Pliocene volcanic sequence

Qvrd  Hornblende phonolitic intrusion
Dikes and sills of dike to hypabyssal composition, often pale grey in hand specimen. May form massive, columnar sills up to 30 m thick with hyaloclastic breccia margins. Hornblende (~1-3 mm) and plagioclase (~1-4 mm) phenocrysts occur in a fine-grained or glassy matrix. Occurs mainly in northern island regions.

Qvdi  Dacite intrusion
Plagioclase- and pyroxene-phenocrystic dacite dykes and sills. May occur as massive, columnar sills up to 100 m thick, with thin (~10 cm) fine-grained chilled margins. In northeastern regions dikes of around 1 m wide are common. Fine-grained pyroxene phenocrysts in a fine-grained or glassy matrix surface in the Adara region; elsewhere the exposed surface of this unit generally has a thin orange coloured weathering rind.

Qvda  Clinopyroxene-phyric basaltic andesite
Coherent lava units in inner volcanic centres. Major component of the southwest volcanic centre. Massive, coherent basalt with large clinopyroxene (1-2 cm), orthopyroxene and plagioclase phenocrysts in a blue-black microcrystalline groundmass. Textures include sparse, low- to medium-liquid basaltic and breccia. Breccia clasts are angular, average size ~2-5 cm diameter.

Qvds  Dacite volcanoclastic sediments and tuffs
Stratified polymict dacite and scoriaceous breccia. Polymict layers of angular to subangular dacite clasts interbedded with scoria and ash. Matrix consists of lithic clast fragments, crystal fragments, scoria and fine-grained grey volcanic ash. Bedding displays reverse and normal grading, asymmetric and channelized. Beds ~1-350 cm thick, consisting of layers of variable clast size (~2 to 50 cm). Layers vary between scoria domes with sparse scoria and dacite domes. Depositional features include asymmetrical reverse and normal grading.

Qvdb  Dacite
Coherent lava units at the outer volcanic fronts. Unit consists of hornblende dacite. Coarse phenocrysts in a fine-grained groundmass. Clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, olivine and plagioclase phenocrysts occur in a fine-grained groundmass. Hornblende occurs as disseminated crystals, scoria and fine-grained grey volcanic ash. Bedding displays reverse and normal grading, asymmetric and channelized. Beds ~1-350 cm thick, consisting of layers of variable clast size (~2 to 50 cm). Layers vary between scoria domes with sparse scoria and dacite domes. Depositional features include asymmetrical reverse and normal grading.
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