Figure 1.3  Generalized geologic map of the western Jurassic belt (modified from Harding, 1987).
Figure 1.4  Simplified stratigraphy and geochronology of the main units in the western Jurassic belt.
Figure 1.5 The location of the LR6 (stippled area) on the 7.5' quadrangles Ship Mountain, Summit Valley, Klamath Glen, and Cant Hook.
Figure 3: Geologic map of the area of the LBG (modified from Norman, 1984; Harper, unpublished data).
Key and explanation to fig. 3.2

- Talus block breccia
- Pebbly mudstone
- Tuffaceous greenstone
- Pillow lava
- Hornblende gabbro
- Pebby conglomerate in Galice Fm.

3.16 Smith River tect.— strat. section
3.3 GO-road tect.— strat. section

Figure 3.2 Observed units in the LRD
Figure 3.3 60-road tectonostratigraphic section of the lower LRO.
Filled squares = pillow lavas; open squares = pillow clasts;
filled triangle = diabase block
Figure 3.16  Tectono-stratigraphic section of the LRO along the South Fork of the Smith River (for location, see fig. 3.2).
Fig. 3.27 Geologic outcrop map along the South Fork of the Smith River, between the mouth of Horse Creek and the contact with the Galice Formation.

Key and explanation to fig. 3.27.
Figure 4.1 Sample locations for analyzed rocks from the Lems Ridge olistostrome. For explanation of symbols, see previous page.

Symbols for Figs. 4.1

- Tuffaceous breccia and tuffaceous greenstone
- Hornblende Gabbro
- Mafic dike in gabbro
- Vesicular vacances
- Diabase dike
- Pillow lava
- S.O. Road
- Smith River
- Typical dikes and lavas
- Dikes and lavas W'of LRO
- Primitive dikes and lavas
- Tuffaceous matrix
- Clasts in the LRO
- Basal lavas of LRO
- Josephine ophiolite
Figure 6.1  Idealized cross-section through the northern part of the Lens Ridge olistostrome, following the stratigraphic column of fig. 3.16.