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Complex isoclinal folding is displayed in the pyroclastics near Barrel Creek. Jointing further complicates the picture. The small scale isoclinal folds have an axial plane which trend $165^{\circ}/85W$. However at least one other cleavage is superimposed on this trend. Large scale closures are rarely seen. The overall impression is that the sequence dips consistently to the west. There is only minor repetition of strata, as indicated by the consistent facings. The indicated vergence from small scale folds and bedding-cleavage relationships indicates a syncline closing to the west and an anticline to the east.

iii) Geology of the Voyager 3 grid

The Voyager 3 grid was remapped at 1:2500 scale (see plan 1). Outcrop was extremely poor so correlation was found impossible. The rock types consisted mainly of felsic fine to medium grained quartz feldspar crystal tuff and felsic vitric tuffs. On the western side of the grid the pyroclastics were conspicuously sericitic. The only possible volcanoclastic sediment was mapped in the north western corner of the grid. It is quite clear that the sequence of sediments that outcrop on the coast do not extend through the V3 grid.

iv) Geology of the area between Voyager 3 and the Lewis River

The region north of Voyager 3 to the Lewis River was reconnaissance mapped at 1:10,000. The area is largely obscured by Tertiary gravels and conglomerates from the Tertiary peneplain surface (plan 2).

The pyroclastics are similar to those encountered on the Voyager 3 grid but are distinctly more chloritic and more schistose in the area south of the Voyager 10 grid. Outcrop is again insufficient to correlate along strike.