

Fig. 3. ACF and AKF diagrams showing the principle assemblages in rocks of the area.

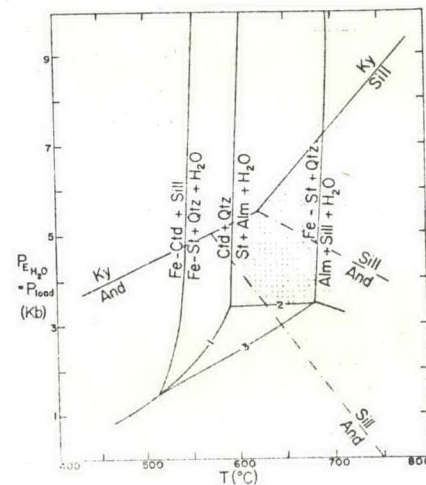
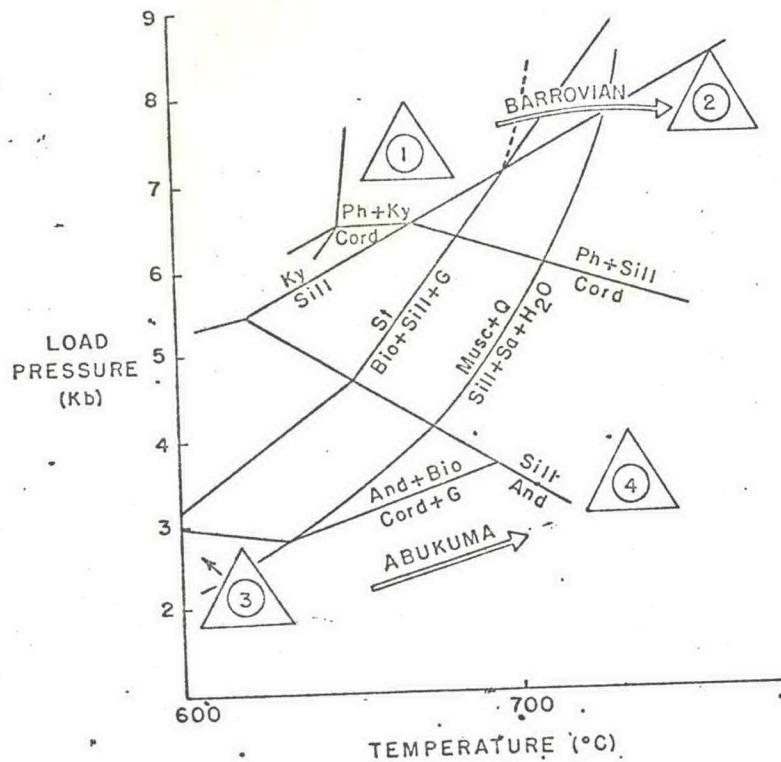


Fig. 4. A metamorphic grid for part of the Haliburton Highlands of Ontario. The maximum spread of conditions of formation is represented by the dotted area. Reactions 1, 2 and 3 are respectively reactions VI, VII and II of Richardson (1968). Sources for the other curves will be found in the text.

been proposed. Fyfe, Turner & Verhoogen (1958) originally erected three subfacies of what they called the almandine-amphibolite facies based in large measure on the work of Francis, who took much of his data from the classical Barrovian zones. Later, Turner & Verhoogen (1960) added a fourth subfacies that does not fit well with the other three, possibly because

Fig. 2. Metamorphic assemblages from the Scottish Highlands and the Abukuma Plateau superimposed on the PT grid of Hess (1969). 1 and 2 are respectively the kyanite-muscovite-quartz subfacies and the sillimanite-almandine subfacies, in the Barrovian zones (Fyfe et al. 1958). 3 and 4 are found respectively in zones B and C at Abukuma (Miyashiro 1958).