



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Generalized-geologic-map-of-a-portion-of-south-central-and-mid-coastal-Maine-showing-the_fig1_253668030

Generalized geologic map of a portion of south-central and mid-coastal Maine showing the major features discussed in the text (modified from Osberg and others, 1985 and Hussey and Marvinney, 2002). Note the narrow discontinuous exposures of Lincoln syenite south of the main body. The actual widths of these exposures (generally less than 200 meters) have been exaggerated on this map for illustrative purposes. The dark box outlines the approximate area of figure 2. B σ Blinn Hill granite (424 \pm 2 Ma), HH σ Haskell Hill granite (408 \pm 5 Ma), N σ Northport granite (421 \pm 2 Ma), NS σ North Searsmont granite gneiss (389 \pm 2 Ma), NU σ North Union tonalite gneiss (422 \pm 2 Ma), S σ Spruce Head granite (421 \pm 1 Ma), SG σ Lake St. George granite gneiss (422 \pm 2 Ma), T σ Togus granite (378 \pm 1 Ma), W σ Waldoboro granite (368 \pm 2 Ma), Y σ Youngtown granite (420 \pm 2 Ma); BH σ Boothbay Harbor. All quoted ages are U-Pb zircon ages from Tucker and others (2001). The tip of the arrow in the inset map refers to the approximate location of the Parks Pond pluton (discussed later in the text) relative to this figure.

[Tectonic setting and regional correlation of Ordovician metavolcanic rocks of the Casco Bay Group, Maine: Evidence from trace element and isotope geochemistry](#)

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Ordovician metamorphic rocks of the Casco Bay Group are exposed in an approximately 170 km long NE-trending belt (Liberty-Orrington belt) in southern and south-central Maine. Geochemical analysis of rocks within the Spring Point Formation (469 \pm 3 Ma) of the Casco Bay Group indicate that it is an assemblage of metamorphosed bimodal volcanic rocks....