

MOORE'S VALLEY AREA CONTD.

elsewhere can be regarded as essentially non-magnetic, and the underlying rock types here are non-magnetic.

(iv) South of PP 127 (Sheet 21) there is an east-west linear which is presumably reflected in magnetics by a low to the south and a high to the north, both in Cambrian Dundas. There is a low over the adjoining Ordovician Owen but it is questionable whether it is really significant. e.g. Note there is a high to the west of Sheet 21 in the Ordovician Owen. (compare Item xi).

(v) Extending on to Sheet 20 there is a uniform gradient NW-SE trend (compare PP 111) over thinner Ordovician Owen with faulting to the north and flatter magnetics.

(vi) The delineation on magnetics of the Lyell Shear on Sheet 20 by virtue of the higher values over the Cambrian Dundas can be employed to extrapolate to the north through the vicinity of PP 33 to join up with the known position on Sheet 18. A postulated, elongated with strike, magnetic body faulted to the north and east, could satisfactorily account for the magnetic pattern observable to the west of PP 33, together with the high magnetic influence further west. Magnetics in the north-east corner of Sheet 20 and neighbourhood, strongly suggest a change in the nature of the Cambrian Dundas immediately to the north. Thus arises the possibility of a fault line which would be in a sense the northern extension of the north-east fault of the Moore's Valley rift.

(vii) Pinching of magnetics near PP 48 at the intersection of a NW-SE trend continuing to the north-west on Sheet 17, could be the effect of a major fault.

N.B. Geological evidence supports the concept of the termination here of ultra-basic intrusives along major faults such as occurs to the north and the commencement to the south of a greywacke conglomerate-basic lava type association, so that it can be regarded as a "coincidence" that they are on the same N-S trend.

(viii) The north boundary fault of the "rift valley" can be selected on the basis of the cessation of steep gradients and general high locations in the northern part of Sheet 21.

(ix) The south boundary fault of the rift valley is the most difficult one to attempt to define. It is believed that a reasonable assumption is that