Figure 3.5 SEM photomicrographs (backscatter electron images) illustrating petrographic and textural characteristics of strongly supergene altered braunite lutite.  
A: Well-developed sheafs of todorokite needles are set in a vein of microcrystalline cryptomelane (Rex 12Y).  
B: Supergene alteration results in replacement of carbonates by todorokite and manganomelane, to constitute a porous microcrystalline matrix (Rex 24C).  
C: Former carbonate ovoid with hematite inclusions is transformed into a dense cryptomelane-hematite aggregate (Rex 94Z).  
D: Hausmannite aggregate with barite inclusions is preserved in strongly supergene altered ore.  
E: Supergene hematite (iv) occurs in strongly supergene altered ore associated with todorokite, cryptomelane and residual braunite (R ex 2 L ).