

Granite porphyry and marginal phases of the granite also occur in the vicinity of the Devon Mine higher up on the Dove River. The Devon Pb-Ag-Au mine is completely enclosed by the granite and several vein-type gold and gold-lead occurrences on 5 Mile Rise are probably associated with this phase of the Dove Granite.

The Devonian Dolcoath Granite outcrops as a small stock about 3 km in diameter centred near the Cethana Dam east of Moina.

The granite outcrops on the steep side of the Forth Valley typically as granite tors intersected by strong but widely spaced joint systems. Narrow aplite veins occur within the granite and intruded along joints in the surrounding Cambrian porphyry.

This granite is the source of numerous tin-tungsten deposits in the area. Narrow quartz veins, infilling joints within the granite, carry chiefly wolframite and molybdenite as well as minor quantities of cassiterite. Some wolframite and molybdenite is disseminated through the granite just below the road at the highest point of the granite on the east side of the Forth River.

In hand specimen the granite is a medium to coarse grained, flesh-coloured rock containing abundant glassy quartz crystals up to 5 mm across and altered feldspars 3 - 4 mm across and 10 mm long plus some biotite.

Although the outcrop area of the Dolcoath Granite is small, it is known from diamond drilling to extend $3\frac{1}{2}$ km to the west to below the Shepherd and Murphy Mine area. It is thought, from gravity data, to be part of a massive east west trending batholith with possible connections to Granite Tor which outcrops 40 km to the southwest.

Jurassic Dolerite occurs outside the licence to the south and east. The dolerite is generally in the form of discontinuous sills with one major sill intruded at about the top of a Triassic sandstone.