

rock extending from Macquarie Harbour to the southern boundary of the Meredith Granite. Also included are a number of small areas, such as the wedge of Precambrian east of Mt Ramsay and the area surrounding Mt. Bischoff.

The magnetic results over the Dundas Trough (Figure 3) show the composition to be basically non-magnetic. Two main non-magnetic areas have been mapped; a block 14 x 18 kilometres extending north-west from a line joining Renison and Zeehan, which includes the triangular wedge of the Success Creek Group west of Renison and the older Precambrian Oonah Quartzite. These two rock types make up the base of the Dundas Trough. The second non-magnetic block is a larger area 15 x approximately 50 kilometres from Zeehan to the southern end of Macquarie Harbour. This block includes the youngest formation in the Dundas Trough, the Dundas Group. Elsewhere, the Dundas Trough is overlaid by Ordovician Gordon Limestones and Siluro-Devonian Eldon Group all of which are non-magnetic.

The only slightly magnetic formation in the Dundas Trough is the Crimson Creek Formation where it abuts the Success Creek Group near Renison. The magnetic data over the Crimson Creek Formation is confused by the presence of large amplitude anomalies due to serpentinites in the adjoining areas. Where the Crimson Creek Formation is in contact with the Meredith Granite near Mt. Lindsay, (Plates 2 & 3), there is an area of intense magnetic activity which has the appearance of a number of highly metamorphosed arcuate aureoles or skarns similar to those along the northern contacts of the granite. The area surrounding Mt. Lindsay has been mapped in detail by Brown (1982) and no lithological units are shown which could explain the magnetic activity. The contact between the Crimson Creek Formation and the Success Creek Formation, the red chert and mudstone subgroup of the Renison Bell Formation, can be traced magnetically as a small amplitude anomaly extending from Renison Bell to Mt. Lindsay, (Plates 2 & 5). The magnetic activity in the area near Mt. Lindsay could be described as a skarn-type response and if this is the case the granite probably extends under the Mt. Lindsay portion of the Crimson Creek Formation. Corbett et al (1982) did not identify any magnetic features in the area warranting description.

The mapping by Brown (1982) has identified a belt of Crimson Creek Formation east of the Meredith Granite and extending to the south, west of Rosebery. The portion of Crimson Creek Formation east of Mt. Ramsay has a similar magnetic response to the Mt. Lindsay area and could be interpreted as a skarn type response, (Plate 3). In this area Corbett et al (1982) identified Zone 48, east of Mt. Ramsay, and the source of the magnetic response was attributed to Devonian hornfels or skarn in a Cambrian Sedimentary Sequence.

The wedge of Precambrian east of Mt. Ramsay has no magnetic signature although the contact with the newly mapped Crimson Creek Formation is clearly defined. The small belt of Precambrian