

047

Rhyolite (rhyo-dacite) lavas - Very fine grained sometimes flow banded rocks have been identified at two principal locations on the grid. They outcrop north of line 10600N and in the SW of the grid where they overlay the chlorite-quartz porphyry. Lithologies within this unit vary from pale-glassy green rhyolite to dark grey, fine-grained dacite. Parallel bands interpreted as flow banding have been recognised in all these lithologies.

Lithic crystal-lapilli tuffs - By volume, lithic crystal tuffs are the most dominant rock type on the Voyager 9 grid. This unit is extremely variable and is commonly represented by a pale, green-grey, streaky-textured quartz crystal tuff containing yellow-green fragments of glassy rhyolite or porphyritic lava. The lithic fragments concentrate in definite bands often defining bedding. Variation in this basic lithology occurs due to changes in grain size of the host tuff and to the composition, size, or number of lithic fragments.

Structures

The prominent structural feature on the Voyager 9 grid is a closely spaced penetrative fracture cleavage which strikes between 320° - 340° and dips steeply to the west. This cleavage is frequently oblique to bedding (by 20°) and also cuts obliquely across earlier minor fold structures. It is believed to be related to the Mt. Osmund Synclinal structure.

A pronounced lineation is ubiquitous in the volcanic rocks at Voyager 9, and is probably best recognised by the alignment of lithic fragments, rodding, and bedding cleavage intersections. As yet the degree of deformation (stretching) connected with this lineation is uncertain and more structural work is warranted because of the importance of deformation and the attitude of any mineralized body.

