

From the photogeological interpretation the following stratigraphic sequence is apparent.

<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Rock Type-Types</u>	<u>Group or Formation</u>
B	Basalt	(Tertiary Float Basalt)
G	Granite	Meredith Granite
GH	Granite Aureole/Hornfels	-
M	Mafic Intrusives (Phacoliths/lopoliths)	-
MS	Mafic Intrusives (Sills)	-
S3	Meta Sediments (Calcareous, Quartzite, Dolomite)	-
S1	Meta Sediments, Volcanics, Schists	-
S2	Meta Sediments and Volcanics	Mt. Read Volcanics
S4	Unmetamorphosed sediments (Sandstone/Shales)	-

When compared to the existing 1:250 000 geology map it is apparent that the boundaries of the Meredith Granite, Tertiary Basalt and most of the mafic to ultra mafic intrusives have been outlined by this interpretation. All of the groups have photogeological expression typical of such rocks under these climatic conditions.

In the sedimentary/volcanic sequences the photogeological groupings do not correspond precisely with the existing geological maps. Some of the major contacts have photo expression but similar photo characteristics of many of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks prevent a precise subdivision and identification of the various units. Similarly a precise stratigraphic relationship of the various units and groups can not be determined.

The similarity in photogeological characteristics of many of the rock groups/units may be due to the uniform grade of metamorphism in the area.

Detailed ground checking would be required to identify the rock types of all the photogeological units and their stratigraphic relationships.

Landsat (TAS-2-782) On the Landsat image it is possible to distinguish the Meredith Granite and Huskisson Syncline sediments as distinctly different lithologies. Other rock groups in the area have similar characteristics on the image.