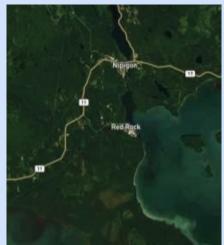
# Examination of Migmatites Near Nipigon Bay Area

#### Haley Marston and Sara Gibbs-Schnucker



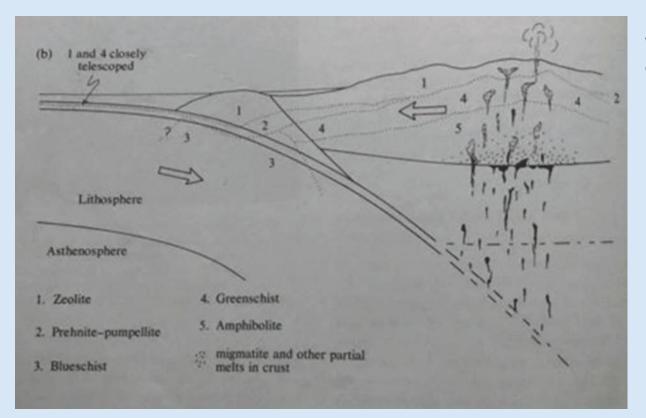




#### Background

- Occur on scales of high grade regional metamorphism.
- Contact metamorphism causes injections of granitic liquid into adjacent metamorphic rocks.
  - $\circ$   $\;$  This causes the borders of the granitic and metamorphic rocks to be gradual and indistinct
- The most likely for our samples, and the area, is regional metamorphism
- The black minerals are typically a type of amphibolite
- Over all migmatites are of felsic composition

#### Background cont.



Where migmatites often form due to regional metamorphism

#### Other examples



Heavily foliated migmatite

http://coloradoearthscience.blogspot.com/search?q=migmatite, Photo date Aug 2004, by S. Veatch

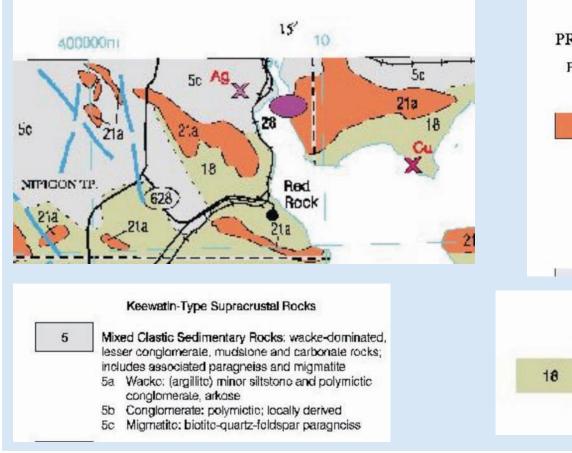


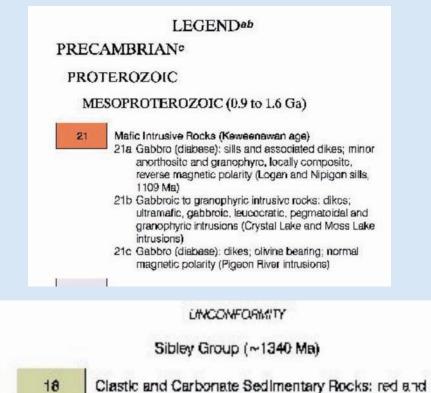
Lensoidal migmatite, consisting of garnet schist.

http://web.pdx.edu/~ruzickaa/migmatite-centralWA.jpg

# What are the differences between the two migmatites?

### Locality





Clastic and Carbonate Sedimentary Rocks: red and white sancistone, red shale; calcareous shale and mucistone; local dolostone and limestone

## Background on the "White" Migmatite

- The white migmatite is from the Keewatin Formation.
- Approximately 2.6 Ga
- Collected on the North Shore field trip
- 9/13/17

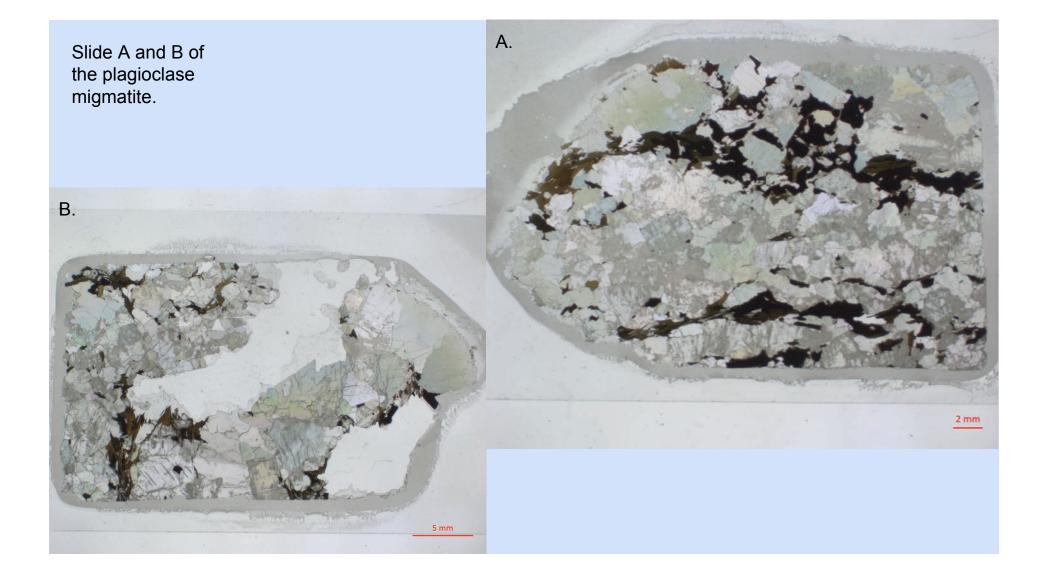
#### Background on the "pink" migmatite

From the Keewatin formation

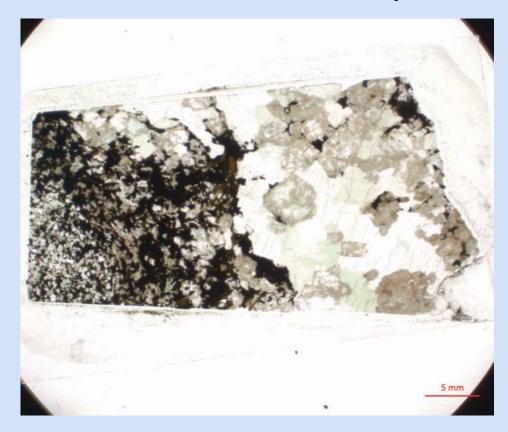
Approximately 2.6 Ga

Collected on the North Shore trip

9-13-17



#### Thin section slide for k-spar thin sections



#### Grain Size Distribution for plagioclase sample

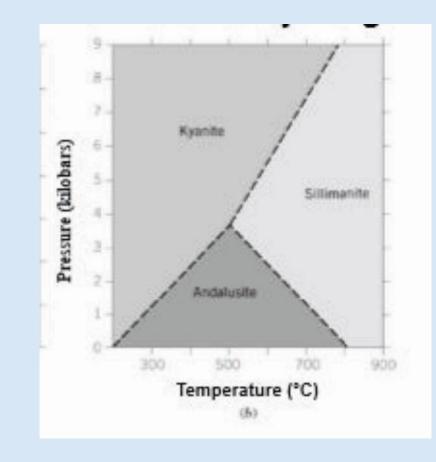
Measurement	Area	Perimeter	Length	Unit
Area	2.54349	7.61342	3.08406	mm
Area	8.47912	15.695	4.26398	mm
Area	2.40437	7.36133	2.3371	mm
Area	0.84526	3.63076	1.34999	mm
Area	2.33677	8.63861	2.94467	mm
Area	0.30393	2.61239	1.07528	mm
Area	0.90583	4.80474	1.76799	mm
Area	5.79191	16.1587	4.883	mm
Area	0.4202	2.95988	1.08927	mm
Area	1.80896	6.40576	2.31828	mm
Area	0.23903	1.96589	0.69765	mm
Area	1.71107	6.77667	2.57386	mm
Area	0.855	3.94797	1.26948	mm
Area	2.21726	6.69555	2.62709	mm
Area	0.96856	4.03749	1.4358	mm
Area	1.21192	5.23602	1.8792	mm
Area	1.27628	4.88942	1.69777	mm
Area	2.51902	8.61318	2.57868	mm
Area	4.24848	13.1265	3.51543	mm
Area	1.80625	7.56607	2.14753	mm
Area	5.06887	12.8686	4.24083	mm
Area	1.86304	5.91477	2.26327	mm
Area	3.97646	12.6883	3.42362	mm

Average area: 2.33918 mm Average length: 2.41147 mm Average Perimeter: 7.4003mm

#### Grain size distribution for potassium feldspar sample

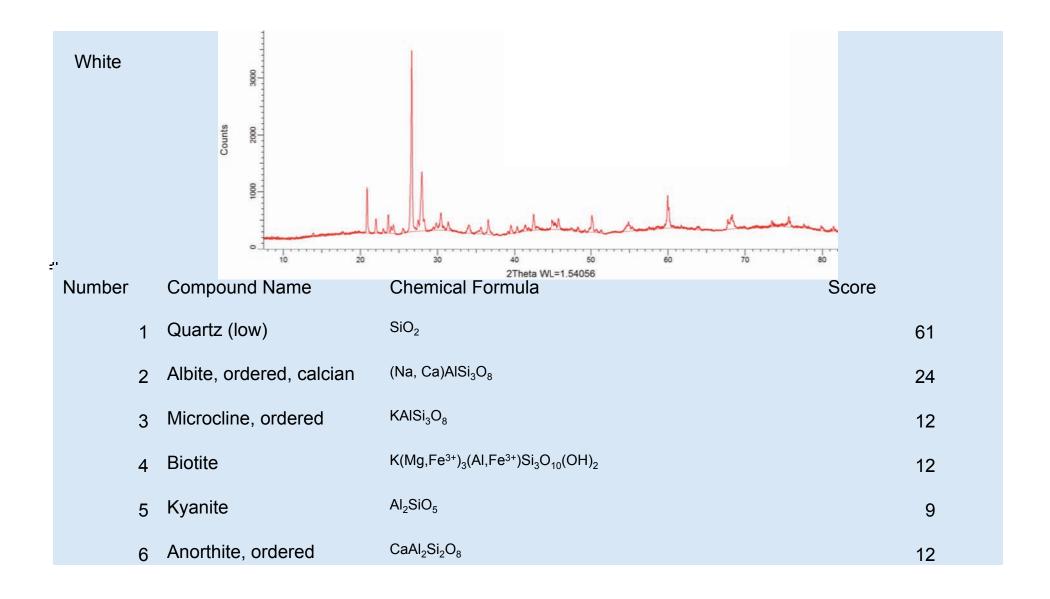
Area	16.363	15.303	5.129	mm
Area	1.679	4.998	1.744	mm
Area	0.750	3.651	1.416	mm
Area	2.474	6.481	2.729	mm
Area	6.550	9.643	3.185	mm
Area	7.696	10.389	3.936	mm
Area	3.756	8.117	3.246	mm
Area	7.561	10.945	3.619	mm
Area	3.441	7.436	2.615	mm
Area	10.199	13.493	4.765	mm
Area	8.865	12.474	4.446	mm
Area	9.724	14.303	4.903	mm
Area	6.509	12.042	4.361	mm
Area	6.877	11.821	4.322	mm
Area	7.043	13.123	5.575	mm
Area	13.211	16.210	5.154	mm
Area	11.327	14.314	5.659	mm
Area	3.565	7.407	2.584	mm
Area	2.102	6.059	2.507	mm
Area	7.010	10.286	3.588	mm
Area	5.062	11.942	3.573	mm
Area	17.817	18.355	6.329	mm

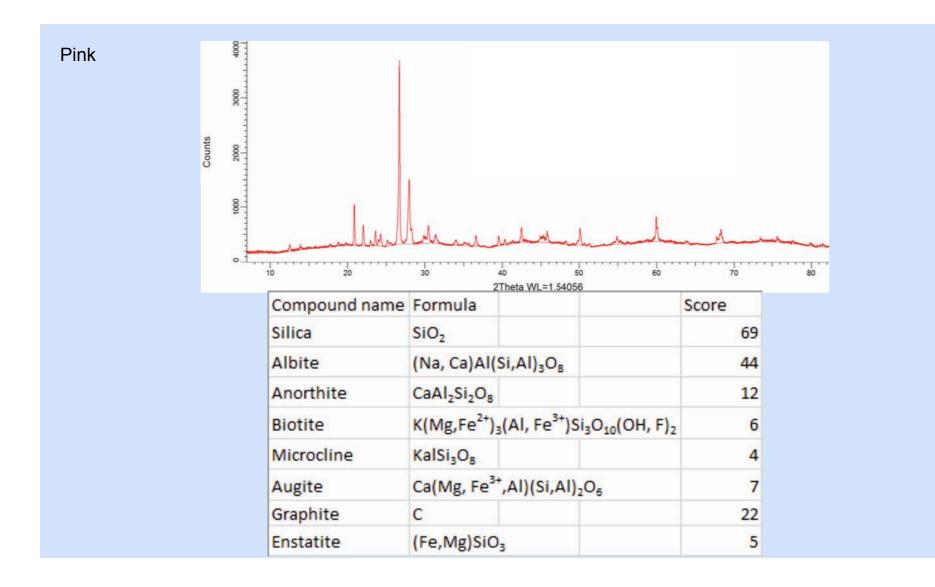
Average area: 5.6179 mm Average length: 3.2928 mm Average perimeter: 9.1899 mm

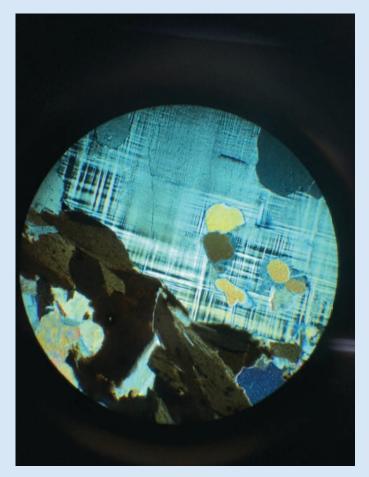


Kyanite's presence indicates that the migmatite was under great pressures, ranging from 4 to 8.5 kilobars, and temperatures about 400-700 degrees Celsius.

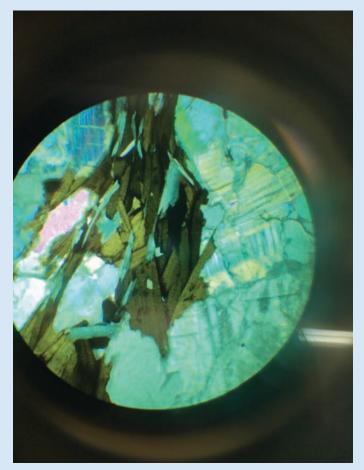
If Andalusite was present it would indicate that the rock had undergone contact metamorphism. Sillimanite indicates high temperature, 500 degrees celcius and up,regional metamorphism.



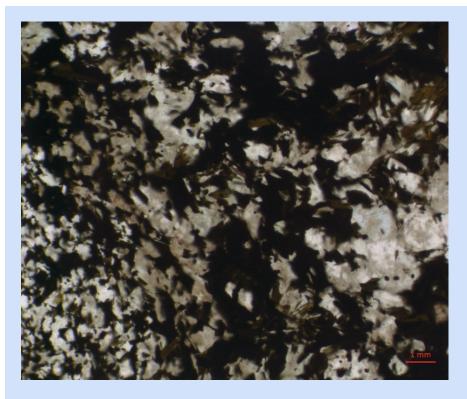




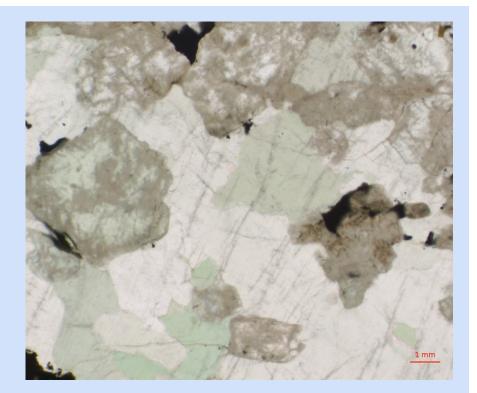
FOV: 5mm Slide A



FOV: 5mm Slide B



FOV: 5mm



FOV: 5mm

Microscope view of "pink" samples

#### Methods

- Thin Section
  - Rock Saw and Buehler Machine

#### For XRD and XRF:

- Puck and Ring Mill
- XRD Slides
- Compressor
- Power Circles



#### References

Best, Myron G., 1982, Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology, Pages 394, 434.

Castro, Antonio, et. al, July 2003, *The Spinite-Migmatite Complex of Sanabria, NW Iberian Massif, Spain.* Research Gate, Journal of Petrology.

Hacker, Bradley R., Part 2: Introduction to Metamorphosism, University of California: Santa Barbara.

Huang, Walter T., 1962, Petrology, Pages 407, 425-427.

Klein, C., 2002, Mineral Science: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., p. 499.

Santaguida, F., 2001, Precambrian Geology Compilation Series Thunder Bay Sheet: Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2664, 1:25,000.

Williams, Howel; Turner, Francis J.; Gilbert, Charles M.; 1954, *Petrography: An Introduction to the Study of Rocks in Thin Sections*, First and Second Editions, Pages 165, 183,184.

Digimizer, 2005, MedCalc Software www.digimizer.com