

of Silurian/Devonian rocks is possibly present at depth. It is not known whether the thick Ordovician/Pre-Cambrian sections exposed to the west are also present in the area of EL17/65.

Permian Rocks

Rocks of the Permian age are widely distributed in Tasmania. Rock types range from a basal tillite to conglomerates, sandstones, oil shales, limestones, and coal measures.

Triassic Rocks

These rocks consist of quartzites, conglomerates and coal measures. The greatest known thickness of Triassic rocks is about 2,000 feet and present day distribution is confined to the southeast part of Tasmania.

Jurassic Rocks

Large scale intrusion of tholeiitic magma took place during the Jurassic. Permian and Triassic rocks have been intruded extensively by this magma. Jurassic sediments are not present in Tasmania.

Tertiary Rocks

Marine and non-marine Tertiary sediments are found at various places in Tasmania. The marine Tertiary rocks consist of a thin sequence of limestone and sandstone. Non-marine Tertiary up to 1,000 feet thick consists of silts, greywackes, and agglomerate.

Volcanic activity was widespread during the Tertiary. Basic volcanic rocks outcrop over an area of 1,600 square miles. Some of the sources of basaltic flows are located on Tertiary faults.

Structure

The Tasmanian shield has the gross form of a downward bent plane in its southeastern quadrant. In other words, it has a synclinal axis plunging southeastward with a Permian basin, later filled with Jurassic dolerites, occupying the core of the syncline. The rim is com-