

055

## II. PROCEDURE

Before annotation commenced a drainage base on the approximate scale of 1:40 000 was prepared on clear acetate film from enlarged transparencies of the Sophia (NMI Sheet No. 8014) and Pieman (NMI Sheet No. 7914) 1:63 360 scale topographic sheets. Geological and cultural information was annotated in ink directly onto the drainage bases which were superimposed on the panchromatic aerial photographs (see Figures 2 and 3). All annotation was carried out using a Zeiss N2 mirror stereoscope fitted with a binocular head having a x6 magnification.

Initially it was intended to use only the "north-south-flown" ROSEBERY AREA photographs (Fig.2), however because of scale problems, they were found to be useful only in certain areas. It was found that the CONICAL ROCKS photographs (flight-lines east-west, see Fig.3) had a more consistent scale. They were also found to give a better photogeological response and were subsequently used for the re-annotation phase that followed an early field-trip. Initial annotation was carried out using the ROSEBERY AREA photographs only.

In marking the photo-centres on the transparent overlay, the photo-numbers were used for the Rosebery Area photographs, and the negative numbers for the Conical Rocks photographs. This was to avoid confusion when referring to photo-centres. (When mentioning particular photographs in the text of this report, the prefixes AR and CR have been used to indicate to which set of photographs the author is referring.)

As noted previously, a total of 123 panchromatic prints was used in annotating the map. Annotation, research, liaison and report writing occupied 34 days, whilst 12 days were spent in the field, examining selected localities, and also collating information from fact mapping compiled by the Geology Department of West Coast Mines.

The photogeological map produced was reduced photographically to a nominal scale of 1:50 000.