Figure 3. Looking down at the contact between Rockport granite (upper right) and green, fine-grained, faintly-foliated clinopyroxene-quartz-feldspathic gneiss. Syn-to post-metamorphic granitic veins were emplaced in rectangular patterned joints and fractures. Scale, center of photo, is 10 cm. South side of Highway 12, ca. 1 km west of the entrance to Schermerhorn Landing, Chippewa Bay quadrangle.

Figure 4. Granitic ovoids (“blobs”) in lower right hand corner of Fig. 3. The light-colored, feldspar-rich rims are separated from feldspar-rich centers by dark, recrystallized clinopyroxene. The ovoids lie along sets of intersecting fractures, some darkened by the presence of granular tourmaline. Low-viscosity granitic fluid has penetrated the fractures. Migration of fluid outwardly from the fractures may have produced clinopyroxene by reaction between silica and dolomite.

Upper figure. Hand specimen of the green schist, injected by granite, shown in plate 5. The central band here is one of those which appear as uniform, white bands in that view; here shown to consist of schist thoroughly and minutely broken up by and included in the granite.

Lower figure. Hand specimen of blunted, banded, and groined from near the shore of Welland River, near sea of Alouezin Bay. Showing basal gneissed ultrabasic, slight faults, the bluish planes are wholly veined up by secondary minerals, and others of the Fission granite cut across these, those of course not showing in the specimen. H. F. Cutting photo.