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B STRUCTURE

## FOLDS

It is considered that the Cambrian sequence at Lynch Creek has been folded into a series of tight anticlines and synclines. Accurate dip measurements, particularly in the Intermediate Crystal Tuff unit, are hard to obtain, and makes interpretation of the actual fold pattern difficult. On reference to the geological map, an anticline and a syncline have been inferred from photo interpretation and field data respectively.

Overturning is known to occur in the Mt. Lyell Section. Also, it is thought that the area has been subjected to two major orogenies, the Jukesian (Late Cambrian) and the Taberraberan (Devonian). For these reasons, caution should be exercised in interpretation of structure without detailed structural data.

## FAULTS

Two east-west trending faults with accompanying minor cross faults are the dominating feature in the area under study. Both of these faults are readily identified on aerial photographs and have influenced the stream patterns.

These faults can be directly related to horst and graben-type tectonics which was the normal resultant feature of the Jukesian movement at the end of the Cambrian. Hence, the block south of Lynch Creek was faulted upwards in relation to the block immediately to the north. Similar movement occurred along the northern fault. Resultant erosion of the upper acidic volcanics occurred in the southern block with the accompanying development of a deep clay horizon. The blocks to the north have undergone less erosion.

East-west faults are important in the localization of ore deposits at Mt. Lyell. At Lynch Creek, the King Gold Mine is close to an east-west fault and the gossanous zone to the north is similarly located.

## CONTACTS

An unconformity between Dundas and Junee sediments has been reported in many places in West Tasmania. However, Solomon (1966) is of the opinion that a conformity has been established in the Queenstown area. Field evidence at