

INTRODUCTION

Field work was carried out during eight days in July 1984, emphasis placed on mapping and rock geochemistry of Cambrian units. Data is presented on Plate 1. The base plan has been derived from the Forestry Plantation Series 1:10,000 and Lands Department enlargements from 1:25,000.

The work area of 20 km<sup>2</sup> is the SE sector of EL 49/82, centred on Eel Hole Creek, bounded to south by Gog Range and to east by Mersey River. The northern limit of mapping 5,407,000 N, detail on Plate 1 north of here has been copied from Mines Department 1:63360 Sheffield Sheet.

The area is serviced by a system of all weather logging roads, forestry clear felling and pine plantations have been developed on Cambrian lithologies in the west (see Photo 4). Natural plant communities are dominated by open sclerophyll forest, with rain forests restricted to shaded creek gullies (see Photos 1 & 2).

Cambrian lithologies are exposed in a broad anticlinal structure, flanked to north and south by basal Ordovician quartzose sediments (see Plate 1 and Photo 4). The Cambrian has been subdivided into a volcanic complex composed of rhyolitic to gabbroic lavas and intrusives, these are overlain by a mantle of epiclastics which grade upward into a siltstone tuffaceous greywacke sequence.

These subdivisions equate with Minnow Keratophyre and Gog Range Greywacke (see Jennings 1:63360 Sheffield).