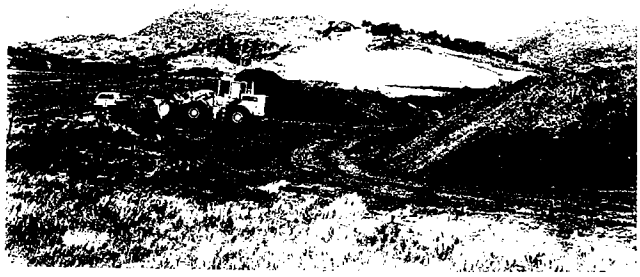

Figure 76. Photograph from E–13 area of Reid's Pit (T. O. Materials Co.), looking westward. On skyline 1½ mi away is highest point in Glen Mountains (1,993 ft), capped by M Zone. Hill (1,600+ft) in middleground is partially excavated on south side; Glen Creek Gabbro is exposed along flank and almost to top of hill before M Zone of Glen Mountains Layered Complex is intersected. M Zone is anorthositic and weathers white; contact can be seen dipping north.

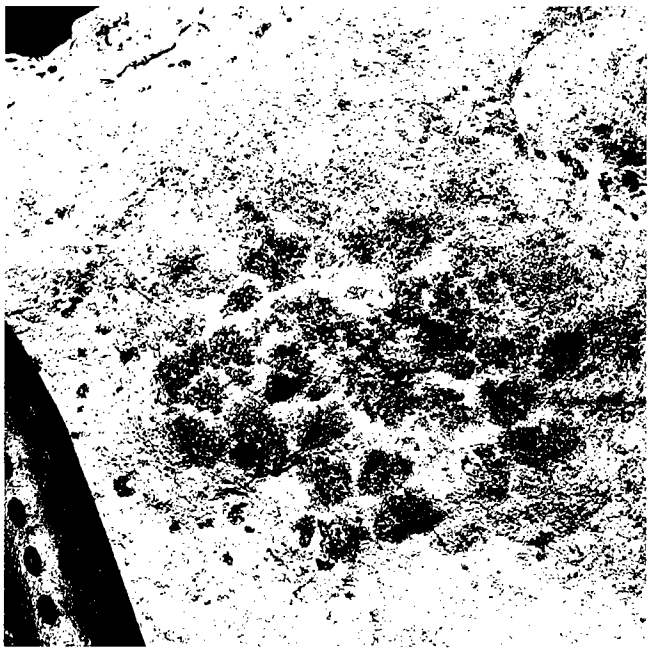

Figure 78. Clusters of finely ophitic clinopyroxene. Area is E–14 Middle.

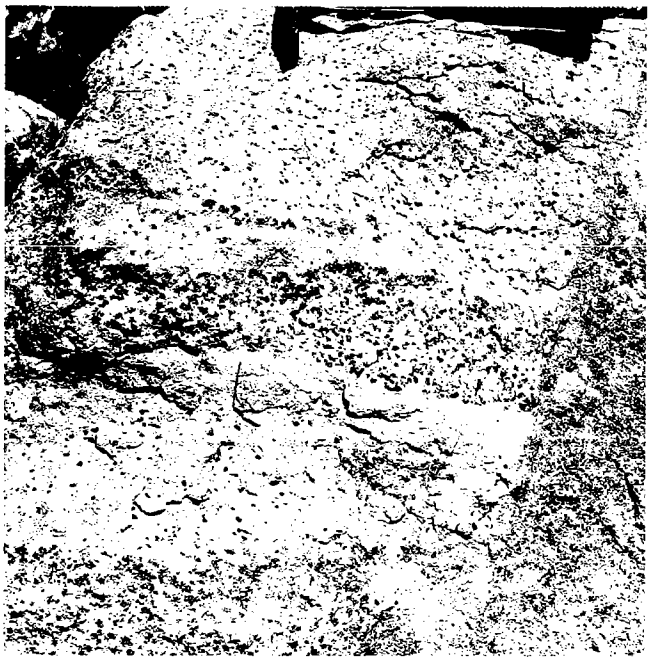

Figure 77. Alternating anorthositic (plagioclase-rich) and gabbroic (plagioclase + clinopyroxene ± olivine) layers characteristic of M Zone. Plagioclase is cumulus phase in both. Finely ophitic clinopyroxene is generally post-cumulus, but "cotectic" crystallization has been suggested where some 1–2–cm-sized grains contain randomly oriented plagioclase (Karns, 1961). Area is E–14 Middle.

Figure 79. Outcrop face where darker Glen Creek Gabbro has intruded lighter M Zone of Glen Mountains Layered Complex, showing nature of angular, sharp contact. This photograph figured in Powell and others (1980, Pt. II) and by Gilbert in Oklahoma Geology Notes (1978, no. 4). Area is E–14 Middle.