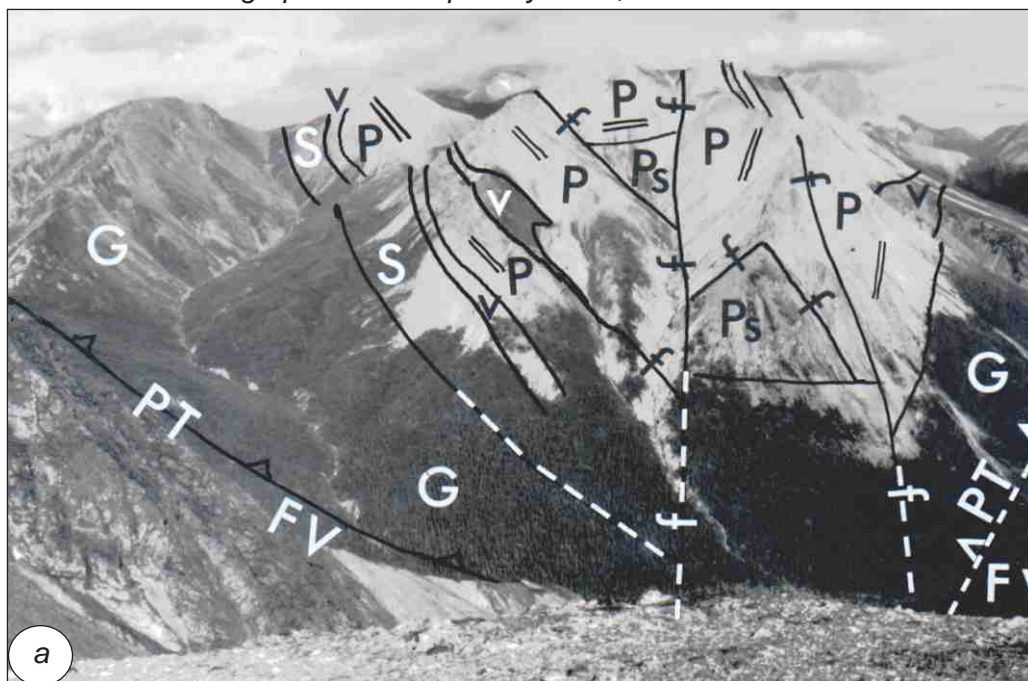
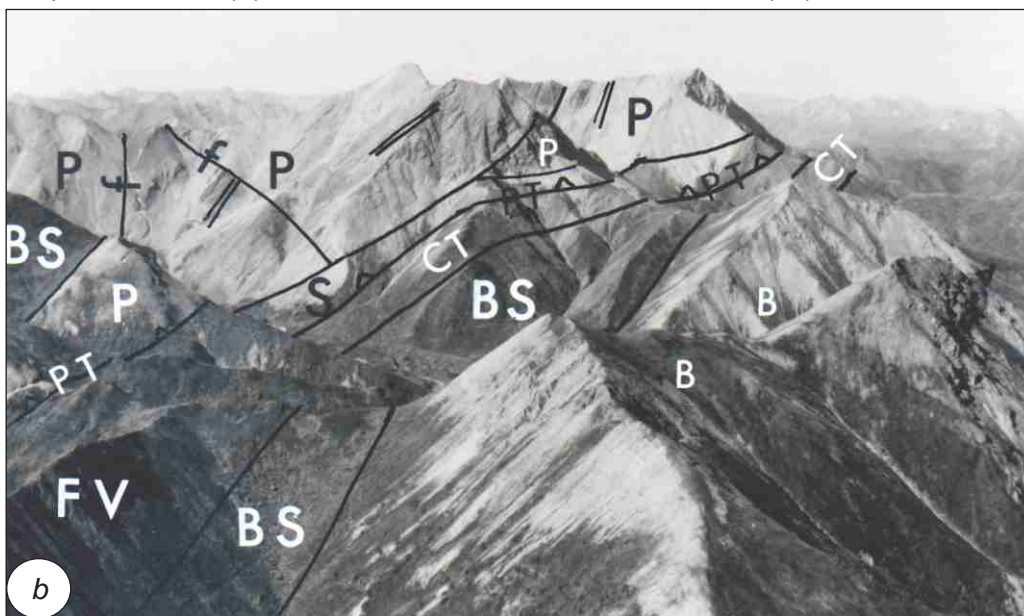


Figure 64 a and b: Photographs of Porcupine syncline, south limb



a. View of the Porcupine syncline looking northwest across upper Ram Creek. The Porcupine thrust (PT) brings the Groundhog formation (G) over the Felsic Volcanics (FV). The Groundhog formation (Kechika group) is overlain by Platy Siltstone (S), Orange Volcanics (V), and the Porcupine formation (P) of the Askin group. The contact between the Groundhog formation and Askin Group is a detachment surface on which parts of the sequence are cut out in different places.

Note that the Porcupine formation is not folded around the syncline but is broken by steep faults (f). Most of these faults trend northwest along the syncline, but some are cross-faults. In the uppermost panel, Porcupine formation (P) is thrust over the Permian Starr formation (Ps).



b. Aerial view westward from above Ram Creek, diagonally across the Porcupine syncline. The Porcupine thrust (PT) separates a footwall succession [Barite Mountain (B), Black Slate (BS), Cherty Tuff (CT) and Felsic Volcanics (FV) formations] from hanging wall strata [Platy Siltstone (S), Porcupine (P) and Black Slate (BS) formations]. Note that the contact beneath the Porcupine formation above the thrust, is detached from lower stratigraphic units. The Porcupine formation is cut by steep faults (f) such that Porcupine syncline consists of a series of "jostled" blocks.