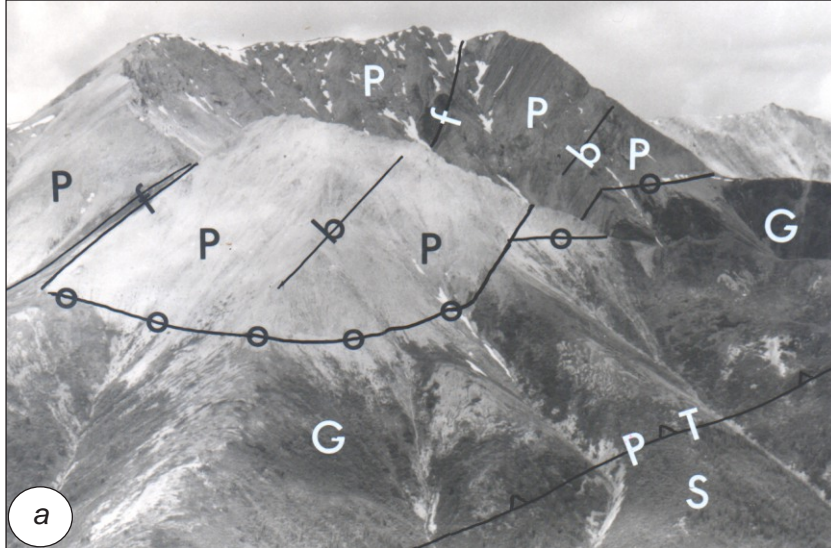
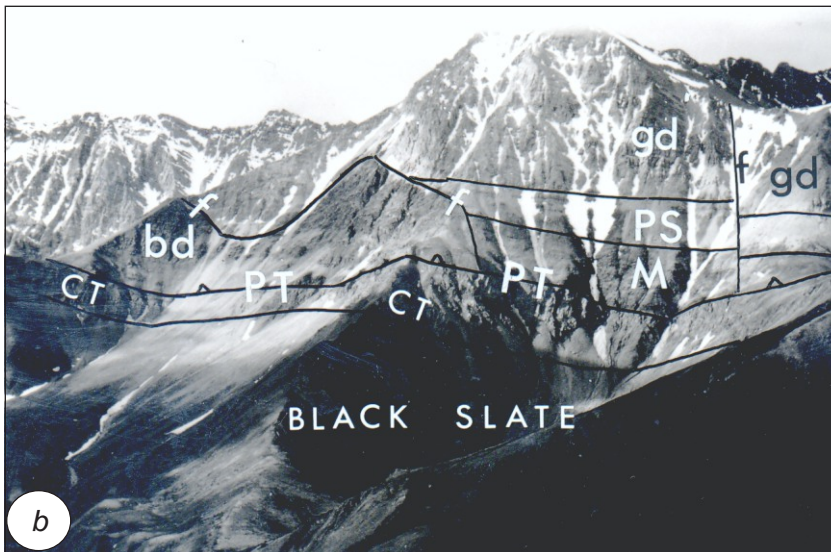


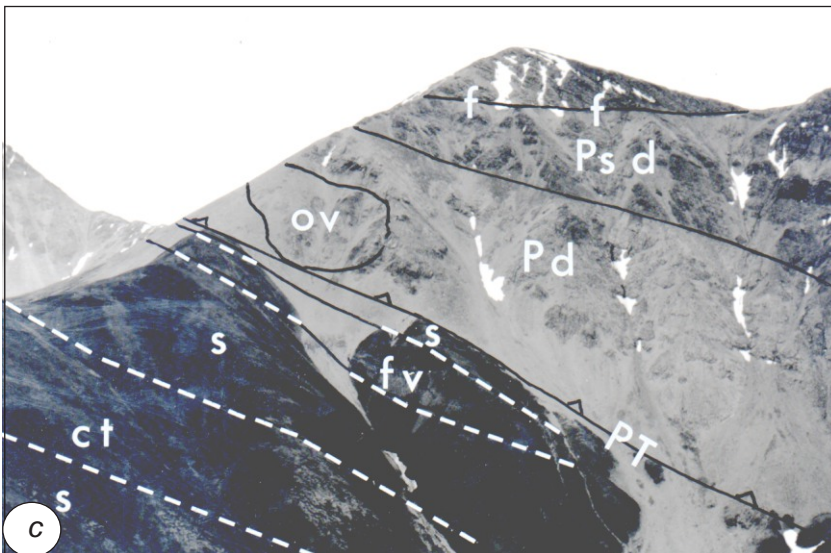
Figure 65 a, b and c: Photographs of Porcupine syncline, north limb



a. View northwest across Cloutier Creek, showing the northeast side of Porcupine syncline. The Porcupine thrust (PT) carries the Groundhog formation (G) above the Seagull group (S). Light grey dolostone of the Porcupine formation (P) is detached from the underlying Groundhog formation. Bedding (b) appears truncated by the detachment surface (O). The detachment is displaced by a fault (f) that also repeats the Porcupine formation. The Platy Siltstone is missing between the Porcupine and Groundhog formations. Such detachment and repetition of the Porcupine formation is common in the Porcupine syncline.



b. On the north side of the Porcupine syncline the Porcupine thrust (PT) places the Askin group on the Cherty Tuff (CT) and Black Slate formations. The hanging wall panel includes a stratigraphic succession through the Magundy (M), Platy Siltstone (PS) and grey dolostone (gd) of the Porcupine formation. A steep fault (f), which terminates on the Porcupine thrust, places black dolostone (bd) of the upper Porcupine formation next to lower beds. This view is southward at 61°47'N; 132°43'W.



c. Close-up of the Porcupine thrust (PT) at 61°49'N; 132°11'W on the north side of the Porcupine syncline. Light grey dolostone and orangy buff weathering, sandy dolostone of the Porcupine formation (Pd, Psd) forms the footwall here, while black slate (s), felsic volcanics (fv), and cherty tuff (ct) of the Seagull group are in the hanging wall. A lens of orange volcanics (OV) is visible in the light grey dolostone. The trace of a small, steep fault that ends on the Porcupine Thrust is visible at the top of the hill (f).