The petrology and structure of the country around Julianehaab, South-West Greenland

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THE

PETROLOGY AND STRUCTURE

OF

THE COUNTRY AROUND JULIANEHAAB,

SOUTH-WEST GREENLAND.

by

Robert William Nesbitt, B.Sc., F.G.S.

A thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Durham.

VOLUME TWO.

ILLUSTRATIONS
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Junction between two Kuanitic dykes, (the contact is parallel to the shaft of the hammer), the younger dyke is on the right of the photograph. The acid vein, cutting both dykes is fairly straight in the older but shows ptygmatic folding in the younger, north of Iterdlak.

Fig. 5.11.

Pseudo-agmatites, exhibiting the rounded surfaces (cauliflower structures) of the basic rock, which is lying in the Sanerutian Granite. Note the dyke-like form of the body. South-east part of Karrarmiut. (Photo. from colour).
Fig. 5.12.

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Fig. 5.13.
Fig. 5.12.

Pseudo-agmatites on the north-east coast of Karrarmiut
These are more massive than those illustrated in
Fig. 5.11.

Fig. 5.13.

Classification used in naming the alkali dykes.
Names in brackets are those used by Ussing(1912)
and have been placed alongside their compositional
equivalents, as used by the present writer. The
undersaturated types have not been differentiated, so
as not to complicate the system of classification.
(Compiled mainly after Johannsen and Hatch and Wells)
SKOVFJORD

Fig. 5.14.

Fig. 5.15.

microsyenite

trachyte

130° fault.

5m 15m 25m metres.
Fig. 5.14.
Nepheline microsyenite dyke. Both nepheline and alkali feldspar phenocrysts are developed. North-east coast of Eqalugkat Alanguat;

Fig. 5.15.
Field sketch of a trachyte-microsyenite dyke intersection, south coast of Skovfjord. (10/008948).
Fig. 5.16.

Fig. 5.17.
Fig. 5.16.

Field sketch of the Piletrae Sφ (= Pile Sφ) region, (10/030885), to show the relationship of the alkaline dykes to the fault zones.

Fig. 5.17.

Chilled trachyte inclusions within a trachyte dyke, Eqalugkat, (10/086895).
Fig. 5.18.
Sketch map of the Julianehaab Peninsula and the surrounding districts, to show the relationship of the alkaline dykes (shown as thin straight lines) to the Igaliko and Ilimaussaq batholiths.

Fig. 5.19.
View of the hill slopes on the western side of Taserssuaq, (from Sarqarssuaq) showing the sill at about 180 metres. The sketch below, shows the full development of the sill in these slopes, as well as the relationship of the intrusion to the low angled fault (extreme right of the diagram).
Fig. 5.20.

Profiles across the sill.

a: East of Tasrussuaq.
b: High ground west of Taserssuaq.
c: West of Taserssuaq, from about (10/010855) in the north, to Munkebugt, in the south.
d: E – W section across Taserssuaq.
Fig. 5.21.
Small scale banding in the sill, south of Nunarssuatsiaup Iterdla, about (10/060890).
Fig. 5.22.
Fig. 5.22.

Spheroidal weathering of an olivine dolerite dyke, (typical "brown" dyke using the terminology of Wegmann). In part, the dyke is reduced to a sandy gravel.

Fig. 5.23.

Large weathering gap of an olivine dolerite dyke, (starting at the bottom right of the photograph and moving toward the lake in the central part of the illustration). The large lake is Tasersssuaq and the township of Julianehaab can be seen to the right of it, situated between the lake and the fjord.
Fig. 5.24.
Bayonet injection of a thin dolerite dyke, north of Iterdlak, c.f. Fig. 5.6.

Fig. 5.25.
Small scale layering in an olivine dolerite dyke, south end of Karrarmiut.
Fig. 5.26.
Sketch map of the island of Mato, to show the relationship of several dolerite dykes.

Fig. 5.27.
Sketch map of the area around Taserssuaq and Julianehaab, to show the age relationships of some of the dolerite dykes. (Note the rapid termination of the large W.N.W. -E.S.E. dyke on the east coast.)
Fig. 6.1.
Mymekite development in microcline (specimen 43069), which shows two types of perthite, the coarse vein perthite and the finer which may be string or film perthite. Crossed nicols x40.

Fig. 6.2.
Mymekite development with plagioclase twinning in the replacement plagioclase. Specimen 42972, crossed nicols x 40.
Fig. 6.3.
Vein perthite in microcline, specimen 42888. 
Crossed nicols x 40.

Fig. 6.4.
Intergrowth of quartz and microcline (the twinning of microcline cannot be seen in this position). Specimen 42888, crossed nicols x 80.
**Fig. 6.5.**
Plagioclase inclusions in microcline, with an albitic rim formed around most of the inclusions. Specimen 42861, crossed nicols x 90.

**Fig. 6.6.**
Drawings to show the mineral relationships in the granites.
(a): Microcline phenocrysts (porphyroblasts) against a plagioclase grain, with an irregular margin developed. Within the microcline are smaller grains of the same mineral but in different orientations.
(b): Contact of a microcline and a plagioclase with an irregular boundary.
(c): Quartz in contact with two microclines (M and M') Microcline inclusions within the quartz are in optical continuity with the nearest large potash feldspar;
Fig. 6.7.
Euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts with conformable zones of alteration. Porphyritic Aplitic Granite, specimen 42062, crossed nicols x 40.

Fig. 6.8.
Part of a plagioclase phenocryst (see Fig. 6.9 a) with two or perhaps three concentric alteration zones. Specimen 43041, Porphyritic Aplitic Granite, crossed nicols x 60.
Fig. 6.9.

Fig. 6.10.
Fig. 6.9.

(a): Drawing of a plagioclase with a mantle of microcline and albitic feldspar (N.P.). The conformity of the alteration bands to the shape of the grain is brought out by the drawing, c.f. Fig. 6.8.

(b): Drawing of a plagioclase grain with a microcline mantle. The irregular shape of the plagioclase core is typical.

Fig. 6.10.

Plagioclase phenocryst with at least three conformable zones of alteration. Porphyritic Aplitic Granite, 43062, crossed nicols x 40.
Fig. 6.11.

Euhedral microcline with concentric zones of alteration.

Crossed nicols × 60.

Fig. 6.12.

Euhedral microcline with concentric zones of alteration.

Crossed nicols × 50.
Fig. 6.13.  
Microcline phenocryst with a zone of quartz inclusions conformable to the grain boundaries. Porphyritic Aplitic Granite, 43062. Crossed nicols x 50.

Fig. 6.14.  
Twinned microcline phenocryst with "herring-bone" effect produced by perthite lamellae. Specimen 43041, crossed nicols x 75.
Fig. 6.15.

Fig. 6.10.
Fig. 6.15.

Drawings of plagioclase-microcline relationships; specimen 43051.
(a): Plagioclase grain mantled by microcline(M).
(b): Detail of the contact between the two minerals drawn from the same grain.

Fig. 6.16.

Photomicrograph of the grain figured in Fig. 6.15. Crossed nicols x 40.
Fig. 6.17.

Fig. 6.18.
Fig. 6.17.
Photomicrograph of the contact between the plagioclase core and microcline mantle of a composite grain.
Specimen 43041. Epidote granules can be seen within the plagioclase, which is at extinction.
Crossed nicols x 200.

Fig. 6.18.
Typical sphene(titanite) developed in the Euhedral Phenocryst Granite, specimen 43064.
Plane polarised light x 50.
Fig. 7.1.

Hornblende in the amphibolitic facies of the gneiss band. Magnetite(?) granules in euhedral form lie within the grain. The general texture of the biotites is parallel to the length of the hornblende, but the figure shows some which are wrapped around the larger grain.
Specimen 43004, plane polarised light x 45.

Fig. 7.2.

Photomicrograph showing the general texture of the banded amphibolitic gneiss. Specimen 43087 x 40.
Fig. 7.3.
General texture of an acid vein within the gneiss band. Specimen 23497, crossed nicols about x 40.

Fig. 7.4.
Photomicrograph showing the contact of a vein against gneiss. Note the development of a larger amphibole in the vein. Specimen 43001, plane polarised light x 50.
Fig. 7.5.

Optical data on amphiboles and biotites from the gneiss band.

A: Plot of nZ' against nY for all amphiboles measured.

B: Plot of nZ' against nY for measurements quoted in the text. Solid dots are amphiboles from the amphibolitic gneiss.

C: Plot of nZ' amphibole against nZ' biotite.
Fig. 7.6.
Fig. 7.6.

Optical data on amphiboles from the gneiss band.

A: Plot of $nZ'$ against extinction.

B: Plot of extinction against optic axial angle.
   For all amphiboles measured from the gneiss.

C: Plot of $nZ'$ against extinction.

D: Plot of extinction against optic axial angle.

Solid dots are amphiboles from amphibolitic gneiss and open circles are specimens from more leucocratic gneiss which are quoted in the text.
Fig. 7.7.
Fig. 7.7.

Plot of $nZ'$ for amphiboles from the gneiss band, relative to their position in the band.

(a): Specimen 43021, 43022 and 43023 (north, centre and south respectively).

(b): Specimen 43027, 43028 and 43029.

(c): Specimen 43004, 43002 and 43001.

Fig. (d - f) are plots of $nZ'$ from the northern margin along the length of the band (d) from the centre (e) and from the southern margin (f).
Fig. 7.8.

(a): plot of the total alkalis against the position of the gneiss specimen across the strike (from the north and south margins and centre.)

(b): plot of $\% Na_2O$ against $\% K_2O$. (Note the separation of the amphibolitic gneiss hornblendes from the remainder of the specimens. The isolated point mid-way between the two dotted lines, is a sample from an acid vein within the gneiss band.)
Fig. 7.9.
Fig. 7.9.

Plot of $K_2O - Na_2O - CaO$ for gneiss band specimens.
Fig. 8.1.
Photomicrograph to show the clearing of the opaque inclusions about the reaction, olivine gabbro. Specimen 23373, plane polarised light x 50.

Fig. 8.2.
Apatite inclusions within the plagioclase, olivine gabbro, specimen 23373. Plane polarised light x 200.
Fig. 8.3.
Mantle of clino.pyroxene grains about a hypersthene.
Norite, specimen 23834, crossed nicols x 50.

Fig. 8.4.
Small patch of hypersthene left in the amphibole pseudomorph after hypersthene. Note the veins of uralitic amphibole penetrate into the adjacent plagioclase (in extinction). Norite, specimen 42960. Crossed nicols x 100.
Fig. 8.5.

Fig. 8.6.
Fig. 8.5.

A: Proposed order of crystallisation for the gabbro-norite mass on the Julianehaab Peninsula.

B: Proposed crystallisation sequences for other masses, (mainly after Wager and Deer, 1939; Hall 1932; and Hess 1941).

Abb. E = clinopyroxene exsolving from orthopyroxene

P = pigeonitic clinopyroxene exsolving from orthopyroxene.

Fig. 8.6.

Photomicrograph to show the unusual extinction of tremolitic amphiboles, developed within the amphibolites around the gabbro-norite mass.

Specimen 23833, crossed nivols x 80.
Fig. 9.1.

Corroded plagioclase phenocryst in dyke-like amphibolitic horizon, of Kuanitic(?) age.
Specimen 23337, crossed nicols x 40.

Fig. 9.2.

Sheaves of interlocking biotite, developed in the amphibolitic bands. Specimen 23337, plane polarised light x 80.
Fig. 9.3.

Fig. 9.4.
Fig. 9.3.

Drawings of plagioclase in specimen 43038.

(a) Plagioclase with "skeleton" zoning and figured below. Note the fracture across the grain, infilled with plagioclase of a different orientation and the sealing off of the fracture by later albite deposited around the margin of the grain.

(b) Corroded plagioclase. The twinning ceases before the margin, which is later, albite plagioclase. Note also the microcline infilling the pits in the grain.

Fig. 9.4.

Part of the plagioclase figured in Fig. 9.3(a). The plagioclase infilling the fracture is indistinct but the associated quartz can be clearly seen. Crossed nicols x 40.
Fig. 9.5.
Drawings of plagioclase grains in specimen 43038 (Kuanitic dyke).
(c): Small grain showing corroded margins.
(d): Skeleton zoning in a plagioclase grain with corroded margins.

Fig. 9.6.
Photomicrograph of the plagioclase shown in Fig. 9.5.(d), at a slightly different orientation. Crossed nicols x 35.
Fig. 9.7.

Fig. 9.8.
Fig. 9.7.

Pseudomorph of microcline after plagioclase. In the upper left of the photograph, microcline can be seen between the albite twins of the plagioclase. Note the disintegration of the albite lamellae in the upper right of the photograph. Specimen 42851, crossed nicols x 35.

Fig. 9.8.

Rapakivi feldspar with a perthitic microcline core and an albite mantle. The whole grain has euhedral outlines. The perthite lamellae are in the same optical orientation as the albite mantle. Small quartz blebs can be seen in the albite (upper centre of the photograph) Specimen 23376, crossed nicols x 30.
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Fig. 9.9.

Fig. 9.10.
Fig. 9.9.

Classification used in naming the alkali dykes (repeat of Fig. 5.13. - see this diagram for further description)

Fig. 9.10.

Photomicrograph to show the general trachytic texture developed within some alkaline dykes and also the rim of sodic pyroxene around the augitic pyroxene a feature typical of these dykes. Specimen 23496, ordinary light x 200.
Fig. 9.11.
Plagioclase phenocryst in trachyte dyke.
Specimen 43039, crossed nicols x 125.

Fig. 9.12.
Zoned nepheline phenocrysts in nepheline microsyenite, specimen 43045, plane polarised light, x 50.
Fig. 9.13.
Photomicrograph to show the development of opaque needles at right angles to the phenocryst on a porphyritic trachyandesite dyke, specimen 23409. Plane polarised light x 70.

Fig. 9.14.
General texture of a camptonite sill (specimen 23804). The photograph shows an unusually large pyroxene core mantled by a barkevikitic amphibole. Plane polarised light. x 120.
Fig. 9.15.

Fig. 9.16.
Fig. 9.15.

Typical ophitic texture developed within the olivine dolerite dykes. Specimen 23333, plane polarised light x 40.

Fig. 9.16.

Photomicrograph to show the inclusions of olivine (showing abundant exsolved magnetite) within the later pyroxene. Plane polarised light x 40.
Fig. 9.17.
Alteration products of olivine in a dolerite dyke, specimen 23310. Plane polarised light x 50.

Fig. 9.18.
Large plate of pyroxene showing a sharp junction between two zones. Specimen 23893, dolerite dyke, crossed nicols x 40.
Fig. 9.19.
Grain of ilmenite showing a type of skeleton growth. Olivine dolerite, plane polarised light x 35.
Fig. 10.1.

Fig. 10.2.
Fig. 10.1.
Polymorphic forms of potash, showing optical classification. (after Spencer 1937 and Chaisson 1950.)

Fig. 10.2.
Stereograms illustrating the optical orientations of the orthoclase family (A) and microcline (B). Also shown is the orientation of high sanidine. In monoclinic crystals, \( \alpha \) axis emerges on the (010) cleavage trace and in triclinic microcline (maximum microcline) this axis is 19° away from the cleavage trace. Thus a series of stereograms between sanidine and max. microcline would show the progressive shift of this axis (after Chaisson 1950).
Fig. 10.3.

Fig. 10.5.
Fig. 10.3.
Diagram to show the intermediate stages between sanidine (disordered) and microcline (ordered),
(after Goldsmith and Laves 1954a).

Fig. 10.5.
Diagram to show the intersection of the feldspar solidus with the solvus (after Yoder et al. 1957).
This shows that at 5,000 bars it is possible to have two alkali feldspars crystallising simultaneously.
Fig. 10.4.

Compendium of phase diagrams, (after Laves 1952)
Fig. 10.6.

Fig. 10.7.
Fig. 10.6.

Spacing of the (201) planes in a series of alkali feldspars from Or_{100} to Or_0 (after Bowen and Tuttle 1950). These feldspars are all high temperature types.

Fig 10.7.

Diagram to show the location of the symmetry change between monoclinic sanidine, with straight extinction and triclinic albite (oblique extinction). The figure shows that the change is largely a function of temperature. (after Laves 1952).
Fig. 10.8.

Fig. 10.9.
Fig. 10.8.
Phase diagram by Laves (1952,) for the Or - Ab system at normal pressure. Note the position of analbite and the deflection of the Barbierite - Analbite line so that all albites are suggested to be triclinic.

Fig. 10.9.
Curves representing determinations of the alkali feldspar solvus.
A: After Bowen and Tuttle (1950)
B: After Bowen and Tuttle (unpublished data)
C: After Smith and MacKenzie (1958), the dotted line being inferred.
The figure is after Smith and MacKenzie (1958).
VERY SLOW COOLING
(STABLE DIAGRAM)

Fig. 10.10.

Fig. 10.11.
Fig. 10.10.
The phase diagram of Laves (1952) reproduced by Rao (1959). Note the position of analbite (c.f. Fig. 10.8.)

Fig. 10.11.
The phase diagram for the alkali feldspars proposed by Rao (1959). Note the position of analbite. The curve ADEB is the order-disorder boundary, CDEF the solvus for microcline and albite. DHKE the solvus for disordered feldspars.
Fig. 10.12.

Fig. 10.13.
Fig. 10.12.
Block diagram to demonstrate the relationship of Pericline and Albite twin lamellae.

Fig. 10.13.
Block diagram to show the optical orientations of microcline.
Fig. 10.14.

Fig. 10.16.
Fig. 10.14.
Optic axial angle $2V_x$, plotted against the chemical composition of the microclines used in the present study. The composition of 23409 was obtained using X-ray methods. (The diagram is after Emeleus and Smith, 1960, modified after Tuttle 1950).

Fig. 10.16.
Results of chemical analysis of ten microclines (recalculated to % Or.) against % Or. determined using X-ray techniques.
Fig. 10.15.
Determinative curves for the determination of \% Or. using the difference between 2\theta(201) of the feldspar and the 2\theta(101) of KBrO$_3$. High Sanidine - High Albite and Microcline are after Orville (1957 and 1960), Low Albite, after Smith (1956).
Fig. 10.17.
Fig. 10.17.

Determinative curve for the determination of the % Or. by the X-ray method, compiled by using the analyses of the ten Greenland microclines. This line agrees very closely with that suggested by Orville (1960).
Fig. 10.18.

Typical X-ray diffraction chart for microcline (42896) in the natural state. (Cu. radiation).
Fig. 10.19a.

Fig. 10.19b.
Fig. 10.19a.

Homogenisation results for specimens 42888P and 42896 from 0 to 20 hrs. at 1050°C.

Fig. 10.19b.

Homogenisation rates for specimens 42888P and 42896, from 0 to 400 hrs. at 1050°C.

The homogenisation is measured by the change in $2\theta$ D value = $2\theta(201)$ feldspar - $2\theta(101)$ KBrO₃.
Fig. 10.20.

Fig. 10.21.
Fig. 10.20.

Homogenisation rates obtained by Ernst (1960) for
(a): cryptoperthite + plagioclase phenocrysts.
(b): cryptoperthite
(c): alkali feldspar + plagioclase = coarse perthite.

Note the rapid homogenisation obtained within a few
heating at 1050°C.

Fig. 10.21.

Relation between rate of cooling and triclinicity
after Goldsmith and Laves (1954a).
Fig. 10.22.

Fig. 10.23.
Fig. 10.22.

Linear plot of $2\theta(1\bar{3}1) - 2\theta(131)$ against triclinicity. This shows the broad difference between the Sanerutian Granites (dots) and the Ketilidian Granites and gneiss.

Fig. 10.23.

Changes in triclinicity and $2\theta(1\bar{3}0) - 2\theta(130)$ against time for specimens 42888P and 42896. The upper graphs are for triclinicity. (compiled from Table 10.16.)
Fig. 10.24.b.

Fig. 10.24.a
Fig. 10.24.

Graphs to show % Or. plotted against triclinicity before and after homogenisation. (a): before homogenisation.
Fig. 10.25.

(a): Plot of the composition of ten microclines against the difference in triclinicity before and after homogenisation. This shows that as the % of Ab. increases so does the difference in triclinicity between the natural and homogenised specimen.

(b): Plot of the shift of triclinicity on homogenisation against the shift in D 2θ on homogenisation. The diagram shows that the increase in shift of D 2θ (which indicates the incoming of the albite molecule), is matched by an increase in the shift in triclinicity. Thus, the greater the increase in albite taken into the feldspar the greater the decrease in triclinicity.
Fig. 10.26.

(a): Estimated temperature of crystallisation triclinicity in the natural specimens. Note the clustering together of the Sanerutian granite microclines.

(b): Estimated temperature of crystallisation against triclinicity of homogenised specimens. Note that the estimated crystallisation temperature increases as the triclinicity decreases.

P. represents the phenocryst from 42838
Fig. 10.27.

X-ray diffraction chart obtained on specimen 23409, (a phenocryst from an alkaline dyke). The upper diagram is the trace obtained on the natural specimen and the lower, the trace after homogenisation.
Fig. 10.28.
Fig. 10.28.

X-ray diffraction chart obtained on specimen 23848 (a phenocryst from a hybrid dioritic gneiss). The lower trace is after homogenisation.
Fig. 10.29.

Fig. 10.31.
Fig. 10.29.
Diagram to show two solvii for the alkali feldspars (after Laves, 1952). The taller graph is for the monoclinic feldspars and the smaller for the triclinic.

Fig. 10.31.
Barth's diagram for the estimation of the temperature of crystallisation, where $k = \% \text{Ab.}$ in the alkali feldspar / $\% \text{Ab.}$ in the plagioclase feldspar.
Suggested phase diagram for the system Or - Ab. at normal pressure. Curve A. represents the solvus for the fully ordered microcline series. B. is the solvus for the sanidine - analbite series (partly after Smith and MacKenzie, 1958) and the line D - E is the order-disorder boundary, modified after Laves (1952). The solvus F - K - G is that suggested by Bowen and Tuttle (1950).
Fig. 10.32.

Fig. 10.33.

TEMPERATURE °C
1000
800
600
400
200

TRACHY-ANDESITE
Dioritic Gneiss.
Sanerutian and Associated Granites.
Older Porphyritic Granites
Fig. 10.32.  
Diagram of the co-existing plagioclase - alkali feldspar phases in the representative granites, alkaline dyke and dioritic gneiss.

Fig. 10.33.  
Diagram to show the estimated temperatures for the granite types, the alkaline dyke and the dioritic gneiss, using the Barth (1956) method. These temperatures represent the last temperature of crystallisation.
Fig. 11.1.

Fig. 11.2.
Fig. 11.1.

Modal analysis results on over 40 granitic rocks. The dotted line represents the spread obtained when ten thin sections from the same rock were point counted. The values are plotted on a quartz-plagioclase-microcline diagram after these minerals have been totalled to 100%.

Fig. 11.2.

Modal analysis results on ten thin sections from rock 42838. The open circle represents the average of the values obtained and the dotted lines, the granodiorite-quartz monzonite-granite fields.
Fig. 11.3.

Fig. 11.4.
Fig. 11.3.
Modal analysis results on ten thin sections from the fine grained Sanerutian Granite (specimen 23832), the circle represents the average of the values.

Fig. 11.4.
Modal analysis results on 13 thin sections of the G 1. granite, recalculated from the data in Fairbairn et al. (1950).
Fig. 11.5.

Fig. 11.6.
Fig. 11.5.
Modal analysis of one thin section (42888) carried out by several student operators.

Fig. 11.6.
Results obtained by a combined modal analysis technique on thin section and rock slab (42888). Open circle represents the average of the values obtained.
Fig. 11.7.

Fig. 11.8.
Fig. 11.7.
Modal analysis results on Sanerutian Granites (= open circle), Porphyritic Aplitic Granites (= A), Porphyritic Ketilidian Granites (= P.) and the microgranodiorite (= M.) These values are plotted on a mafic-total feldspar-quartz diagram.

Fig. 11.8.
Plot of modal analysis results of Sanerutian Granites (closed circles) and Porphyritic Granites of Ketilidian age (open circles) plotted on a quartz - Ab - Or. diagram. The values for the Ketilidian Granites were obtained by combined rock and thin section analysis. (For explanation of other symbols see text.).
Fig. 13.1.

Infrared absorption spectra for Gl Granite, microcline, oligoclase and quartz.
Fig. 13.1.
"GRANITES"

Sanerutian Aplitic Granite.
Porphyritic Aplitic Granite.
Euhedral Feldspar Phenocryst Gr.
Big Feldspar Phenocryst Gr.
Small Feldspar Phenocryst Gr.
Microgranodiorite.
Undifferentiated hornblende-biotite Gr.

OTHER ROCK TYPES

Gneiss Band
Amphibolitic facies of Gneiss Band.
Fine grained Dioritic Gneiss.
Amphibolitic xenoliths
Amphibolite
Gabbro-Norite
Diorite
Granodiorite Gneiss.

Faulted Syenite
Kuanitic dyke

Numerous veins of Sanerutian Granite in Diorite.
Scattered partial melt fine grained diorite press.

BRECCIA PIK
Strong alignment in xenoliths

Copper Mine, (abandoned).

GEOLOGY OF THE JULIANEHÅB DISTRICT.
DYKE AND SILL DISTRIBUTION
JULIANEHÅB DISTRICT.

- Dolerite
- Trachy-Andesites
- Trachytic Types
- Lamprophyric Sill
- Kuanitic Dykes

Dyke and Sill Thickness Not to Scale