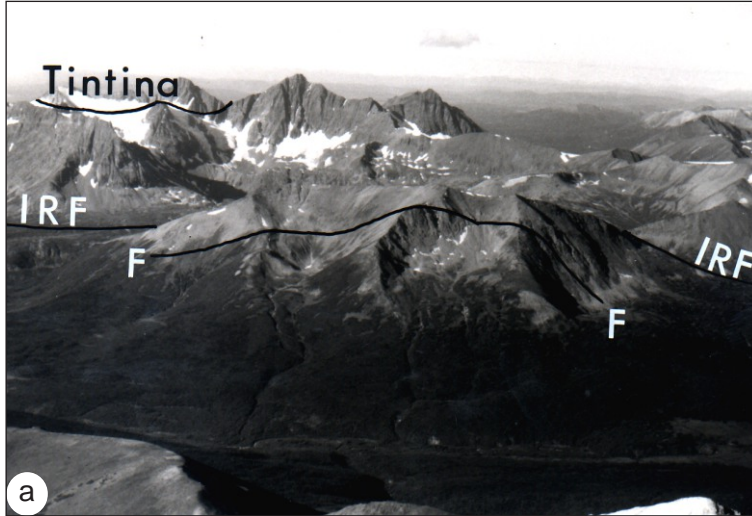
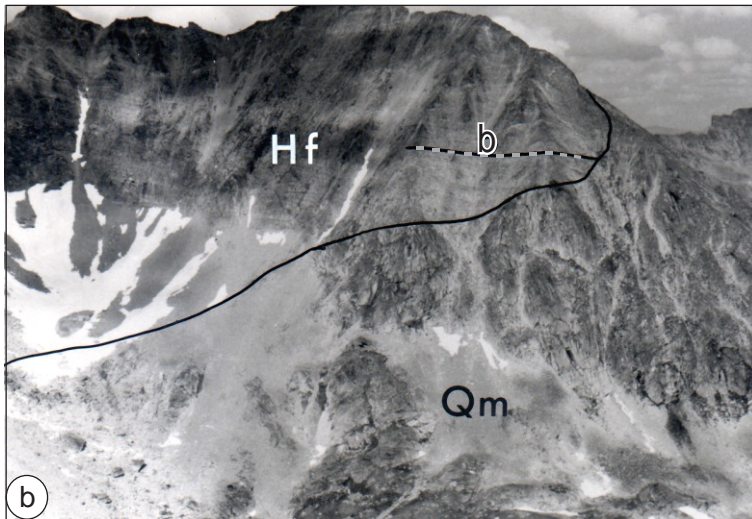


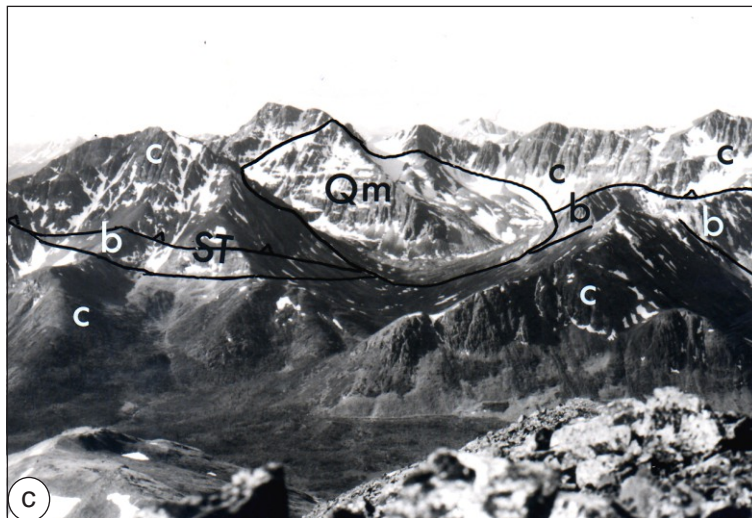
Figure 47 a, b and c: Photographs of late tectonic plutonic rocks



a. View southwest towards the Tintina stock. The mountain in the foreground is underlain by orange weathering, limy slate of the Ram formation. It is cut by a fault (F). Further back are the same beds on the far side of the Ings River fault (IRF). The highest and most resistant peaks are the hornfelsed Ram formation, not the granite. The hornfels is about three kilometres wide on the north side of the stock, but on the south side, where the Ketzka group is exposed, it is narrower. The relative ease with which the Kechika Group is converted to hornfels reflects its limy, argillaceous composition. The low ground in the distance is the Nisutlin plateau.



b. The sharp contact between hornfels (Hf) and quartz monzonite (Qm) at the narrow, western part of the Black River batholith. The photo illustrates the lack of mixing across the contact. Bedding in hornfels is truncated at the contact (a bed is traced out at 'b'). Sharply transgressive relations like these are common around the smaller plutons, and contrast with the migmatitic margins of the large batholiths.



c. Southward view of the White Creek stock (Qm), about two kilometres across. Note that the most resistant rocks are baked hornfels around the intrusion. The plug cuts the Cloutier (c) and Barite Mountain (b) formations, and it also truncates the Seagull Thrust (ST). The Cloutier formation in this view is resistant dark green basalt.