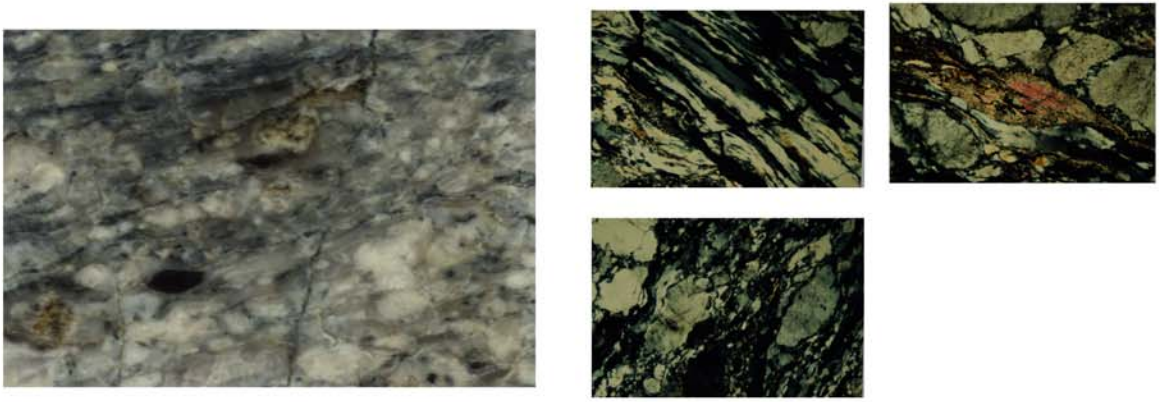


Far left is a photograph of Rincon Valley granodiorite (Xj) ~20% actual size. Three images to right are photomicrographs of thin sections prepared from the same specimen. This precambrian granodiorite is typically equigranular and hypidiomorphic.



These pictures are of mylonitic wilderness granite. The image to left is a scan of the chip used to create the thin section photomicrographs at right. Note the textures of 'ribbonized' quartz and fractured feldspars. Quartz deformed more plastically than feldspars and exhibit undulose extinction. Quartz is flattened and stretched whereas interstitial feldspar particles, forming in pressure shadows, accomodated stresses by remobilizing into these zones, dissipating energy and alleviating effective pressure. In the photomicrographs, the feldspars are surrounded by notable void space. Although the photos leave some clarity to be desired, the void space includes minute grains of remobilized feldspar.

A comparison of textures in the undeformed allochthonous Xj and the Ewm found in the core, it is clear that interlocking, subhedral mineral grains present in granitic cover rocks strongly contrasts with dispersed and misshapen mineral grains seemingly suspended in pervasive void spaces. Indeed, in hand specimen, mylonitic gneiss is usually easily broken into component minerals.