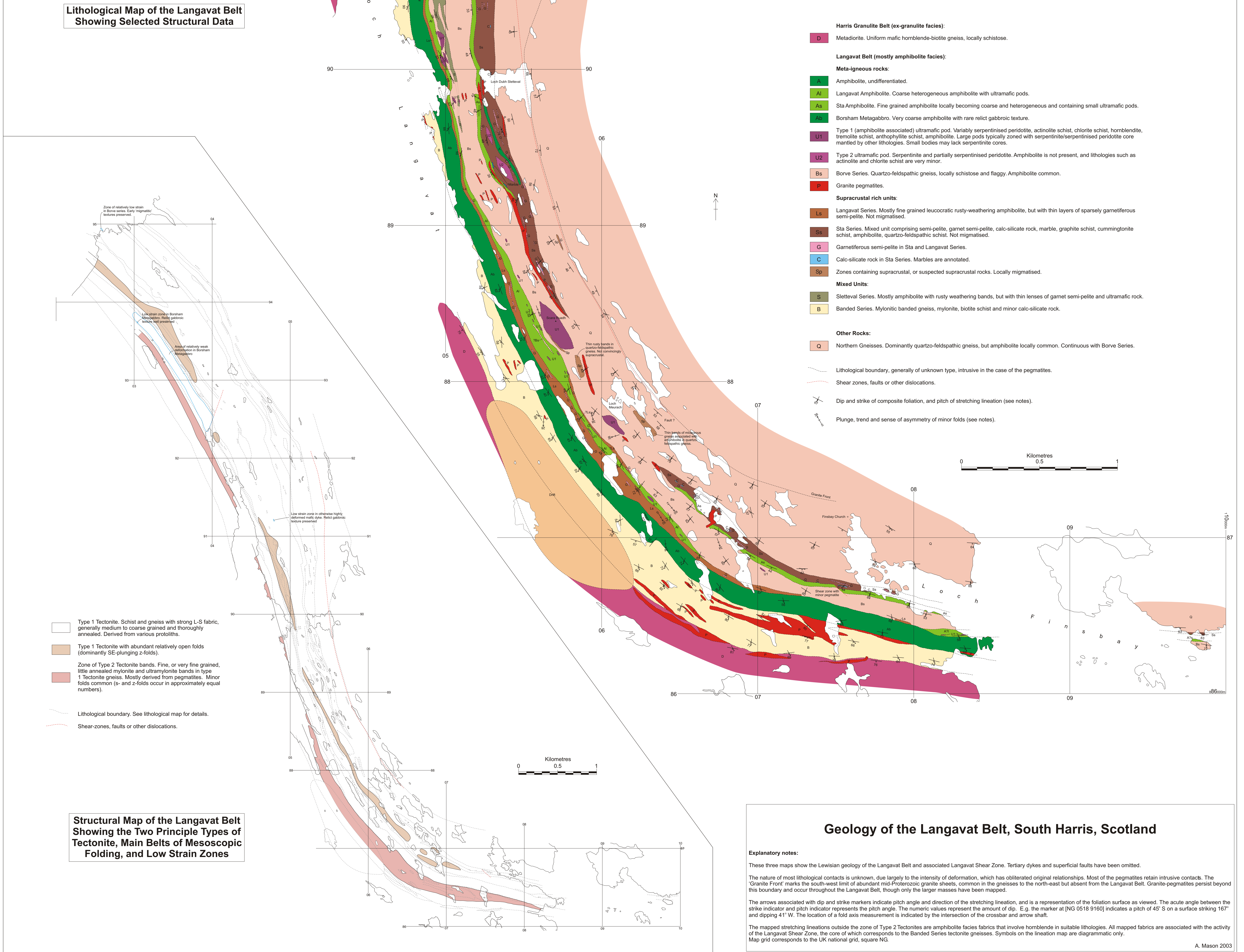


Lithological Map of the Langavat Belt Showing Selected Structural Data



Structural Map of the Langavat Belt Showing the Two Principle Types of Tectonite, Main Belts of Mesoscopic Folding, and Low Strain Zones

Geology of the Langavat Belt, South Harris, Scotland

Explanatory notes:
 These three maps show the Lewisian geology of the Langavat Belt and associated Langavat Shear Zone. Tertiary dykes and superficial faults have been omitted.
 The nature of most lithological contacts is unknown, due largely to the intensity of deformation, which has obliterated original relationships. Most of the pegmatites retain intrusive contacts. The 'Granite Front' marks the south-west limit of abundant mid-Proterozoic granite sheets, common in the gneisses to the north-east but absent from the Langavat Belt. Granite-pegmatites persist beyond this boundary and occur throughout the Langavat Belt, though only the larger masses have been mapped.
 The arrows associated with dip and strike markers indicate pitch angle and direction of the stretching lineation, and is a representation of the foliation surface as viewed. The acute angle between the strike indicator and pitch indicator represents the pitch angle. The numeric values represent the amount of dip. E.g. the marker at [NG 0518 9160] indicates a pitch of 45° S on a surface striking 167° and dipping 41° W. The location of a fold axis measurement is indicated by the intersection of the crossbar and arrow shaft.
 The mapped stretching lineations outside the zone of Type 2 Tectonites are amphibolite facies fabrics that involve hornblende in suitable lithologies. All mapped fabrics are associated with the activity of the Langavat Shear Zone, the core of which corresponds to the Banded Series tectonite gneisses. Symbols on the lineation map are diagrammatic only.
 Map grid corresponds to the UK national grid, square NG.