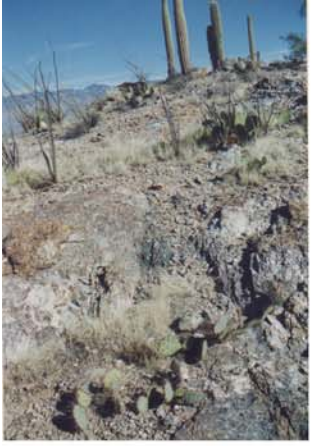
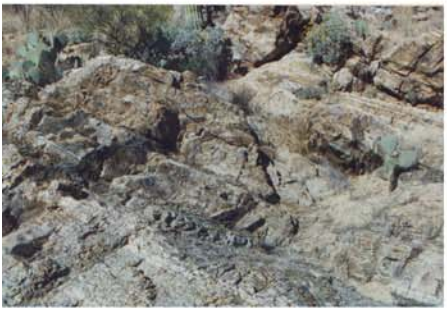
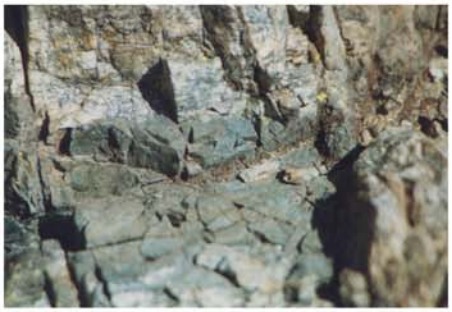
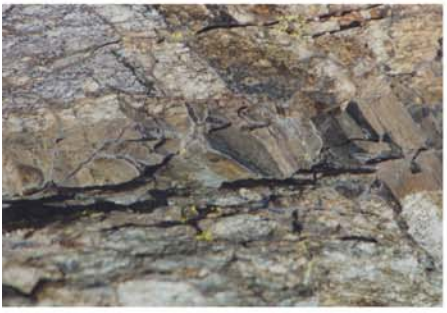



Chlorite breccias are typically less than 1-foot thick. They have a microcrystalline groundmass rich in chlorite, which was produced by fluids. Evidence of fluid migration in surrounding felsic layers in seen in this photo:
Note the sharp contact with felsic layers. Compare these distinct differences with that of the photos of microbrecciated gneiss.





I surmise that the rock in the photos below were somehow re-heated enough to enable both the microbreccia and aplite to re-mobilize and attain a smooth, rather than angular texture. This implies influence by a very late (Oligocene?) heating event. Any suggestions or ideas is welcome!