

to be lithologically related. Displacements and terminations of trend lines have in some cases been used to map inferred faults.

Strong enhanced magnetic trend lines are also evident within the Minnow Keratophyre volcanics and are thought to have a relationship similar to that for the magnetics to intrusive rocks.

No obvious relation between EM and enhanced magnetic trends occur in the region though the north-west corner of Sheet 1 does show alternating subparallel trend lines of magnetics and EM values.

9.2.4 Resistivity

On sheet 2 the broad area of greater than 100 ohm metres between flight lines 40 and 59 correlates with known Cambrian geology. Steep gradients characterise the unconformable boundary between Ordovician rocks and Cambrian Gog Range Greywacke rocks in the northern part of the sheet. Widespread areas of low values (less than about 100 ohm-m) are apparent and are interpreted as patterns typical of broad conductors i.e. conductive overburden. More commonly these relate to Tertiary basalts and Jurassic dolerites in the north-east section of the sheet but also reflect smaller areas of transported Owen Conglomerate scree and rubble scattered throughout the area.

A number of discrete conductors generally appearing as elongated lows occur within the survey area and are interpreted to define conductive trends in the bedrock, which in all