

The Western Tuffs, Western Argillites, Salisbury Conglomerate and Transition Series collectively make up the Rosebery Group.

vii) Crimson Creek Formation

This unit is characterised by mafic volcanic wackes and associated mudstones. The unit overlies the Transition Series and probably interfingers with it. The unit is restricted to the western flank of Colebrook Hill and in its original distribution may have thickened to the west and thinned rapidly to the east to interfinger with the Transition Series.

viii) Dundas Group

These are typically siliceous rocks. Siltstones and sandstones predominate but greywackes, shales and conglomerates also occur. Units of the Dundas Group only occur on the western side of the area and are everywhere in fault contact with the other units.

ix) Razorback Conglomerate

This is a siliceous conglomerate in a greywacke matrix and occurs on the western margins of the area just north of the Ring River in association with quartzites and siliceous siltstones. This is a sub-unit of the Dundas Group.

x) Curtin Davis Volcanics

These are strongly chlorite-altered basalts which occur in a restricted location on the western margin of the area south of the Ring River. They are associated with siltstones and greywackes. A little north of the basalt outcrops is an occurrence of a laharitic breccia which may also belong to this unit. Correlation of the Curtin Davis Volcanics is uncertain. They have previously been classed as a unit of the Dundas Group (Blisset, 1962) but their mafic volcanic character suggests affinities with the Crimson Creek Formation.