SHEET 18 DETAILED CONTD.

To the east of 18/9 and 10, some other E.M. highs occur of fair to good ratio. Some of these could possibly be correlated with small creeks.

To the south of 18/9 and 10, there are two linears each with magnetic highs to the east. There are some low ratio E.M. highs in this vicinity.

18/11: Between and south of PPs 21 and 22, an E.M. high trend falls on a magnetic high region, presumably reflecting again Quartz-mica schist unit, with differential vegetation. Within this group of E.M. anomalies, two particularly are of good ratio, greater than or equal to 1.0 18/11a has possible topographic correlation and rather unfavourable appearance.

The magnetic intensity is greater than 300 gammas. The possibility of variations within the Quartz-Mica schist units should be borne in mind.

Some of the transgressive magnetic trends, e.g. vicinity north of PP 89 appear to be associated with faults whilst others have no apparent geological correlation.

SHEET 20.

REGIONAL:

This is an important sheet by virtue firstly of inherent interesting geophysical features and secondly of the fact that together with Sheets 17, 18 and 21, it covers the area called Moore's Valley. Moore's Valley is geologically a very interesting area and is dealt with separately because of its occurrence at the join of 4 sheets.

The E.M. response for most of the area is low. The marked exception is the very high values obtained over the Tertiary cover which it has been observed is typical. Thus this Tertiary portion is fairly faithfully delineated by the E.M. contours which link up with the NW-SE trend on Sheet 17. It would be extremely doubtful that the E.M. response is due to other than conductive horizons within the Tertiary sediments, variation in response being attributable to changes in lithology and/or ground water conditions.

Magnetic contours suggest three major sub-divisions of the area into:-

(1) A western, higher, more complex magnetic region which arises from essentially Cambrian Dundas formations and in the main terminates to the east faithfully with the Lyell Shear.

(2) A south eastern uniform gradient magnetic region consisting mainly of Ordovician Owen.