

SHEET 14 DETAILED CONTD.

Both of these E.M. high trends are discontinuous for 10,000 feet and this discontinuity falls on the pinching of the magnetic highs.

At the south end this discontinuity being to the north, there is a similar situation with regard to two E.M. high trends as at the north end with a further one further east.

14/3: See after 14/6.

14/4: Falls west of the fault, on a magnetic low trend in pre-Cambrian and has ratios of the order of 0.4.

14/5: Which is slightly east of the major fault, coincides exactly with the magnetic high peaks (note flexures) and is very close to a linear.

The magnetic highs increase from less than 500 gammas at the pinching to 2000 gammas maximum, falling south to 1600 gammas passing south to Sheet 17. Although it is possible to observe some correlation between altimeter trace and E.M. response, this anomaly would appear to be arising from some geological cause. Its very broad nature suggests of course a broad conducting band. Possible geological causes of the E.M. anomaly, as of 10/3 and 10/4, particularly (i), (ii) and (iii) apply equally here.

14/6: Which is slightly east of 14/5 and has good ratios in part, could be correlated in part with fault and/or drainage. To the south it branches into two, both branches being associated with magnetic highs.

14/3: This is the most interesting feature in that it is an E.M. high trend, in the vicinity of a rather curious rounded magnetic high (compare PP 08), and the intersection of a fault with linear. The trend curves similarly with the fault-linear trend.

Remaining Cambrian: There are several E.M. trends obviously associated with drainage pattern. There is a possible correlation between the major anticlinal axis and a E.M. (low) trend.