

Feldspar-quartz-biotite rhyolitic porphyry:

This unit is the second most dominant massive lithology of the Lewis River Volcanics and abuts the eastern contact of the porphyritic quartz-feldspar rhyolitic lava throughout its exposure from 387,300E, 5 245,000N, (A.M.G.) (northern limit of reconnaissance geological mapping 1976-77) to the southern boundary of E.L. 27/76.

Characteristically this unit is green to dark green in colour and contains phenocrysts of feldspar (plagioclase and or orthoclase), quartz and biotite. The phenocrysts are generally within the medium grained (1-5mm) size category, however some feldspar phenocrysts have been observed to measure up to 10mm. The phenocrysts occur in a homogeneous, fine but not necessarily microcrystalline, mosaic of quartz and potash feldspar containing minor fine chlorite and biotite. Throughout this porphyry the biotite phenocrysts are generally highly chloritized often completely replaced by chlorited and titaniferous granules. The feldspar phenocrysts are variably replaced by sericite and clays.

Within this unit there is generally no clear evidence of primary flow, however wide spread shearing associated with shredded streaky meto-morphic sericite is present.

This porphyry unit is of gross rhyolitic composition and is interpreted to be of extrusive or very high level intrusive origin, examples are represented by KR 3344 and KR 3442.