

Gravity in central Nova Scotia south from the Liscomb Complex

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Over 600 gravity measurements have been made in central Nova Scotia south from the West River St. Mary's Fault to the coast between longitudes 62°30'W and 63°W. This area encompasses the Liscomb Complex, the Beaver Dam granite, and the eastern half of the Musquodoboit Batholith. Along line (roads and trails) stations are typically 1 km apart, but the lines themselves are often several kilometres apart. The increased data density allows resolution of features not seen in earlier gravity surveys of the area.

Two general comments apply: (1) Bouguer gravity lows coincide with mapped granite outcrop, and (2) elongate Bouguer gravity highs coincide with the Halifax slates. Starting from the north, the Liscomb Complex is represented by an extensive 5 mGal low joining the Moose Lake and Long John Lake monzogranites.

There is no gravity expression of the Ten Mile Lake or Bog Island Lake gabbros/diatremes. To a large extent, gravity contours are perpendicular to mapped geological con-

tacts. The Beaver Dam granite also causes a 5 mGal low separate from that due to the Musquodoboit Batholith. The gravity anomaly of the latter is in agreement with previous

results although more detail is apparent. Preliminary modelling suggests that the contact between the granite and the Meguma is dipping moderately (-45°) for the first 2 or 3 km.