

SHEET 10 CONTD.

In the writer's opinion, the magnetic anomaly is rather intriguing and well situated but from charts the E.M. anomaly seems strongly influenced by topography.

10/9: Just west of PP 73, there is a small broad NNE-SSW trending E.M. high, intra pre-Cambrian. It parallels the trend and point of change in the magnetic pattern. There is no apparent geological reason, although this is recognised to be a highly complex geological area.

E.M. ratios are good and although height change correlation is possible it becomes more favourable by virtue of neighbouring portions remaining lower for greater height variations.

SHEET 13.REGIONAL.

This sheet is best considered in conjunction with the west side of Sheet 14 onto which it joins because of its small areal extent and similar complex E.M. pattern and similar fairly uniform magnetics, with increasing gradient towards the west coast.

Herringbone in the magnetics adds to the difficulties in evaluating this type of pre-Cambrian terrain (compare other pre-Cambrian areas e.g. Sheets 18, 21 and 24).

Although there are several good ratioed E.M. anomalies and a few trends there is none worthy of being singled out for special mention in the light of the existing geological knowledge.

SHEET 14.REGIONAL:

Both magnetic and E.M. contours reflect the sub-division of this Sheet geologically into three portions, which from west to east are pre-Cambrian, Cambrian (Dundas), and Tertiary (Macquarie).

Firstly the pre-Cambrian has a complex E.M. pattern with a uniform gradient magnetic field (with some herringbone).

Secondly, the faulted pre-Cambrian-Cambrian junction has associated with it a major magnetic high trend due to the ultra-basic intrusives along the major fault planes. The Cambrian Dundas area is more disturbed magnetically due presumably to other ultra-basic intrusives along major faults (compare South-west PP 81, north-west PP 08) whilst being generally of lower E.M. response.