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There is also evidence of an oblique (earlier ?) more pervasive cleavage, and the intersection of the two cleavages results in the 'diamond shaped' outcrop pattern of the rocks.

Another common feature of the Wart Hill Pyroclastics is the strong lineation which generally plunges from  $5^{\circ}$ - $85^{\circ}$  to the south. This can be manifested by;

1. Bedding cleavage intersections.
2. Mineral rodding (lineation) and mullion structures especially in the lavas, and the alignment of lithic fragments in the tuffs.
3. Plunge of minor folds.
4. Outcrop patterns, especially in the intermediate volcanics which have discontinuous 'boudin' like outcrop patterns.

Within the Wart Hill Pyroclastics three main arenaceous sedimentary episodes have been recognised (Large, 1981). Primary sedimentary structures such as grading and cross-bedding show a consistent facing direction to the west and indicate the sequence is probably upward facing. On the aerial photographs it appears that a number of major N-S trending lineaments are present, notable of which is the one marking the western boundary of the Ordovician sequence. This linear could represent a very early (basement shear ?) and deep fundamental structure which bounded the Ordovician depositional trough. Conglomerates and sandstone beds in the Osmund syncline can be seen to wedge out against this structure. The lineament can be extrapolated across the Lewis River to mark the western contact of the Rocky Point Granite.