The Blacktail Pluton is a significant geological feature in the region. It is characterized by its intrusive nature, typically appearing as a large, rounded mass that intrudes into surrounding rocks.

The pluton is composed of biotite granite and biotite tonalite, with a thickness of 15 to 45 m (50 to 150 feet). It commonly weathers to saprolite and is often overlain by Quaternary surficial deposits.

The orientation of small sinistral folds is indicated by arrows and teeth, showing relative motion in pre-Tertiary rocks. The thrust fault is delineated by a dotted line where concealed, and arrows show the direction of motion.

Initial 87Sr/86Sr ratios range from 0.7066 to 0.7088 in various samples. Magnetic polarity readings are often conflicting and weak, suggesting complex tectonic history.

Roots of the Pluton are indicated by magnetic polarity determined in the laboratory and from field magnetometer cores. Zircon analysis has been used to date different parts of the pluton, providing a chronological framework.

The pluton's age is estimated to be from the Mesoproterozoic to the Neoproterozoic era, with biotite and younger minerals indicating post-intrusion alteration.

The detailed geological map and cross-sections provide a comprehensive view of the pluton's structure and its relationship with other geological units in the region. This information is crucial for understanding the tectonic history and the evolution of the area.

The map also highlights the presence of other geological features such as faults, which play a significant role in the regional tectonic framework. These features are indicated by lines and arrows, showing the direction and sense of movement.

The text includes detailed descriptions of the map units, their compositions, and their geological significance. It also references earlier studies and publications that have contributed to the understanding of the area's geological history.