



Figure 156. Axial-plane cleavage in hinge of a north-plunging anticline in Cool Creek Formation close to Blue Creek Canyon Fault. Cleavage has obscured bedding (latter has been highlighted).



Figure 159. Detail of irregular unconformity between Carlton Rhyolite (A) and Honey Creek Formation.



Figure 157. Base of Cool Creek Formation, which is a quartz-rich calcarenite showing discontinuous intraformational conglomerates and small-scale trough cross-bedding.



Figure 160. View, to north, of northern part of Blue Creek Canyon. Upper member of Fort Sill Limestone in foreground. A fault branch separates this formation from featureless hillside formed by Signal Mountain Formation; main fault branch separates latter formation from Cool Creek Formation which forms rugged relief in left distance. Two faults converge in center distance, beyond quarry; Signal Mountain Formation is faulted out.

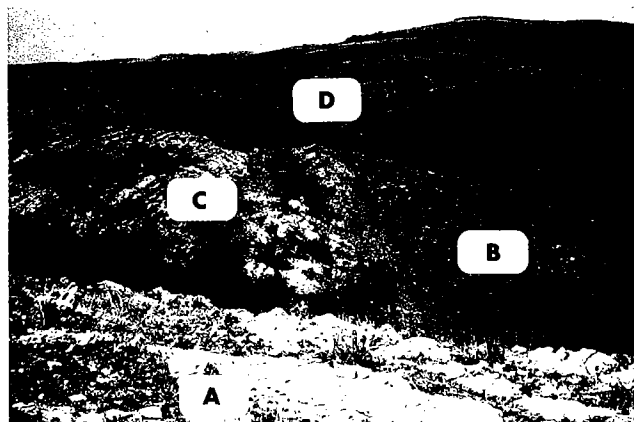


Figure 158. View of Blue Creek Canyon from south. In foreground are limestones of Cool Creek Formation (A); Blue Creek Canyon Fault runs through gully beyond. Middle ground consists of western limb of hanging-wall anticline and shows Carlton Rhyolite (B) overlain unconformably by Cambrian carbonates (C). On far side of Blue Creek Canyon, features in Carlton Rhyolite dip into the canyon (near D).

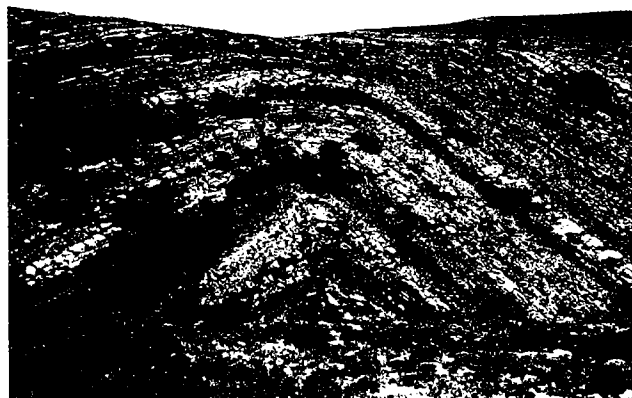


Figure 161. View northwestward from locality 1 showing first-order anticline.