

success. Outcrop across the acid volcanic sequence is negligible on the grid lines. The Rosebery Group sediments to the west of the Owen Shear outcrop reasonably well on the steep east slope of the Marionoak River valley. The Owen Shear is not recognised on any of the grid lines, but its position can be interpreted with a fair degree of confidence, (TAS/2/1556, 1557).

The Rosebery Group sediments consist of inter-bedded shales, siltstones, sandstones, argillites, pebble conglomerates and fine grained tuffaceous units. The pebble conglomerates provide the most consistent recognisable unit and can be traced from line 800N northwards to Holloway Rivulet. They consist mainly of silicified argillite, claystone, siltstone and occasional fine sandstone pebbles in a matrix of clays, silt and quartz sand. Distinctive green chlorite is fairly widespread and they may be fuchsitic. Similar pebble conglomerates have been exposed on the Hydro-Electric Commission road south of the grid area, and can be related to these further north. Other conglomerates have been recorded from the Pieman River (9).

The sediments in the grid area all have an easterly dip, and from rare facing data, they are younging eastward. There is evidence for minor drag folding and occasional tight folding, with a consistent northerly plunge of  $20^{\circ}$ - $40^{\circ}$ . This is best seen in the Marionoak River at the western end of line 3100N, and at the western end of line 1800N. The overall dips are quite variable, from  $35^{\circ}$ - $85^{\circ}$ , and are often undulating. At 1800N, 1180W, there is a massive outcrop of conglomerate, underlain by a fine grained green siltstone/argillite. The contact is undulating, probably due to load pressure of the overlying conglomerate; the overall dip is  $35^{\circ}$  east.

At the southern end of the grid, in the Pieman River section and the Hydro-Electric Commission road cutting, there is evidence for a syncline within the Rosebery Group sediments, beneath, and to the west of the Owen Shear. A northerly plunge is postulated from this syncline. The flexure evident in the Owen Shear at the southern end of Chester would probably account for the truncation of this synclinal structure.