

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS IN THE SELKIRK FAN AXIS NEAR  
ARGONAUT MOUNTAIN, SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA<sup>1</sup>

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ABSTRACT

The Selkirk Fan Axis is the structural-metamorphic culmination of the northern Selkirk Mountains. Field studies in the Argonaut Mountain area have established fundamental structural and metamorphic relationships within the Selkirk Fan Axis.

The region is underlain by a structural succession of Windermere-late Proterozoic (Horseshief Creek Group) strata, possibly including some exposures of Early Cambrian Hamill Group and Badshot Formation.

Strata within the area have undergone four phases of deformation. First and second phase folds establish the structural succession. Axial surfaces to third phase minor folds vary in dip and form a fan across the area. Related large-scale folds are best developed in the center of the fan and form the Selkirk Fan Axis. Fourth phase folds locally modify earlier trends.

Metamorphism was mainly progressive and of the Barrovian-type facies series. Metamorphism culminated during the second deformation and was followed by gradual cooling and extensive recrystallization before the last episode of folding.

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