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Carfeoniferous K...3 Sedimentary rocks Devono - Carboniferous Hm Volcanic a  
 sedimentary rocks BLAIR RIVER COMPLEX Helikion |>y • | Anorthosite, syenite  
 A more complex, albeit simplified, geologic map and tectono-stratigraphic terranes  
 in Cape Breton Island. Note that the Blair River Complex contains the Precambrian  
 Shield rocks shown in the map on page 28. wards the west, you're actually driving  
 down the subduction zone • the ancient 550-million-year-old subduction zone. The  
 rocks at the jimction of 312 and the Cabot Trail are vol? canic rocks. They must  
 have been erupted on the sea floor. Then you encounter a type of granite • they  
 call it granodi- orite • of the Indian Brook plutonic mass. And that granodi- orite was  
 intruded into the crust, but just below the volcanic HERALD'S GUNS Ltd. GEORGE  
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 625-3641 We've Been CHRYSLER Since 1926 rocks. You can actually see the  
 contact ex? posed at that road junction. Then as you go up onto the hills, you are  
 actually going deeper down into the crust. The whole thing has been tipped up on  
 end. And by the time we get across to the western edge of all those plutonic  
 magmat? ic masses • you're down to somewhere like 30 kilometers down in the  
 crust. And then you encounter some rocks which were once beach deposits, but  
 have been dragged down into the crust. (You keep saying "down," but actually  
 you've travelled up onto the Highlands • is that because it was down?) It was down.  
 And now everything has been brought back up to the surface. It's bounced back up  
 af? ter the subduction process stopped, after the ocean floor stopped going down  
 under? neath. And the rocks along the coast per? haps bounced up 5 kilometers.  
 But the rocks in the middle have bounced up 30 ki? lometers. They've rebounded  
 that much further. Because they had been dragged down a lot further. (So although  
 we're travelling up into the Highlands, we're going down....) Down into the crust.  
 We're going down to great depths • 30 kilometers, 20 miles down beneath the  
 surface of the earth. And the rocks that we see exposed there (at the surface, in the  
 centre of the Highlands) today are the kinds of rocks that are now forming 20 or 30  
 kilometers underneath the Philippine Islands or the Caribbean Islands today. Now, if  
 you go a little bit further, suddenly everj'hing changes. A major fault zone runs from  
 the Ingonish area, down through the central Highlands to Baddeck. And it continues  
 underneath yomiger rocks which have buried it, out towards the west. It's coming  
 out to shore near Port Hood. This line is a major fault zone. Two blocks of rock were  
 grinding past each other for many mil? lions of years, and have totally shattered  
 and pulverized the rock into a very, very fine-grained rock mass. Which is to? tally  
 unrecognizable today • you would never know what the original rock used to be.  
 We've mapped this trail of destruction up here from the middle of the Cape Breton  
 Highlands right on towards In- mm SALES-SERVICE-mTAlIAnON WELLS & PUMPS" •  
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