

Figure 21 e, f, g and h: Photographs of Platy Siltstone formation and the Orange Volcanic member (Askin group, cont'd.)



e-A. Favosites and crinoid columnals (arrow-heads) in ankeritic volcanics at the base of the Twin Lakes section are characteristic of the Orange Volcanics member.



e-B. Typical Orange Volcanics flow rock contains calcite in vesicles and veinlets (coin is 2.3 cm in diameter).



f. Volcanic breccia of the Orange Volcanics near the Hoole River section consists of chloritized volcanic clasts with a few slabs of dolomitic siltstone (s) and some corals (c). Irregular shaped white spots represent carbonate cavity fillings. The coin (centre) is 2.3 cm in diameter.



g. The top of the Orange Volcanics member includes bedded rocks in which abundant coral and crinoid debris are mixed with volcanic clasts in a coarse sand-sized matrix of volcanic and lime sand. Lighter patches represent the calcareous bioclasts and the darker ones are volcanic. Tabular Favosites colonies (F) are in growth position in the calcareous layer beneath the hammer head.



h. The Platy Siltstone formation is dominated by brown weathering dolomitic siltstone that is commonly thin bedded and well laminated and cross laminated (near Askin Lake). The coin is 2.3 cm in diameter.