

mittently continue south through Slate Spur to become western Clarke Valley sequence. On the lower Garfield the basal section is composed of well bedded shales, cherty shale and a massive fine-medium grained siliceous unit with pyritic lenses and stringers. The latter has been described by Joyce 1984 No. 11456 as "sandy siliceous albitic shale" and by Amdel 1978 F568, "moderately fine grained pyritic crystal vitric tuff", F571 "crystal vitric tuff". This is interpreted to be a water-laid sediment, a mass deposition of unsorted fine volcanic and quartz rich detritus.

Within these shales and cherts thin quartz mica porphyritic lava flows outcrop. Similar rhyolite lavas associated with shales occur in the upper Garfield Valley.

Coarse grained volcanoclastics, possible equivalents of the Jukes Formation overlies shales and appear to have gradational-conformable relationship with the Owen Conglomerate. Typically this unit coarse grained, with a variety of volcanic fragments and some quartz pebbles in a chloritic matrix. Pumice in form of chloritized shreds was initially taken to be indicative of an ignimbrite but the unit is interpreted to be subaqueous pumiceous mass debris deposit. It is frequently associated with shale clasts and lenses.

An airborne magnetic anomaly may correspond to this coarse clastic unit, extending from Mt. Sorell to Flannigans Creek Garfield River junction.