

would be remiss to assume that all anomalies were due to basalt. The smaller magnetic features around the edge of the non-magnetic zone north of Cleveland may warrant investigation.

Zone 62 Magnet Dam, Wombat Flat and Mt. Ramsay area; has a large amplitude, arcuate magnetic anomaly due to hornfels or Cambrian basalt surrounding the contact of the Meredith Granite. The source of this anomaly will probably never be identified as the area is covered by magnetic Tertiary basalt.

The Serpentine Hill Complex, (Figure 8), 8 kilometres north-east of Zeehan, is representative of a number of ultrabasic bodies in the Zeehan and Renison area (Plates 4 & 5). The Serpentine Hill Complex, previously worked for asbestos, consists of orthopyroxenite, harzburgite, serpentinite, gabbro, dolerite and basic volcanic rocks. The area has been mapped in detail by Brown (1982) who identified a number of fragmented serpentinite and gabbroic bodies in this area which are confirmed by the magnetic data.

Corbett et al (1982), included all the magnetic anomalies in one group, Zone 43 Dundas to Pieman River. The sources of the magnetic responses were assigned to ultramafic rocks, Devonian mineralisation and hornfels. The 500nT magnetic anomaly over the Renison Bell mineralisation has been interpreted as massive pyrrhotite. This may be over simplifying the interpretation as the anomaly is probably part of a larger source 1.5 kilometres long striking south-west from Renison Bell. In this area it will be important to identify the source of the airborne anomaly and to establish the relationship with the mineralisation.

North of Renison Bell a major magnetic contact has been plotted (Plate 5). This contact separates the normally magnetised ultrabasic bodies in the Huskisson River Syncline from the remnantly magnetised ultrabasics south-east of Renison Bell.

The ultrabasic bodies west of Zeehan, (Figure 9), have similar large amplitude magnetic anomalies however, in this area it would appear that the ultrabasics are far more extensive than the outcrop indicates (Plate 4). Corbett et al (1982) identified Zone 51 Trial Harbour to Zeehan area; as an anomalous zone. This area is composed of a wide variety of complex rock types including Precambrian, Cambrian, Ordovician and Siluro-Devonian, plus an intrusive granite, ultramafics and basalt. The larger anomalies are obviously due to the ultramafics while the smaller responses could be due to any number of sources.

The magnetic anomaly at Razorback (Figure 8) shows a crescent shaped feature coincident with the mapped outcrop of ultrabasics.

Further to the south the Macquarie Harbour serpentinites indicate a northerly striking magnetic zone coincident with the mapped ultrabasics. This zone extends to the north under Macquarie Harbour and then swings west under Strahan (Figure 10). The