

9 From Dickinson, W.R. and L.W. Vigrass,

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58, 109 p.

f) For discussions of fragmental rocks of volcanic derivation (clastic volcanic or volcanoclastic rocks), the grain size limits proposed by Fisher (1961, p. 1411) have been adopted. Moreover, as regards clastic materials and rocks in the stratified column:

1. "Pyroclastic" refers to materials forcibly expelled from volcanic vents as fragmental ejecta, set in motion initially by explosive eruption, and owing their grain morphology to processes of eruptive disintegration (most typically, vesiculation).
2. "Epiclastic" refers to materials, of either volcanic or nonvolcanic derivation, which owe their particulate nature, their grain shapes, and their movement to processes of surficial weathering, erosion, and aqueous transport.
3. "Volcanoclastic" refers to materials of volcanic derivation, whatever their history, with no connotation as to their pyroclastic or epiclastic origin; which means volcanoclastic beds may be either tuff or sandstone, etc.
4. "Vitroclastic" refers to volcanoclastic materials having the distinctive curvilinear grain margins and branching, arcuate shapes of glass shards.
5. "Tuff," lapilli-tuff, "tuff-breccia," etc., refer to volcanoclastic rocks composed of pyroclastic debris so little modified by sedimentary processes of sorting or rounding that the original composition and texture of the ejecta are preserved essentially unchanged.
6. "Volcanic sandstone," "volcanic conglomerate," etc. refer to volcanoclastic rocks whose composition, texture, or structure give clear indication of surficial reworking sufficient to appreciably modify the original volcanic character of the source materials.
7. "Sandy tuff," "tuffaceous sandstone," etc., refer to rocks composed of mixed pyroclastic and epiclastic debris in which the former or the latter is respectively the more abundant.

sometimes difficult to distinguish