

It is felt that much more work is required to define and interpret alteration patterns within the Stitt area. The structure of the Stitt area is complex and not fully understood. The pile consists of a mass of volcanics with no obvious marker horizons on which to base an interpretation. It is felt that the major rock units trend north-south although there is considerable variation along strike, as would be expected in a massive pile of this nature. A study of air photo lineaments has revealed a number of linear and curvilinear features some of which appear to correspond to rock boundaries and may represent faults.

In summary the rocks of the Stitt area appear to represent a massive sequence of sub-aerial lavas and pyroclastics (based on the lack of sedimentary bands) which accumulated rapidly during the Cambrian. The sequence is very similar to the rocks mapped on Mt. Sale.

### 3. Owen Conglomerate

This unit forms the craggy tors of Mt. Murchison on the eastern side of the Stitt area. It consists of pink massive siliceous conglomerates and sandstones composed mainly of pre-Cambrian detritus and appears to lie unconformably upon the Farrell Group, the Mt. Read Volcanics and the Murchison Granite in the Murchison Valley.

Glacial deposits derived from the Owen Conglomerate and scree from Mt. Murchison often obscure the underlying bedrock.

### 4 & 5. Pleistocene - Recent Glacials & Fluvio-glacials

During the Pleistocene extensive glaciation occurred in Tasmania resulting in the deposition of unsorted glacial debris such as the deposits at Boco and on the flanks of