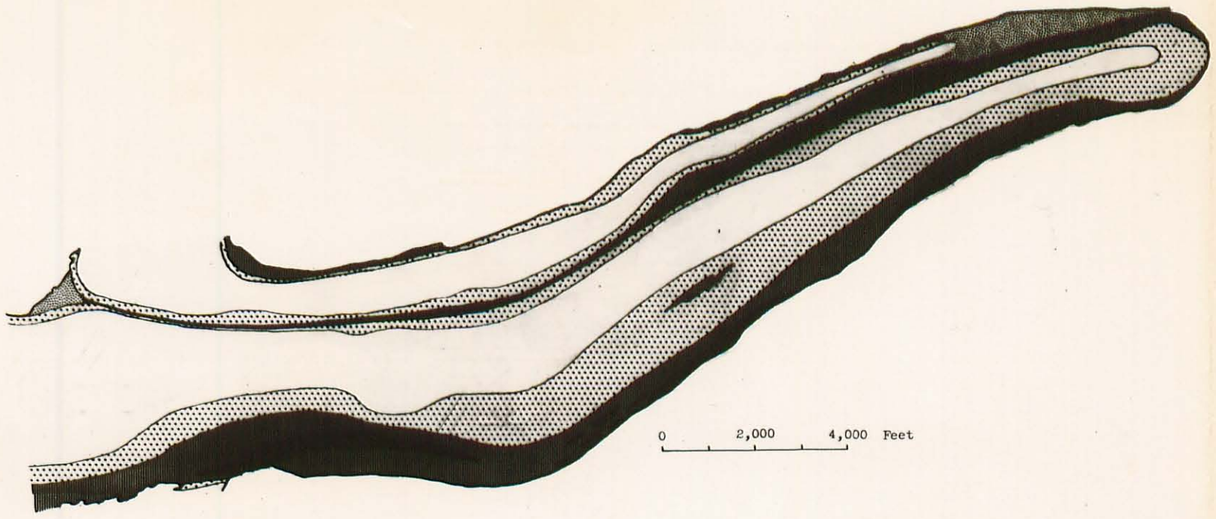


(b) Intensity of Foliation

Strong foliation--obvious and striking on either fresh or weathered surfaces; few unfoliated layers more than 2 inches thick; abundant blue bands, bubbly layers, thin granulated layers and layers of differing grain size.

Moderate foliation--clearly apparent but not striking on weathered surfaces, may be detected with some difficulty on fresh surfaces; few blue bands or bubbly layers but many thin granulated layers and layers of differing grain size; layers 6 inches thick and over may lack foliation.

Weak foliation--can be seen clearly on weathered surfaces after a little inspection, not visible on fresh surfaces; many thin granulated layers and layers of differing grain size; most of the ice unfoliated; few or no blue bands.

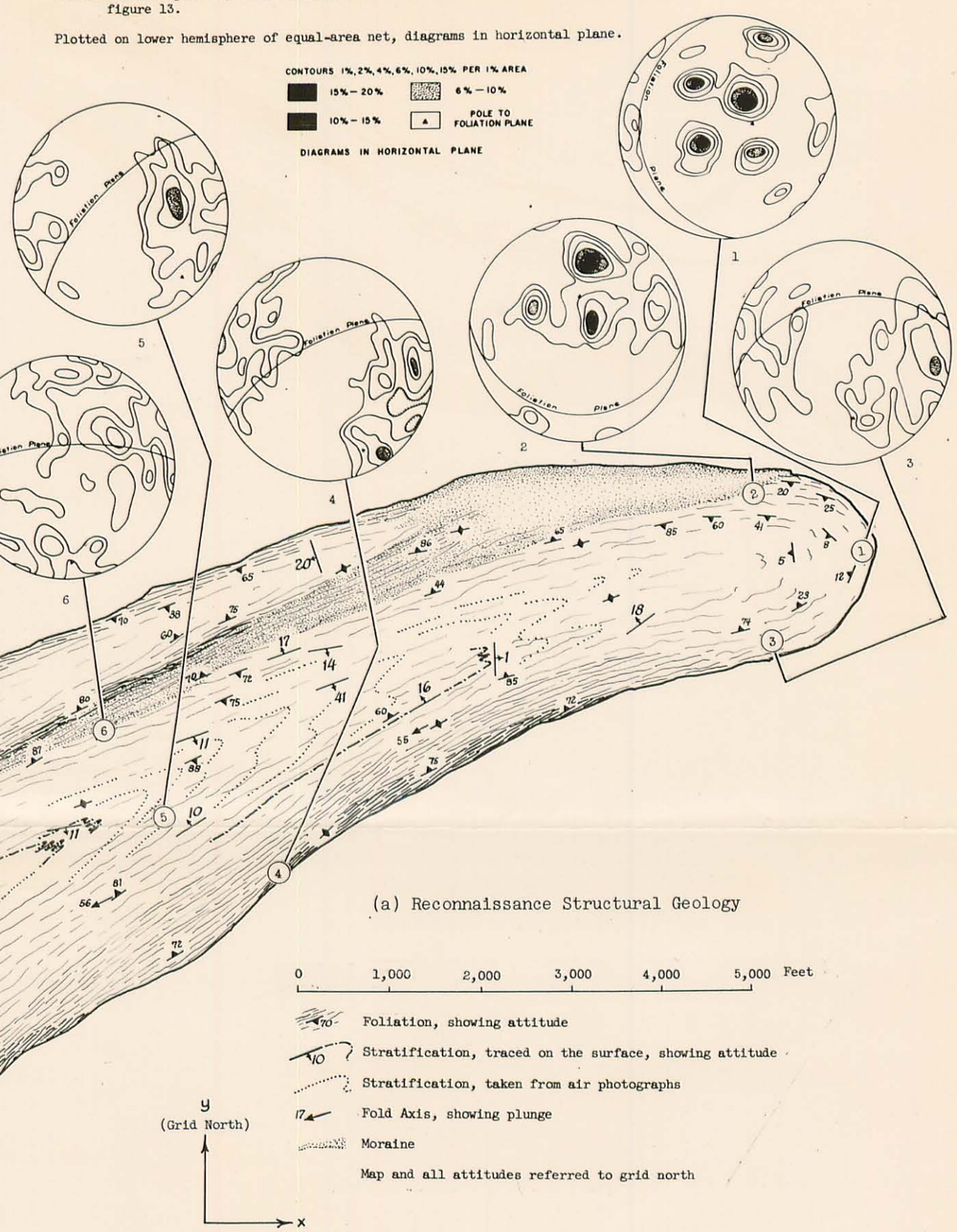
Very faint foliation--occasional layers having some parallelism can be found, or ice appears to have a faint "grain"; completely unfoliated ice occurs in layers over 10 feet thick; extremely difficult to measure attitude.

Medial moraine

(d) Crystal Axes Orientations

Measured and compiled by G. P. Rigsby, data taken from Meier, Rigsby, and Sharp, 1954, figure 13.

Plotted on lower hemisphere of equal-area net, diagrams in horizontal plane.



(a) Reconnaissance Structural Geology

70 Foliation, showing attitude

10 Stratification, traced on the surface, showing attitude

Stratification, taken from air photographs

17 Fold Axis, showing plunge

Moraine

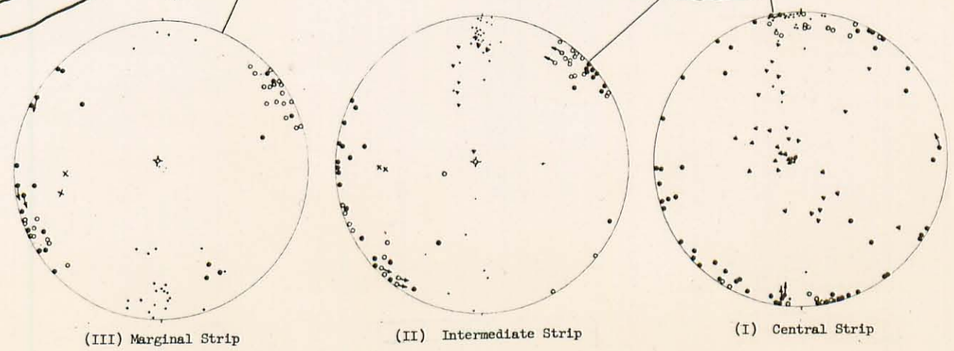
Map and all attitudes referred to grid north

(c) Orientation of Structural Features in Castleguard Sector

Plotted on lower hemisphere of equal-area net, diagrams in horizontal plane

Field Identification:

- • Small Crack
- o Crevasse
- · Foliation
- ▲ Dirty Layer
- × Fold Axis
- ↙ Fault-type Displacement (of lower block)
- ✧ Pole to Glacier Surface



(III) Marginal Strip (II) Intermediate Strip (I) Central Strip

Plate 3.–

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF SASKATCHEWAN GLACIER