

blage consisting of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, which were intruded by abundant, syn- and post-deformation Paleoproterozoic intrusive suites.

Detailed bedrock mapping has further constrained the tectonostratigraphy of the Aillik Group. The Aillik Group comprises polydeformed, upper-greenschist to lower-amphibolite facies, bimodal volcanic rocks and sedimentary lithologies and hosts abundant base-metal and uraniferous showings. Aillik Group stratigraphy is complicated by lithological units that are not laterally continuous and locally complex structures causing stratigraphic repetition.

New geochronological data from this project indicates that felsic volcanism in the Aillik Group was longer lived than previously recognized. New U-Pb zircon data indicate that felsic volcanism occurred as early as ca. 1883 Ma. This suggests that the Aillik Group records felsic volcanism for at least 18 Ma to possibly as long as 35 Ma (incorporating the errors). New geochemical data for the Aillik Group illustrate a continuum from active-arc to back-arc/arc rift volcanic settings. These new data need to be accommodated in a refined tectonic model for the formation of the Aillik domain and Makkovik Province as a whole.

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## New insights into the evolution of the Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Aillik Group and implications for the tectonic evolution of the Makkovik Province

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Regional bedrock mapping in the Aillik domain of the Makkovik Province, Labrador, has further defined the lithological units that occur within this domain. The Aillik domain largely comprises the Paleoproterozoic Aillik Group (previously termed the Upper Aillik Group), a supracrustal assem-