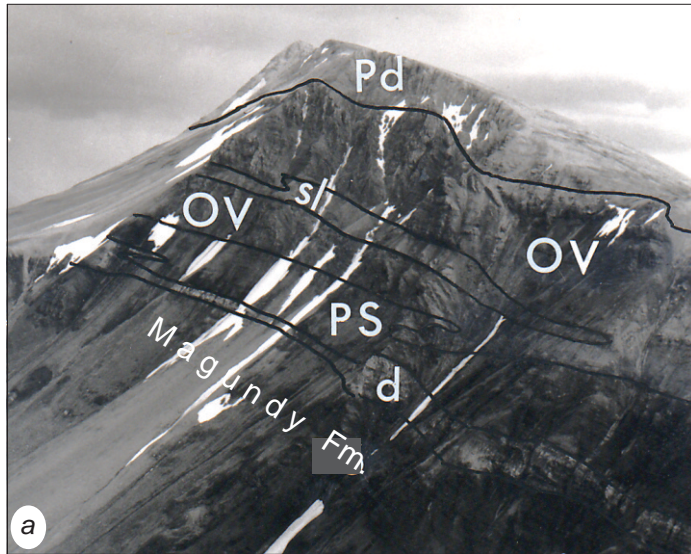
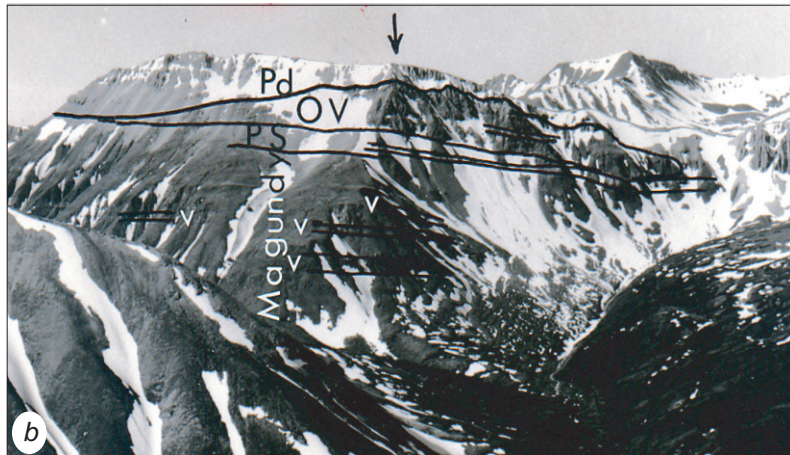


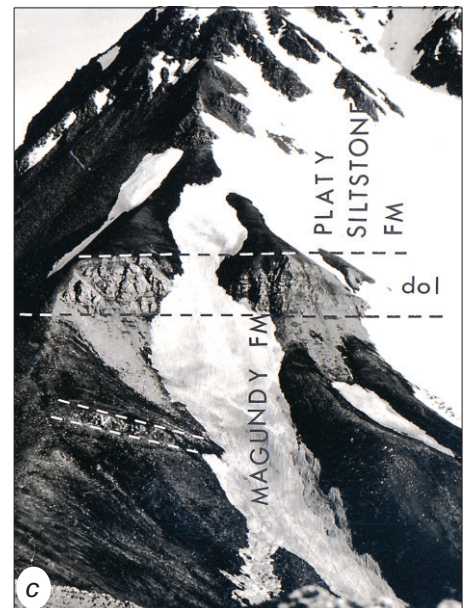
Figure 21 a, b, c and d: Photographs of Platy Siltstone formation and the Orange Volcanic member (Askin group)



a. The relations between the Orange Volcanics (OV), the Platy Siltstone (PS) and the Barite Mountain formations are depicted in this eastward view of the upper part of Hoole River Section-1. The two volcanic intervals are 30 and 70 metres thick. The slate lens (sl) in the volcanics is a tongue of the Platy Siltstone formation. A stromatolitic dolostone (d) is interbedded with the siltstone. Light grey dolomitic mudstone of the Barite Mountain formation (Pd; see Note below) lies directly on the volcanics.



b. View looking south to Hoole River section-1 (measured up the ridge spur to the arrow). Note that the Orange Volcanics (OV) are a discontinuous lens within the Platy Siltstone, beneath the Barite Mountain formation (Pd; see Note below).



c. The lower part of the Askin Lake section showing black graptolitic slate and a volcanic lens (v) of the Magundy formation overlain by brown platy dolomitic siltstone. Here the top of the Magundy formation is marked by a thick lens of white bedded dolostone.

d. Coral-rich volcanic breccia with interbedded dolostone, about 15 m above the base of the Twin Lakes section. This is a part of the Orange Volcanic member. The breccia is well bedded and contains carbonate in the matrix. The bedding character and the amount of carbonate varies considerably. The volcanics weather red or orange and are red and green on fresh surfaces.



Note: at the time that photographs were annotated, the uppermost unit was considered Porcupine formation. In the text however, Porcupine formation is restricted to Porcupine syncline. Exposures in Ragged Peak area are therefore re- assigned to Barite Mountain formation - Ed.