Figure 67 a,b and c: Photographs of minor structures in the autochthonous rocks

a. Where it is involved in the Big Salmon complex, the limy phyllite and shaly limestone of the McConnell River formation shows penetrative deformation. The flow folds are sub-isoclinal and partly transposed (a few slip surfaces are outlined near the bottom of the photograph). Such pervasive deformation is also seen in parts of the Kechika Group, near metamorphic culminations. The folds are locally refolded on newer, open folds and all trend northwest. Both result from the same deformation event. Hammer (arrow) indicates the scale of the structures.

b. Small scale folds in phyllite and sandy phyllite equivalent to the Pass Peak formation west of Lapie Lakes. The folds range from isoclinal to more open structures, and in some the limbs are sheared out so that the folds are transposed. The degree of transposition and development of the crenulation foliation varies from place to place with metamorphic grade. As grade increases the folds become tighter, more numerous, and more transposed.

c. Phyllite and slate of the Kechika and Harvey groups are commonly deformed. Although spectacular, these are comparatively simple open kink folds with a spaced axial planar cleavage. Unlike minor folds in Ketza group beds, the structures are rarely transposed, and neocrystallization along the cleavage is minor. This example is in Harvey group beds, 2 km north of Mt. Cook..