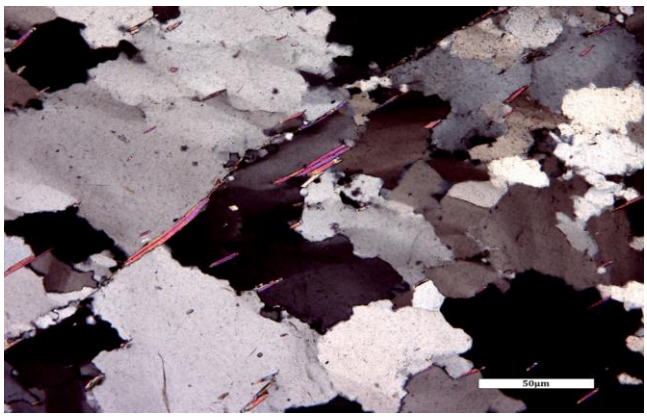

Fig. 1. *Magnified thin section of quartzite in polarized light.*

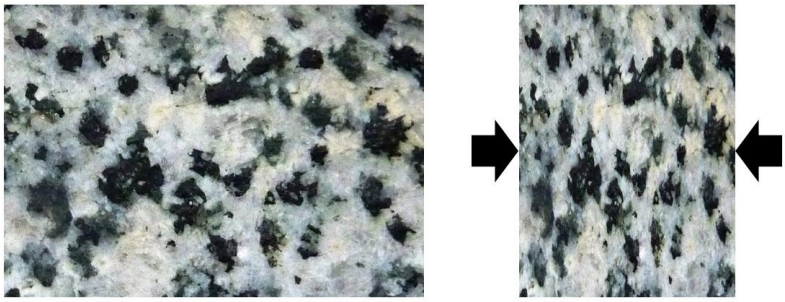

Fig. 2. *The textural effects of squeezing during metamorphism.*

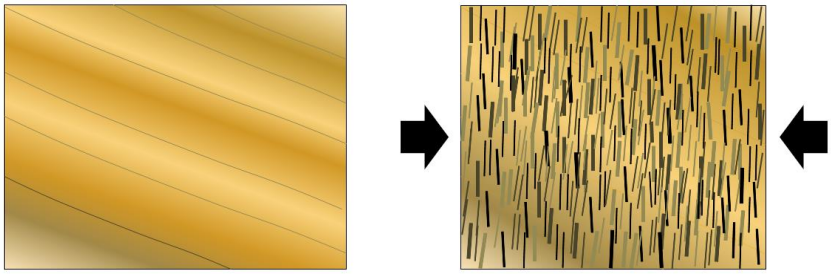

Fig. 3. *The textural effects of squeezing and aligned mineral growth during metamorphism. The left-hand diagram represents shale with bedding in the direction shown. The right-hand diagram represents schist (derived from that shale), with the mica crystals orientated perpendicular to the main stress direction and the original bedding no longer easily visible.*

Fig. 4. *A slate boulder on the side of Mt. Wapta in the Rockies near Field, BC. Bedding is visible as light and dark bands sloping steeply to the right. Slaty cleavage is evident from the way the rock has broken and also from lines of weakness that same trend.*

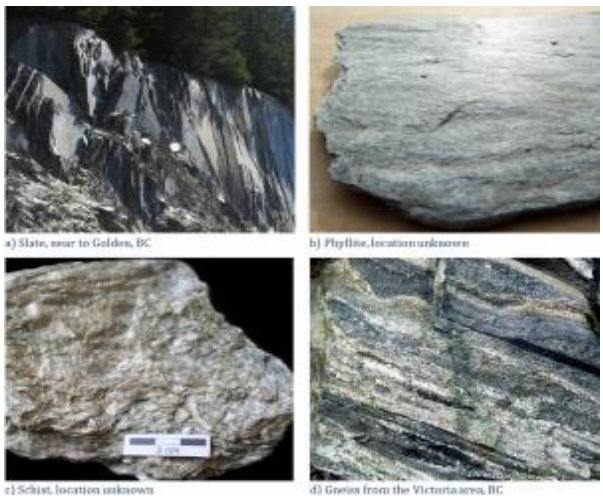

Fig. 5. *Examples of foliated metamorphic rocks [a, b, and d]*

Fig. 6. *Migmatite*

Fig. 7. *Marble with visible calcite crystals (left) and an outcrop of banded marble (right)*

Fig. 8. *Quartzite from the Rocky Mountains*

Fig. 9. *Hornfels from the Novosibirsk region of Russia. The dark and light bands are bedding. The rock has been recrystallized during contact metamorphism and does not display foliation.*

Table 1. A rough guide to the types of metamorphic rocks that form from different parent rocks at different grades of regional metamorphism

Very Low Grade	**Low Grade**	**Medium Grade**	**High Grade**	
Approximate Temperature Ranges				
Parent Rock	150-300°C	300-450°C	450-550°C	Above 550°C
Mudrock	slate	phyllite	schist	gneiss
Granite	no change	no change	no change	granite gneiss
Basalt	chlorite schist	chlorite schist	amphibolite	amphibolite
Sandstone	no change	little change	quartzite	quartzite
Limestone	little change	marble	marble	marble