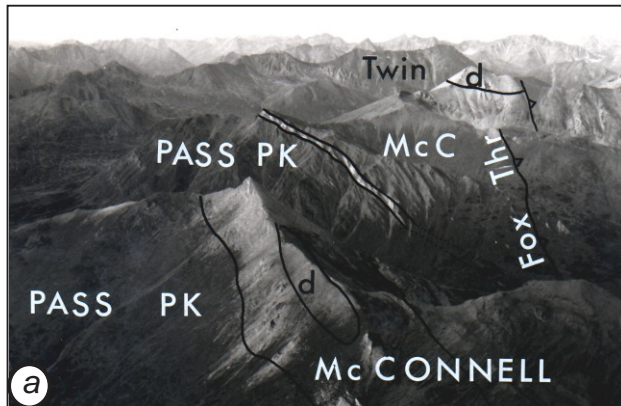


Figure 44 a, b, c and d: Photographs of the Big Salmon complex



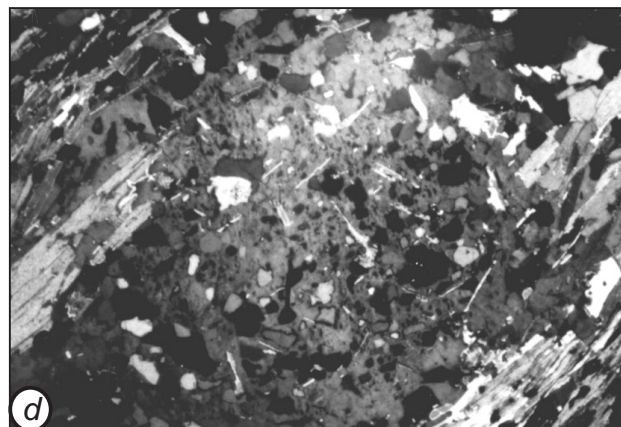
a. View north-northwest toward Twin Mountain, showing strata repeated by the Fox Creek thrusts. About 650 m of the non-calcareous Pass Peak formation and 750 m of the overlying limestone dominated McConnell River formation are visible. Two lenses of secondary dolostone (d) show in this view. Beneath the Pass Peak formation the rocks are metamorphosed progressively down section and the boundary between the Pass Peak and the Big Salmon complex (below picture) is a metamorphic front, not a stratigraphic contact.



b. Cut specimen of typical gneiss from around the Big Salmon batholith. The darkest mineral is biotite; quartz and plagioclase are the light coloured streaks in the foliation. This rock appears to grade through less foliated types to structureless quartz monzonite of Big Salmon Batholith. Canadian penny is 1.8 cm diameter.



c. Sawn slab of gneiss of the Big Salmon complex: the left half was stained. Note the fabric of the rock and the ragged texture of most mineral grains, in contrast with relatively equant grains in the augen gneiss of the Mink complex (Fig. 45). Potassic feldspar crystals (K, k) are outlined; remaining white grains are plagioclase and the medium grey is quartz. The darkest ragged grains are biotite (b). Canadian nickel is 2.0 cm diameter.



d. Thin section of cordierite-garnet-biotite-muscovite-quartz schist. The specimen is of the Big Salmon complex, 9 km south of Big Salmon Range and 8 km north of the edge of Dycer Creek stock. The irregular cordierite knot in the centre of the picture encloses small garnets (black), mica (needle-shaped), and quartz (light grey). Muscovite and biotite are wrapped around it. View is 5 mm wide, under crossed polarized light.