



Here is a photo of the Grand Teton. It contains Archean gneiss intruded by granite. The dark blocks in the photo are amphibolite.





Archean Amphibolite with isoclinally folded quartz veins.





View from the top of Grand Teton, looking west into Teton Valley and at Big Hole Mtns, Idaho. Note Glaciated Valley with cirques in foreground, carved into Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Grand Teton is uplifted relative to these mountains in view, along the Buck Mountain reverse fault.





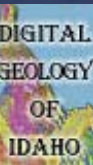
View looking east from summit of Grand Teton. Note glacial landforms, including the glacial lakes at the base of the mountains, dammed by moraines, and glacial lakes in cirques at higher elevations.





View of Grand Teton, looking east from Targhee Ski resort.





View looking east of the Teton Valley and Teton River, with the Teton Range and Grand Teton in the background.





View of Teton Range from the southeast, with elk in the foreground.





View looking west of Mt. Moran, in the Teton Range. Mountain contains 2.5-1.7 Ga crystalline basement rock, with Cambrian sandstone at summit. Note black amphibolite dike ~1/3 way up mountain. Snake River terraces in mid-ground.





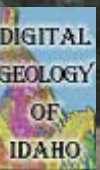
View looking west of the Cathedral Group, Teton Range.





View of Grand Teton and Teton normal fault, looking west from Snake River Valley. Note Snake River terraces in foreground.





View of Grand Teton and Teton normal fault, looking west from Snake River Valley.





Photo of long-time famous Teton area geologist, Dave Love, circa 1990.