

EASTMAIN GEOTOURISTIC MAP



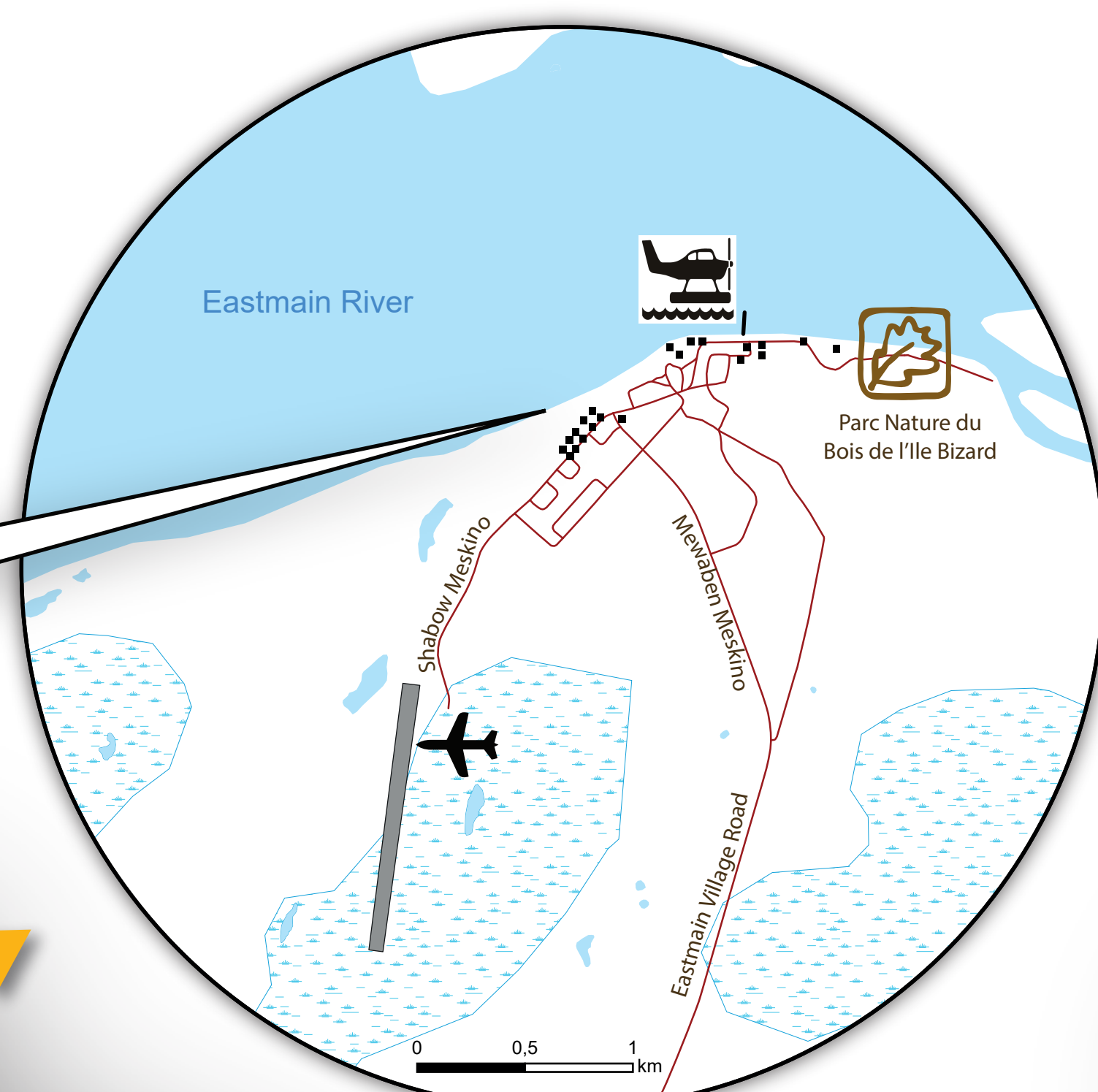
ABOUT EASTMAIN...

Eastmain, «Wápanútâw» in Cree, mean «Land east of James Bay».

Eastmain is located on the east coast of James Bay, on the south shore of the Eastmain River. The Eastmain Cree town has a population of 701 people and an area of 158 km² (app.). The community area is about 489.5 km².

Eastmain got its name in 1730 by the local Hudson Bay trading post that had become the company's trading headquarters for the east coast of James Bay and Hudson Bay. The town was originally located on the north shore of the Eastmain River, but in 1762, Eastmain was relocated to the south shore because it provided easier access to the town from the James Bay.
(<http://www.eastmain.ca/>)

Cree Nation of Eastmain
904, Mewaben
Eastmain, Quebec
J0M 1W0

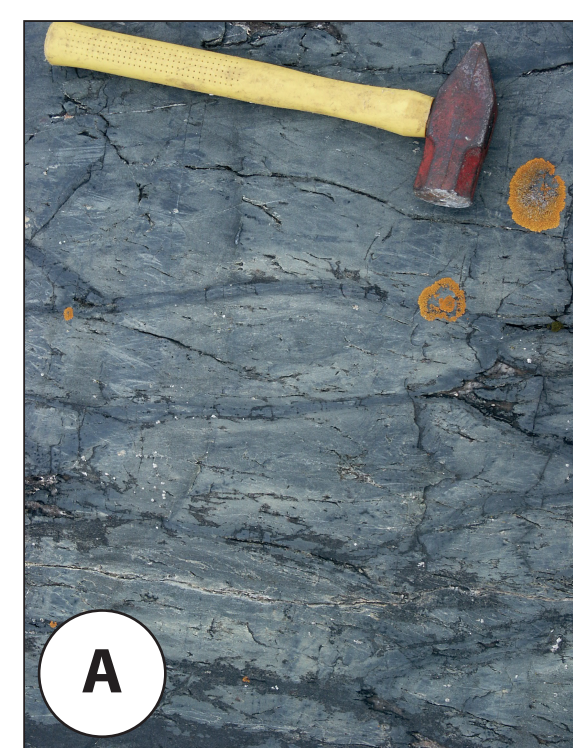
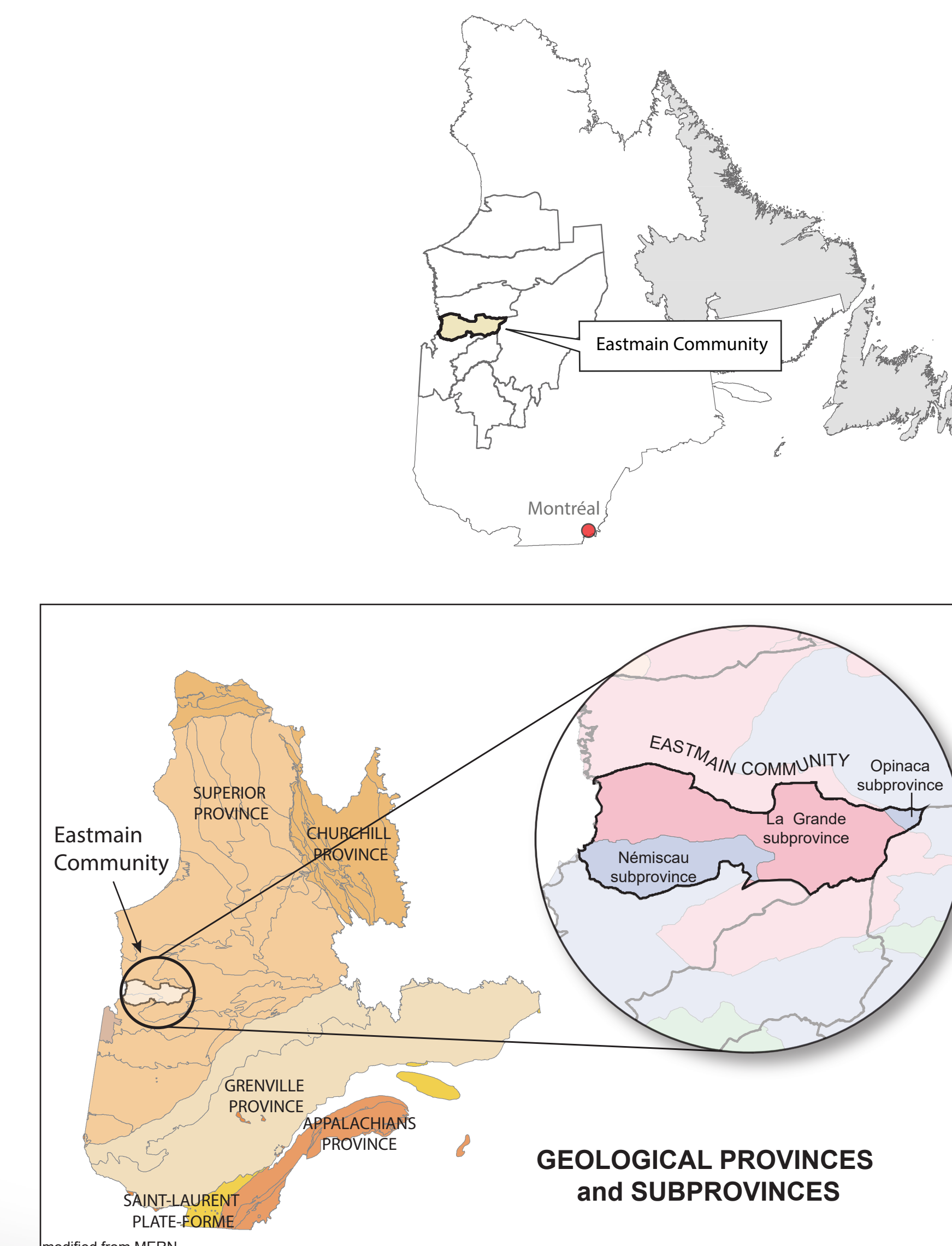


GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

The Eastmain land, is part of the Canadian Shield and lies within the Archean Superior geological Province. The Superior Province comprises four geological subprovinces, from North to South: La Grande, Opinaca, Némiscau and Opatica. These subprovinces are mainly composed by volcano-plutonic or metasedimentary groups.

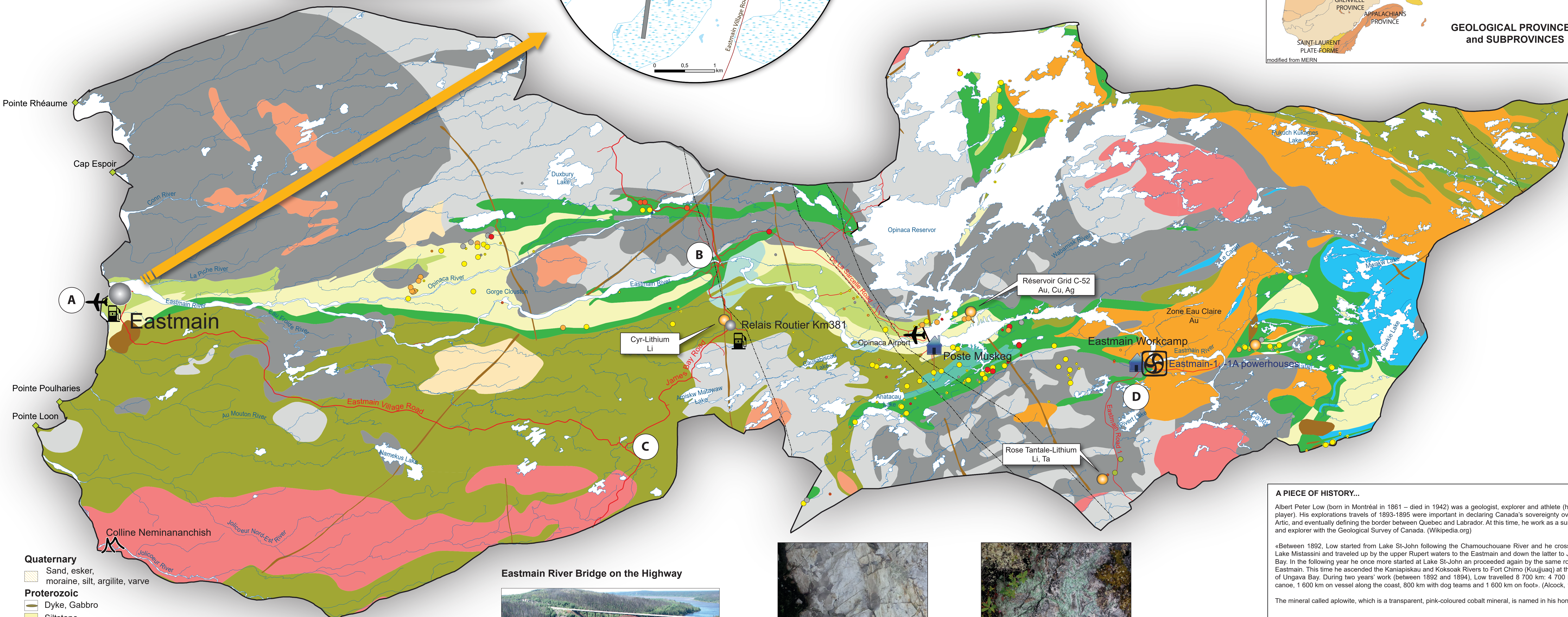
The Eastmain land comprised the La Grande, the Némiscau and a small part of the Opinaca subprovinces. The La Grande subprovince, is composed by volcano-plutonic rocks such as tonalite, diorite, granodiorite and granite which have intruded the volcanosedimentary sequences of the Group of Eastmain. Several ultramafic to felsic intrusions and some Proterozoic gabbroic dikes and quartz-arenite basin are also present. The Opinaca and Némiscau subprovinces, younger than the previous, are mainly composed by metasedimentary rocks such as paragneiss (Roule, 2006).

In the area, principals mineralizations/deposits can be especially founded are gold lode, volcanogenic massive sulphides, porphyry-type Cu-Au±Ag and LCT (lithium-Cesium-Tantalum) type pegmatites deposit.



PILLOW LAVA
A pillow lavas is a lava that has solidified underwater eruption and is characterized by pillow-shaped masses. Pillow lava forms when hot lava is suddenly exposed to cold water, forming a sacklike membrane that is filled with additional cooling and solidifying lava.
(www.dictionary.com)

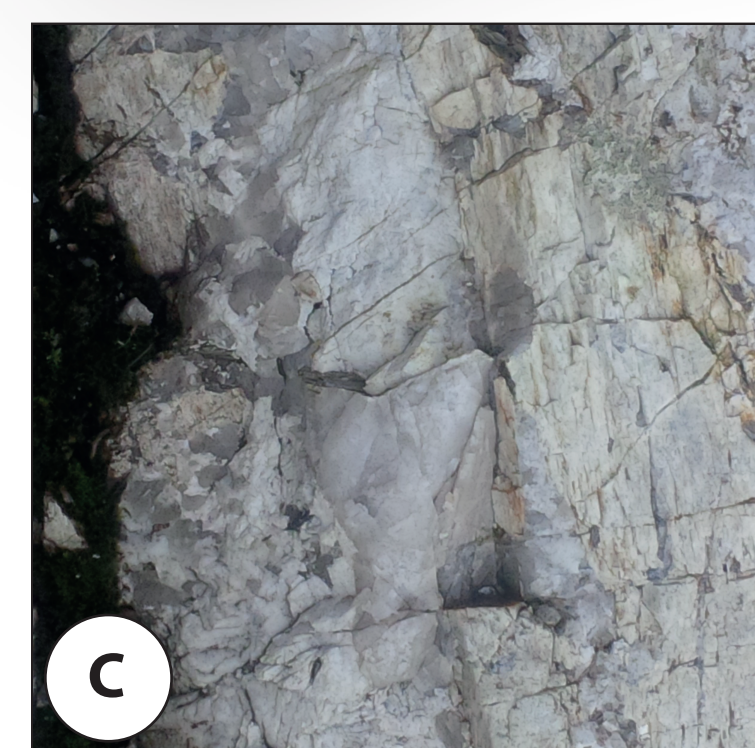
Pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization's are common.



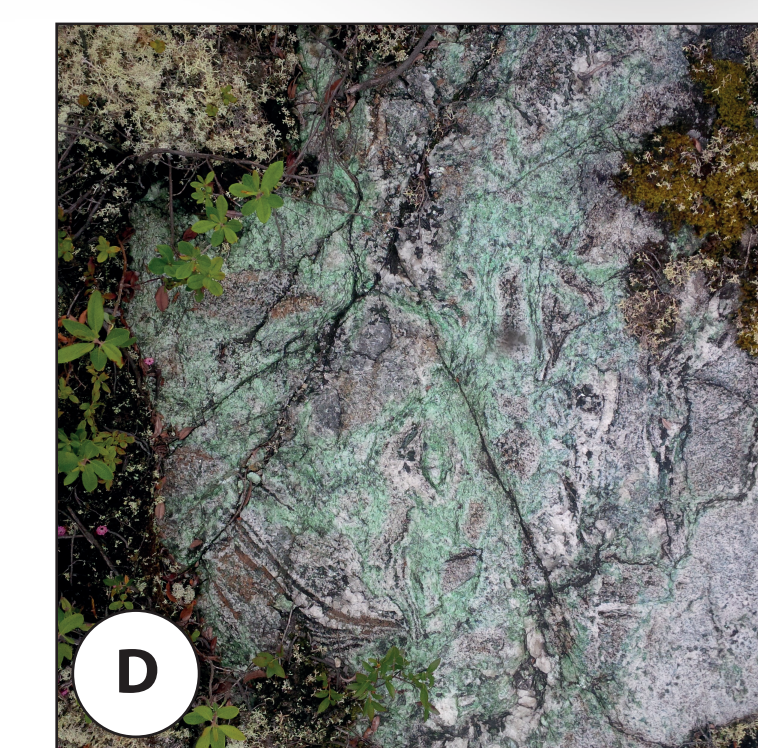
Eastmain River Bridge on the Highway



At the kilometer 395 on the James Bay Road, a 2 km trail starts: Rivière Eastmain trail. Its a easy linear trail.
The trail leads to a belvedere under the bridge of the Eastmain River. It is the most impressive bridge on the James Bay Road. Its designers obtained an award of architecture and engineering for their construction.
(<http://baliseqc.ca/SS/regions/baie-james/riviere-eastmain>)



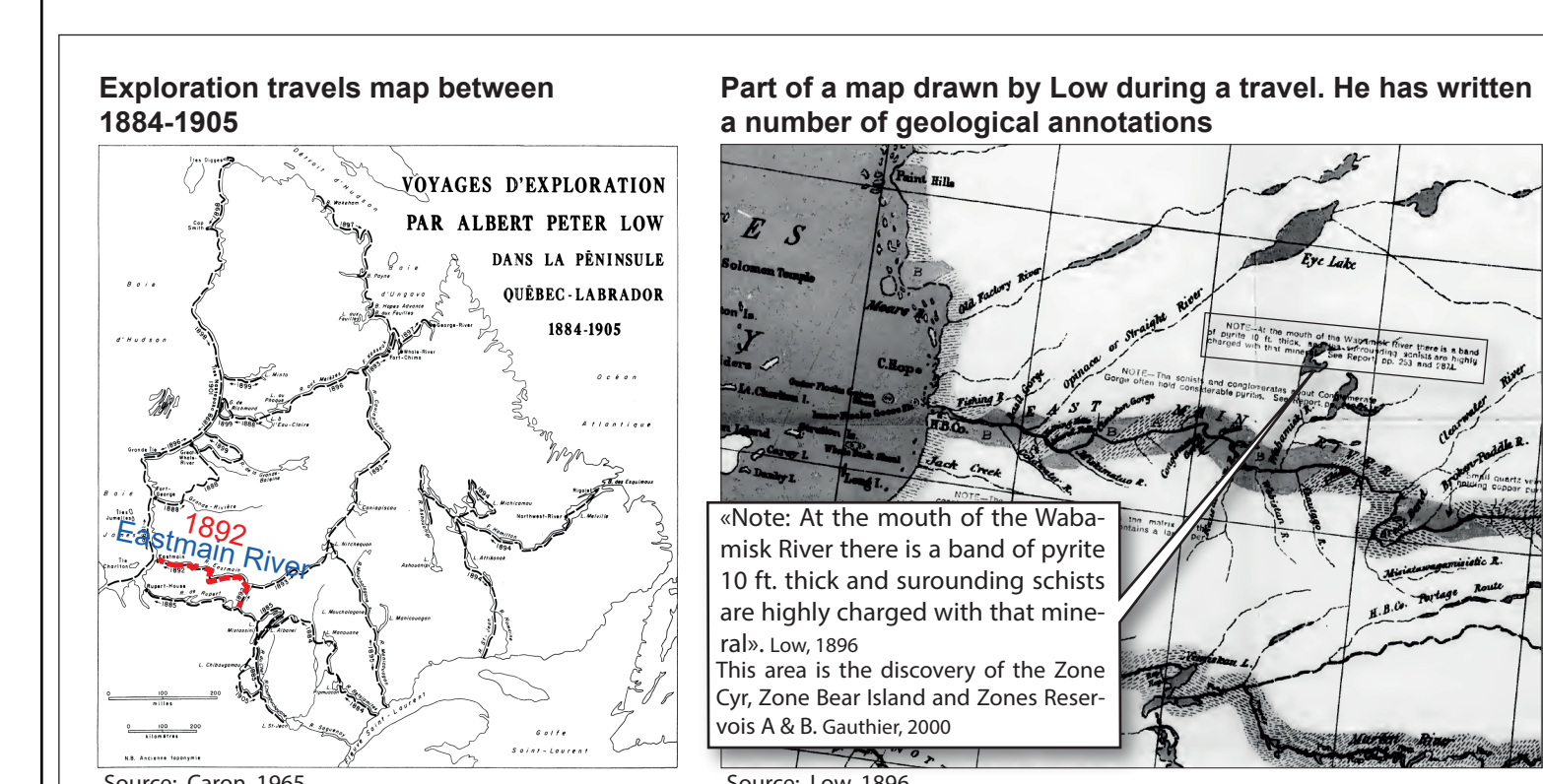
SPODUMENE QUARTZ VEIN
A vein is a long narrow opening in rock filled with mineral matter such as quartz.
Magma heats nearby undergroundwater, which reacts with the rocks around it to pick up dissolved particles. As the water flows through open spaces in the rock and cools, it deposits solid minerals. In this picture, the spodumene and quartz are filling the space.
(www.ck12.org/book/CK-12-Earth-Science-For-High-School/section/3.4/)
Spodumene is a lithium (Li) mineral.



FUSCHITE
Fuschite is also know as chrome mica, is a chromium (Cr) rich variety of the mineral muscovite, belonging to the mica group.
Comon colour of the mineral is pale green to emerald green depending of Cr substitution (when chromium replaces aluminium).
Fuschite is named after the German chemist and mineralogist Johann Nepomuk von Fuchs.
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuschite>)

A PIECE OF HISTORY...

Albert Peter Low (born in Montréal in 1861 – died in 1942) was a geologist, explorer and athlete (hockey player). His explorations travels of 1893-1895 were important in declaring Canada's sovereignty over the Arctic, and eventually defining the border between Quebec and Labrador. At this time, he work as a surveyor and explorer with the Geological Survey of Canada. (Wikipedia.org)
«Between 1892, Low started from Lake St-John following the Chamouchouane River and he crossed to Lake Mississinili and traveled up by the upper Rupert waters to the Eastmain and down the latter to James Bay. In the following year he once more started at Lake St-John an proceeded again by the same route to Eastmain. This time he ascended the Kaniapiskau and Kokoak Rivers to Fort Chimo (Kuujuaq) at the foot of Ungava Bay. During two years' work (between 1892 and 1894), Low travelled 8 700 km: 4 700 km by canoe, 1 600 km on vessel along the coast, 800 km with dog teams and 1 600 km on foot». (Alcock, 1971)
The mineral called aplopite, which is a transparent, pink-coloured cobalt mineral, is named in his honour.



- Quaternary**
 - Sand, esker, moraine, silt, argillite, varve
- Proterozoic**
 - Dyke, Gabbro
 - Siltstone
 - Conglomerate
 - Carbonated Rock
- Archean**
 - Granite
 - Granodiorite
 - Tonalite
 - Pegmatite
 - Diorite
 - Monzonite
 - Gneiss
 - Migmatite
 - Paragneiss
 - Anorthosite
 - Felsic Volcanic Rock
 - Intermediary Volcanic Rock
 - Mafic Volcanic Rock
 - Amphibolite
 - Ultramafic Rock
 - Fault
- Other Features**
 - Hill / Mount
 - Airport
 - Water Airport
 - Fuel Station
 - Exploring nature / Wildlife
 - Historical site
 - Hydroelectric power plant
 - Fishing/Outfitting/ Outdoor Adventure
 - Road
 - Railway
 - Power line
- Geological Features**
 - Esker
 - Mining properties
 - Deposit with tonnage
 - Worked deposit
 - Showing
 - Gold (Au)
 - Copper (Cu)
 - Zinc (Zn)
 - Chromium (Cr)
 - Iron (Fe)
 - Uranium (U)
 - Silver (Ag)
 - Nickel (Ni)
 - Lithium (Li)
 - Molybdenum/Wollastonite (Mo/W)

