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Mineralisation is found within the older volcanic rocks at Que River and within sedimentary sequences of the younger pyroclastic unit (Rosebery, Hercules, Chester).

Southeast of Tullah and west of Bulgobac the Volcanics are intruded by sodic and potassic granite and adamellites (porphyries (?)), similar in composition to the enclosing rhyolites and porphyries. The granites are crudely concordant and probably represent the intruded core of the volcanic pile.

It is intended here to discuss only the geology of the Mt. Read Volcanics and the immediate surrounding rocks. The stratigraphy and structure of other units is adequately described by other authors.

B. Mt. Read Volcanics

1. General

For convenience the Mt. Read Volcanics will be described under two separate headings, namely those north and those south of the Henty Fault. This is an artificial division, as rocks to the north can be correlated with those south of the fault. It is unfortunate that the rocks south of the fault are extensively concealed by the Ordovician Owen Conglomerate which forms the Mt. Murchison - Tyndall Range and also by pervasive Pleistocene glacial deposits, these relationships making direct correlation difficult. The Volcanics north of the fault are bounded in the north by Tertiary plateau basalts, and elsewhere are covered by varying thicknesses of glacial deposits. These glacial deposits were seen to be very extensive on the aerial photographs, and for this reason only thick deposits that have totally obscured the photogeologic expression of the underlying rocks have been annotated.

2. North of Henty Fault

(a) Que River Volcanics (Eqr)

Collins (1975) considered the volcanic rocks which are traceable from the confluence of the Mackintosh and Pieman Rivers to the headwaters of the Que River, to be one unit (the central lava belt); however at least three separate units could be recognized on the aerial photographs. The lowest of