

In the fresh rock euhedral to subhedral ferromagnesian minerals are enclosed poikilitically in plagioclase feldspar or in an altered felsic matrix.

The olivine is colourless, although in most fragments it is partly altered to green mica or serpentine.

Titanaugite is pinkish brown and pleochroic with signs of zonation. The greater part of the mineral is unaltered but rims of brown amphibole (probably kaersutite) are relatively common. More rarely alteration products are composed of green amphibole or mica/serpentine.

Biotite tends to be interstitial. It is deep red brown and pleochroic.

Apatite occurs in needles (up to 1.5 mm long) and prisms. Most is embedded in the felsic material.

The feldspar has not been identified accurately but it is highly calcic, probably labradorite. It is considered that the altered, nearly isotropic felsic material was once a feldspathoid, possibly nepheline, analcite or melilite.

The rock is an alkali olivine basalt, possibly of theralite or teschenite variety. It is consistent in appearance with the tertiary alkaline basic igneous rocks of Western Victoria and Tasmania. It is likely to have been a flow or a sill, which may have a fresh core and highly altered margins.

Though comments on non igneous rocks were not asked for, recrystallised schistose siltstones (thermally metamorphosed) and siltstone with opaqusand/or isotropic cement are present.

Sample 9033': TS C8392:

Location:  
Tarook-1.

Rock Name:  
Quartz-mica rock (metasiltstone).

Hand Specimen:

A fine grained foliated grey rock with silvery mica up to 2 mm in diameter visible on the broken bedding surface. Rare similarly-sized brown grains are also visible.

