light gray to yellowish gray, fine- to medium-grained; inequigranular, locally porphyroblastic; strongly foliated, mylonitic, locally protomylonitic. Consists of plagioclase, quartz, potassium feldspar, sericite, muscovite, epidote, biotite, and trace accessory minerals. Rounded to elongated feldspar porphyroblasts are common. Interpreted to be a fault slice of mylonitic Henderson Gneiss interlayered with sericite phyllite by Brevard Zone deformation.

Table Rock Plutonic Suite Muscovite-Biotite Granitoid Gneiss (Sombg) - White to very light gray, medium- to coarse-grained; equigranular, granoblastic, massive to weakly foliated; consists of potassium feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, biotite, and muscovite. Unit contains outcrops of Henderson Gneiss. Tentatively correlated with the US Ma intrusives into the Henderson Gneiss of Lemon (1973).

Henderson Granitic Gneiss (Ohg) - Medium-gray to medium-bluish-gray; inequigranular; medium- to coarse-grained matrix with large megacrysts (range of microcline variable in size and abundance; protomylonitic to mylonitic to granoblastic); lepidoblastic massive to well foliated; dominantly biotite gneiss that ranges to leucolite; consists of potassium feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, biotite, muscovite, epidote group minerals, 0 to 5% opaque, 0 to 1% hornblende and titanite, and trace zircon and apatite; locally pegmatitic and migmatitic. Locally the microcline grains exceed one inch in length. The anagen structures are produced by a high temperature, protomylonitic overprint. Makes up the largest granitic pluton in western North Carolina and is approximately 800 million years old (Carrigan et al., 2001).

Mylonitic Henderson Gneiss (Ohgm) - Light-gray to medium-gray, fine-grained, equigranular to inequigranular, mylonitic to protomylonitic, consists of microcline, plagioclase, quartz, biotite, muscovite, epidote group minerals, and sericite. The sericite is a product of mylonitization associated with the Brevard Zone and is derived from foldsliders.

Fine-grained Henderson Gneiss (Ohgf) - Medium-gray to medium-bluish-gray; inequigranular, fine- to medium-grained matrix with small megacrysts (range of microcline variable in size and abundance; protomylonitic to mylonitic to granoblastic); lepidoblastic; massive to well foliated; dominantly biotite gneiss that ranges to leucolite; consists of potassium feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, biotite, muscovite, epidote group minerals, opaque, hornblende, titanite, and trace zircon and apatite; locally pegmatitic and migmatitic. The anagen structures are produced by a high temperature protomylonitic overprint.

Biotite granoblastic gneiss (Ohgb) - Medium gray to dark gray, fine to medium-grained; equigranular; granoblastic to lepidoblastic; weakly foliated; consists of approximately 43% plagioclase, 23% quartz, 10% potassium feldspar, 3% biotite, 2% muscovite, 1% hornblende, 1% opaque, and the remainder minerals sericite (3%) and epidote (2%); locally pegmatitic and migmatitic. Interpreted to be a compositional variation of the Henderson Gneiss. Locally interstitial with typical Henderson Gneiss. Layered biotite granoblastic gneiss and granite. Mapped with rare calc-alkalic granofels on a ridge east of Bowman Bluff and with a rare amphibolite lens. Locally mylonitic.

Layered biotite granitoid gneiss (Ohbgl) - Light-gray to medium-gray; medium- to coarse-grained; equigranular to inequigranular; well foliated, locally mylonitic; consists of quartz, potassium feldspar, plagioclase, biotite, minor muscovite, and other accessory minerals. Interbedded with other variations of the Henderson Gneiss and biotite granoblastic gneiss.

Mixed unit (Ohm) - An interlayered unit consisting of nearly equal amounts of protomylonitic Henderson Gneiss, granitic gneiss, and biotite granoblastic gneiss. It is characterized by its heterogeneity in contrast with the Henderson Gneiss.

Change River Formation Muscovite-quartz schist (EZmq) - Light-gray to olive-gray to dark-gray; medium- to coarse-grained; granular to inequigranular; foliated to mylonitic; consists of quartz, muscovite, and epidote. Occurs in a small lens-like body.

Metagraywacke (EZg) - Medium-light-gray to medium-dark-gray; fine-grained; equigranular to inequigranular; consists of plagioclase, quartz, biotite, muscovite, minor opaque, epidote and quartz; thickness of layering ranges from several millimeters to several centimeters to several meters; commonly interlayered with metagraywacke and minor garnet-schist.

Ashé Metamorphic Suite/Tallahas Falls Formation Metagraywacke (Zag) - Medium-light-gray to medium-dark-gray; weakly foliated to well foliated; medium- to coarse-grained; equigranular to inequigranular; granoblastic to lepidoblastic; locally migmatitic; consists of quartz, plagioclase, muscovite, biotite, muscovite, chlorite and trace opaque minerals; 1 to 1 centimeter layering ranges from several millimeters to several centimeters to several meters; commonly interlayered with metagraywacke and minor garnet-schist.

Schistose metagraywacke (Zagp) - Medium-gray to dark-gray; foliated to non-foliated; fine- to medium-grained; inequigranular; lepidoblastic to weakly granoblastic to porphyroblastic; locally migmatitic; consists of quartz, plagioclase, muscovite, biotite, muscovite, chlorite and trace opaque minerals; 1 to 1 centimeter layering ranges from several millimeters to several centimeters to several meters; commonly interlayered with metagraywacke and minor garnet-schist.

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STRUCTURAL FEATURES

CONTACTS
Solid line - faulted or folded to within 10 meters.
Dashed line - approximately parallel to the strike.
Dotted line - location inferred from other evidence.
Dash-dot line - location inferred from other evidence.

Stratigraphic Contact
Horizontal line - sharp contact with stratigraphic sequence.
Vertical line - sharp contact with stratigraphic sequence.

STRIKE AND DIP OF PLANAR FEATURES
Horizontal line with arrows - Strike-slip fault.
Vertical line with arrows - Normal fault.
Vertical line with arrows - Thrust fault.
Vertical line with arrows - Strike-slip fault.

BEARING AND PLUNGE OF LINEAR FEATURES
Small circle with line - Small Fold Axis.
Arrow with line - Lineation.

NON-STRUCTURAL FEATURES
Circle with cross - Road station.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Stream sediment heavy mineral and soil fractionation sample site. Sample numbers correspond to stream sediment heavy mineral analysis listed in table.
This section sample site.

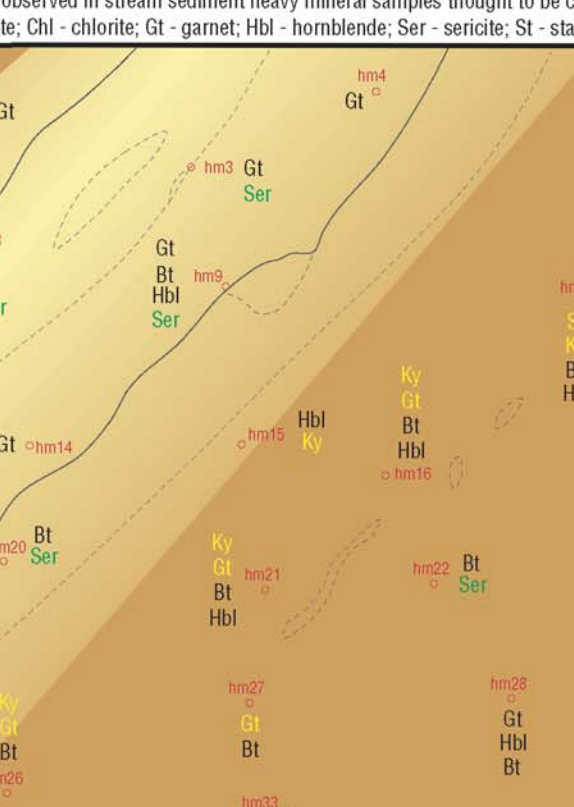
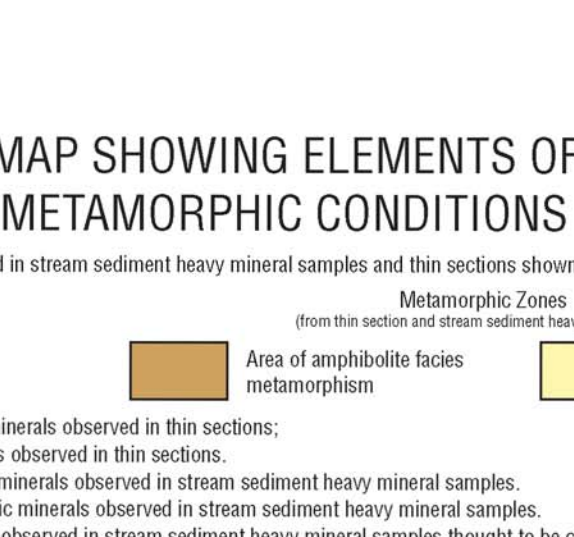
Abandoned mine or quarry.

COMMODITY LETTER SYMBOLS:
g - granite

Mineral resource number, referred to in accompanying Mineral Resource Summary. Commodity indicated by letter symbol.

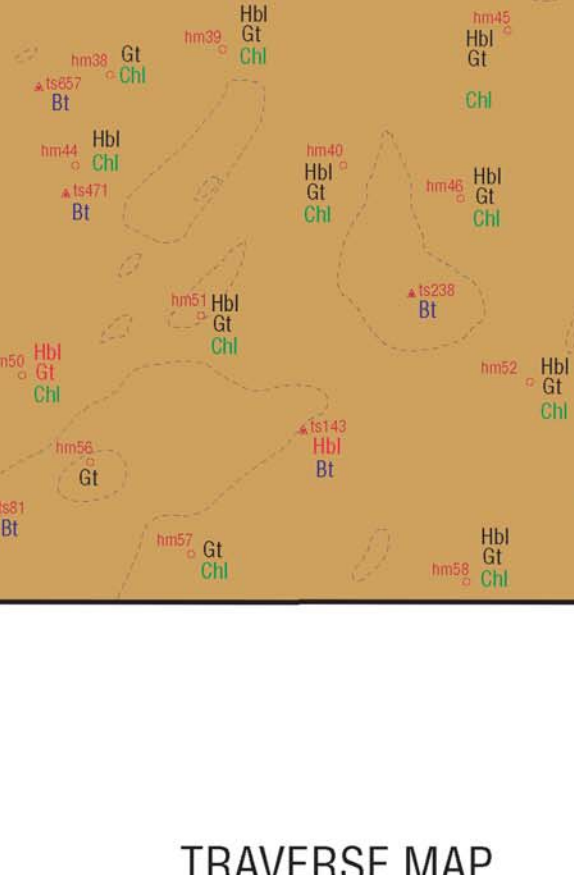
MAP SHOWING ELEMENTS OF METAMORPHIC ZONES

Metamorphic minerals observed in stream sediment heavy mineral samples and thin sections shown on geologic map.
Heavy mineral sample site.
This section sample site.
Area of amphibolite facies metamorphism.
Area of granulite facies metamorphism.
Foliated metamorphic minerals observed in thin sections.
Primary igneous minerals observed in thin sections.
Progressive metamorphic minerals observed in stream sediment heavy mineral samples.
Metamorphic minerals observed in stream sediment heavy mineral samples thought to be contaminated by stream terrace deposits.



TRaverse MAP

Red lines show paths of field traverses made to collect geologic control.



This Open-File Map is preliminary. It has not been externally reviewed for conformity with the North Carolina Geological Survey Geologic Map Series editorial standards or with the North American Stratigraphic Code. Further revisions or corrections to this Open File map may occur prior to its release as a North Carolina Geological Survey map.

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MAP UNITS table with columns for Paleozoic (Pzmg), Brevard Zone (Bzsp, Bzgp), and Silurian (Sombg) units. Includes legends for Table Rock Plutonic Suite and Henderson Granitic Gneiss.

Table Rock Plutonic Suite table listing units like Sombg (Muscovite-Biotite Granitoid Gneiss) and Ezmq (Muscovite-quartz schist).

Table of Ashé Metamorphic Suite/Tallahas Falls Formation units like Zag (Metagraywacke) and Zagp (Schistose metagraywacke).

STREAM SEDIMENT HEAVY MINERAL ANALYSIS

Stream sediment heavy mineral analysis was conducted from November 2007 through January 2008 to aid geologic mapping, better define conditions of metamorphism, and inventory mineral resources.

Table of mineral abbreviations used in the analysis, including symbols for quartz, feldspar, and various mica species.

Table with columns for SAMPLE#, MAP UNITS, MAP REF#, % HM IN, and PERCENT HEAVY MINERALS IN SAMPLE.

Sample numbers correspond to stream sediment heavy mineral sample locations shown on geologic map. Percentages of heavy minerals in 10.0 kg stream sediment sample.

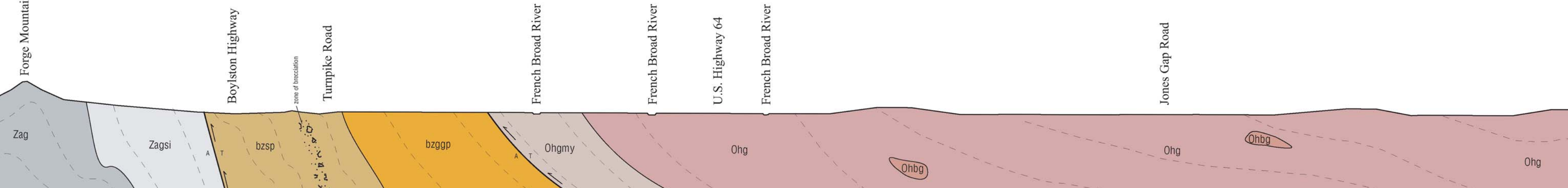
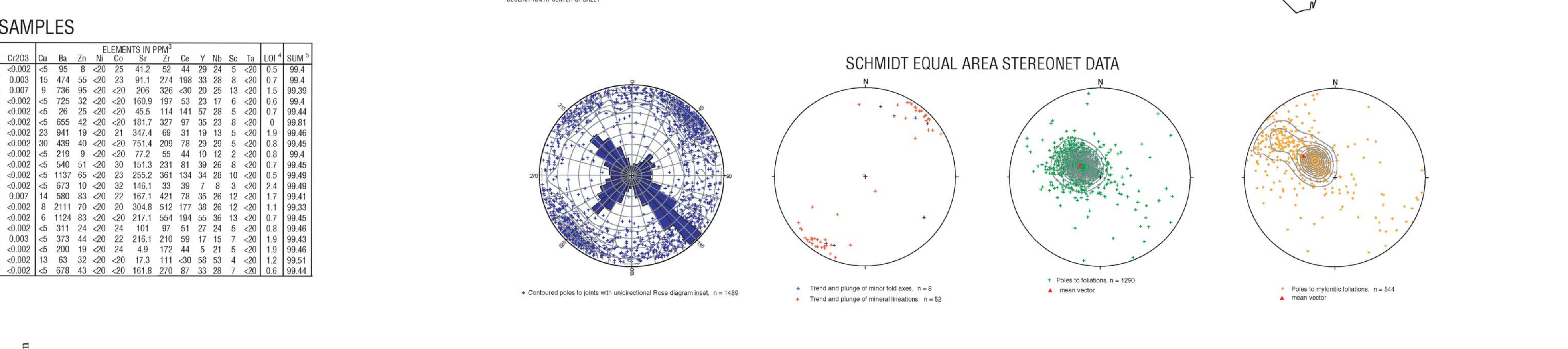
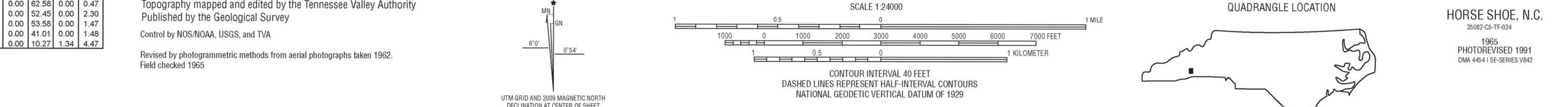
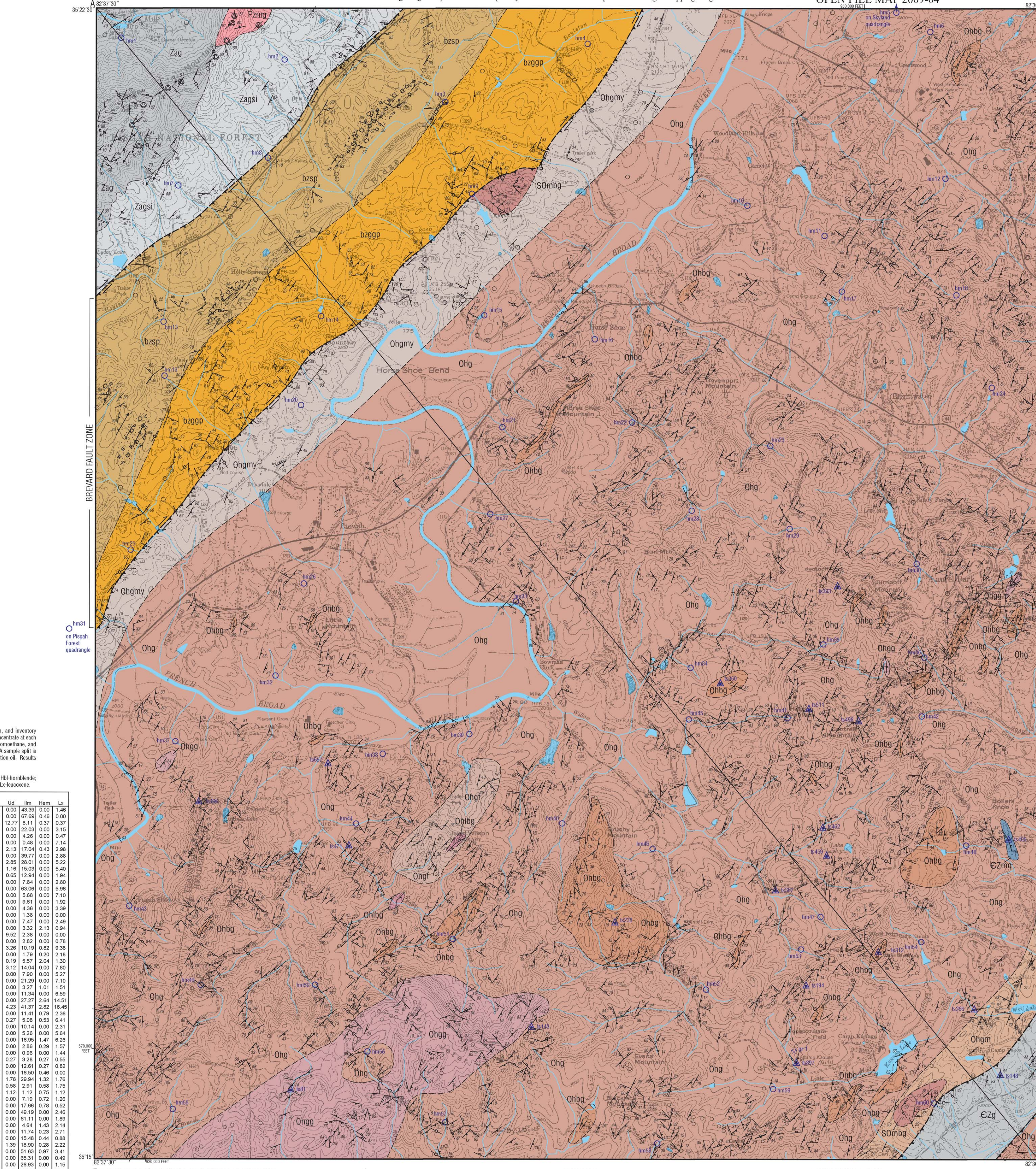
WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SAMPLES

Table showing ICP analysis data for selected samples, including element percentages like SiO2, Al2O3, and various trace elements.

Whole Rock Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP) analysis conducted by Accu Analytical Laboratories, Ltd. BSE F. Hastings St., Vancouver, BC.

Percentages are based upon weight of dried, crushed rock. *ppm - parts per million. **UG - loss on ignition in percent. ***SUM - Sum total in percent.

CROSS SECTION A-A'



Bedrock Geologic Map of the Horse Shoe 7.5-minute Quadrangle, North Carolina

By Bart L. Cattanach and Carl E. Merschat
Geology mapped from September to June 2009. Map preparation, digital cartography and editing by G. Nicholas Bozdog, Bart L. Cattanach and Carl E. Merschat. 2009