

SHEET 17 DETAILED CONTD.

17/6: This E.M. high trend with ratios mainly of the order of 0.2 correlates well with a NW-SE trending intra-Cambrian linear. Continued further south-east it links up with the Tertiary junction and possibly constitutes "fundamental" faulting. (See discussion of Moore's Valley area).

17/6a: Is one E.M. anomaly with ratio 0.75 interestingly situated near fault and linear junctions. The close proximity to creeks renders it suspect. Just to the south there are several E.M. anomalies with a trend conforming with magnetic contours but again broad. The 0.61 ratioed E.M. anomaly on Line 599, Frame 2033, is very close to an intersection of major fault and two linears.

17/7: Near PP 100, with ratios of the order of 0.3, this E.M. trend coincides with a magnetic high trend and are both displaced slightly to the west from but parallel to a curving N-S linear. A creek should not be the influence here.

N.B. Both the magnetic and E.M. patterns of the Cambrian Dundas on this sheet are involved so that this area is certainly one which warrants a later review.

SHEET 18.REGIONAL:

Height keeping over a considerable portion of this sheet was poor so that the best control was obtained in a central E-W belt. Consequently, the most significant E.M. picture is confined to this zone. There are a number of more or less N-S E.M. high trends of good ratio which conform well with the lithological strike. Several are obviously coincident with drainage.

There are no really major magnetic features although there is generally good agreement between magnetics and structure in detail.

The most pronounced magnetic feature is the intra-Cambrian Dundas high trend which, whilst extending under Ordovician Owen (compare PP 102 and 16), can be regarded as arising from Dundas formation.

The Lyell Shear on the west margin of the sheet is defined here by the Tertiary Macquarie - Ordovician Owen junction. There is no marked reflection of it in magnetics.