



Photograph of the Month

Cyclicity of folding in the Monashee complex of the Canadian Cordillera



The outcrop surface is approximately vertical and is viewed looking NW. The outcrop demonstrates the cyclicity of folding

during horizontal non-coaxial flow in the Cordilleran infrastructure. Located at $50^{\circ} 46'33'' 87'N$; $118^{\circ} 14'35'' 91'W$. The isoclinal folds represent early upright structures that may have been inherited from a pre-infrastructure deformation or developed as dragfolds in the regionally horizontal infrastructure fabric (S_T). They were tightened and rotated by the non-coaxial flow until the folds were recumbent and isoclinal, and layering was everywhere parallel and horizontal except in the sparse fold hinges. The asymmetrical Z-fold is a younger dragfold that perturbed S_T once more, but formed sufficiently late in the flow history not to have been completely rotated into a recumbent isocline with its axial surface parallel to the horizontal S_T . Hammer handle is approximately 60 cm long.

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