

A



C



B



D

l.c. of 4
Plate 9A. Folded segment of the ~~Silicated Dolomite~~ zone four southwest of Sylvia Lake. The camera was pointed north and the photo is of a nearly vertical cliff. The folds plunge gently north. Note the short, overturned or vertical east flanks, and longer, nearly horizontal west flanks of most folds. This asymmetric form is characteristic of almost all of the "refolds" throughout the large syncline that envelops Sylvia Lake. Incipient surfaces and zones of axial plane shear also are apparent in the center and upper left hand corner of the photo.

l.c. l.c.
Plate 9B. Highly contorted siliceous, calcitic ~~Footwall Marble~~ just south of the Woodcock Talc Mine. The observer faces north as in Plate 9A and the structural features are analogously oriented. Siliceous crumples of this type merge into quartz rods whose longest axes are coincident with the northward plunging axes of folding.

l.c. photo
Plate 9C. Contorted diopsidic quartzite layers in ~~the Silicated Dolomite~~. This Plate is an enlargement of a small area in the lower left hand corner of Plate 9A. It is apparent from these two photos that most axial areas of the folds in silicated layers are thickened and short flank areas are thinned or disrupted. Presumably the undeformed beds were more continuous and much more uniform in thickness. The diopside in each siliceous layer forms a thin (1/8-1/4 inch±) sheath enveloping a quartz core. Essentially all of the carbonate matrix is dolomite.

l.c. l.c.
Plate 9D. Crumpled feldspathic and diopsidic quartzite laminae and beds near the contact of ~~Rusty Marble~~ and calcitic ~~Footwall Marble~~. The locality is about 1000 feet northeast of the Wight Talc Mine. The camera is pointed north and the folds plunge at about 35° degrees in that direction. Note the similarities in the form and direction sense of these small folds and those in ^{9A, 9B} ~~Plates 9A, 9B~~ and 9C.