

# Geology of the Warby Range

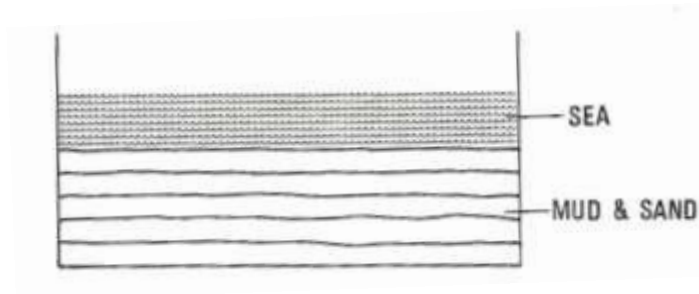
from "The Warby Range"

J R Anderson, Soil Conservation Authority

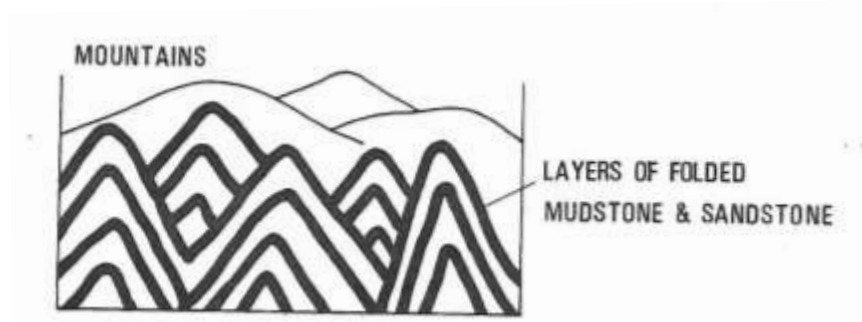
Melbourne, 1980

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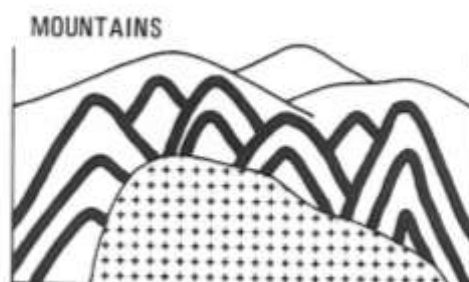
1. About 570 million year ago at the bottom of an ancient sea, mud and sand was built up = marine sediments.



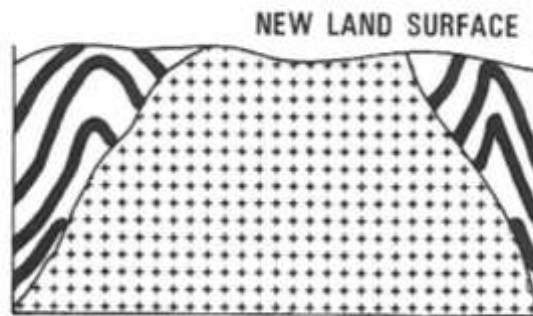
2. The mud and sand was packed down to form mudstones and sandstones. Shortly after, these rocks were pushed up and folded into a mountain range.



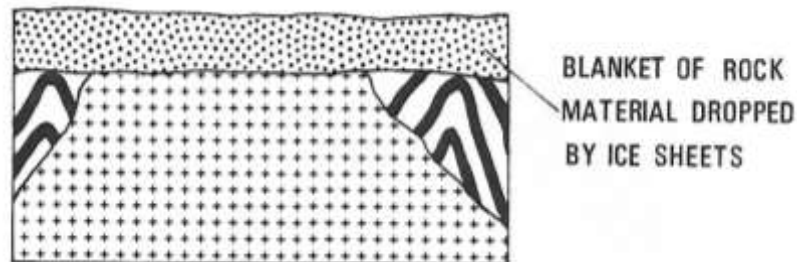
3. About 400 million years ago molten rock from below the earth's crust moved up into the folded sedimentary rocks. This material cooled to forming hard granite (Devonian)



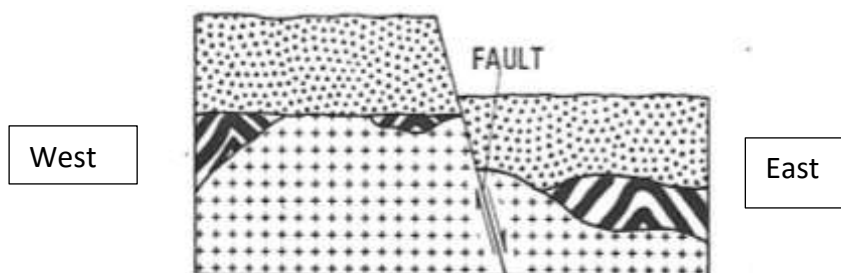
4. A long period of erosion slowly wore down the mountains and exposed the harder granite beneath



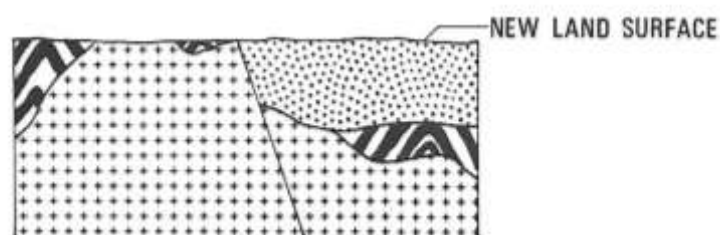
5. During very cold times about 260 million year ago, glaciers (rivers of ice) covered the area. When they melted, they left a blanket of ground up rock, pebbles and boulders



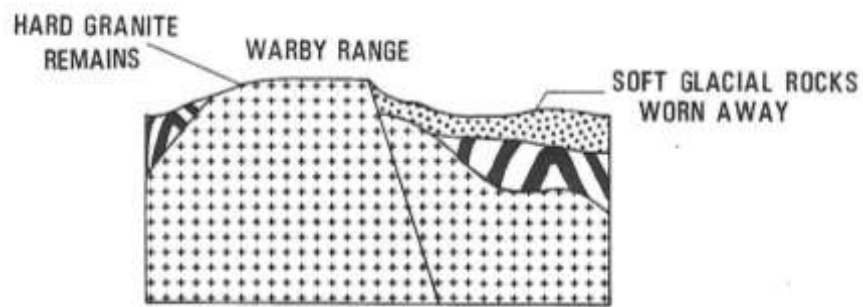
6. A fault developed and the land to the west of this fault was lifted up.



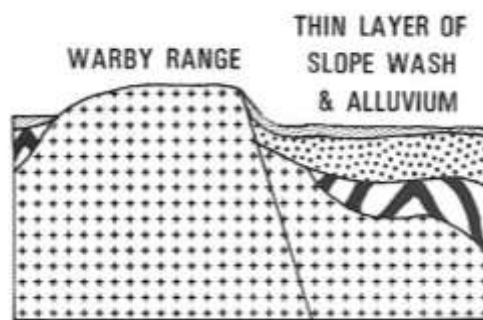
7. Millions of years of erosion by rain, wind and ice levelled the surface. The granite to the west of the fault was exposed. The eastern area had the softer deposits.



8. The whole area was lifted up again, and erosion took place. The soft glacial rocks to the east of the fault were “easily” worn away to form the Owens Valley. The hard granite to the west was left as a range of hills – the Warby Range



9. Over the last million years, rivers and streams have deposited sands, silt and clay over the land around the Warby Range with a thin layer of sediment



# Geology of the Warby Ranges and surrounding area (1980 data)

