

Devonian deformation, while the NE, ENE and NE trends may mirror either pre-Penguin or Penguin deformational trends.

Because the NW trending linears are most common, and as this has been the most frequently reactivated trend in basement rocks, the NW-NNW-NS group are considered to reflect Devonian age deformational trends.

This interpretation is in accord with the other groups reflecting older (pre Devonian) deformational events, although some of the other groups occur east of the Tamar Fracture System, implying an original post late Palaeozoic age component.

Post Devonian faulting may be inferred at several times:

- (i) Triassic - possible growth faults associated with basin development, and ?enhanced during late Triassic volcanism.
- (ii) Jurassic - tensional faults both pre dating and syntectonic with dolerite emplacement; SM Forsyth (pers comm) considers Jurassic dolerite bodies to be mainly intruded within the ENE-ESE sector in the south central part of the state.
- (iii) Tertiary - tensional faults indicative of the Gondwanaland break up.

Banks (1962) described early Tertiary age major horst and graben structures, namely a first order graben extending across the state, flanked by first order horsts to the west (Central Plateau) and east (Ben Lomond Range). This first order graben is composed of second order grabens, principal of which is the Midlands Graben with an overall NNW orientation, but which varies from NW to NE.

Banks (1962) also recognised four preferred directions for Tertiary age faults, all of which fall in the NW - NE sector.

Most significant fault movement appears to have occurred in the early Tertiary (?Gondwanaland breakup), and are normal faults with dips ranging 45° - 90°.