

Figure 13b. Grey scale image of the total magnetic intensity - reduced to pole of the eastern portion of the Mt Liebig 1:250 000 sheet. The locations of the outcropping and interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions are shown.

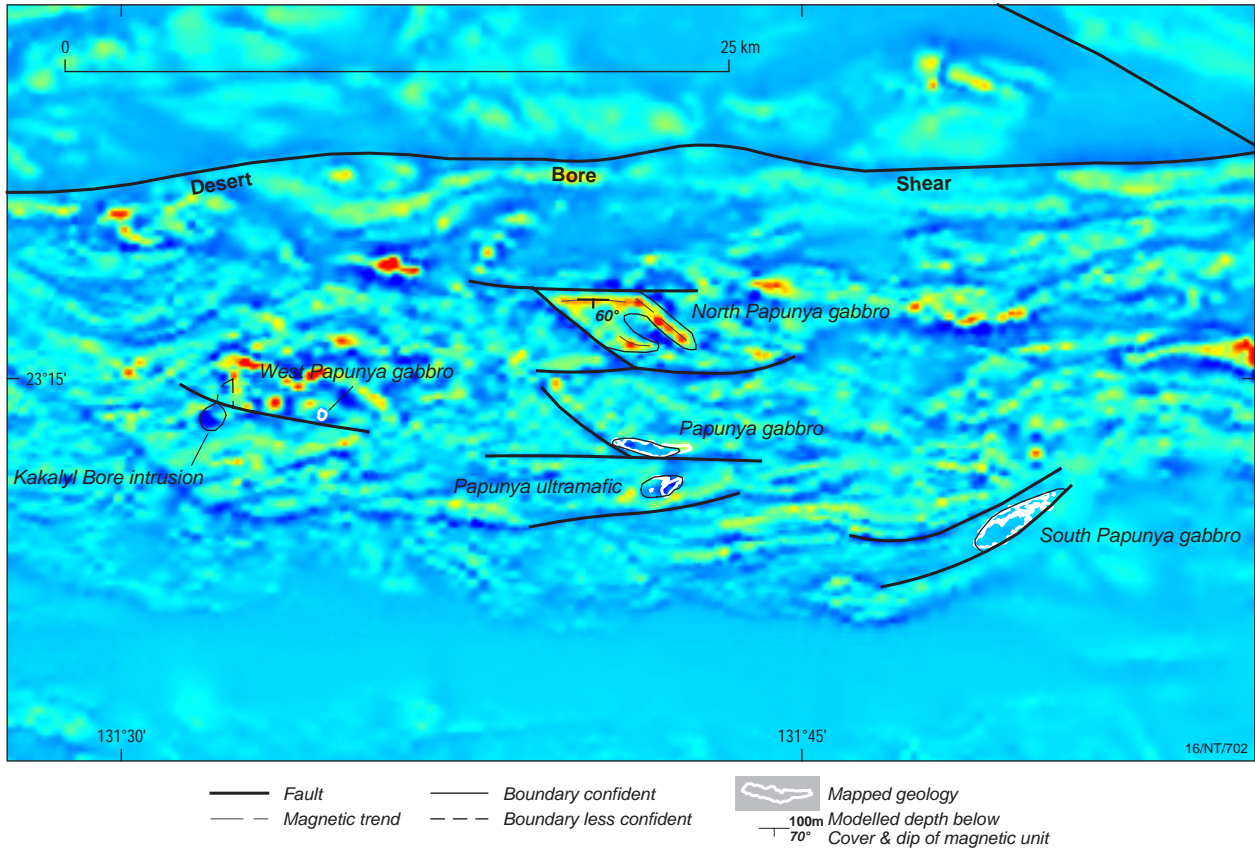


Figure 13c. Pseudocolour image of the vertical gradient of the total magnetic intensity - reduced to pole of the eastern portion of the Mt Liebig 1:250 000 sheet. the locations of the outcropping and interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions are shown.

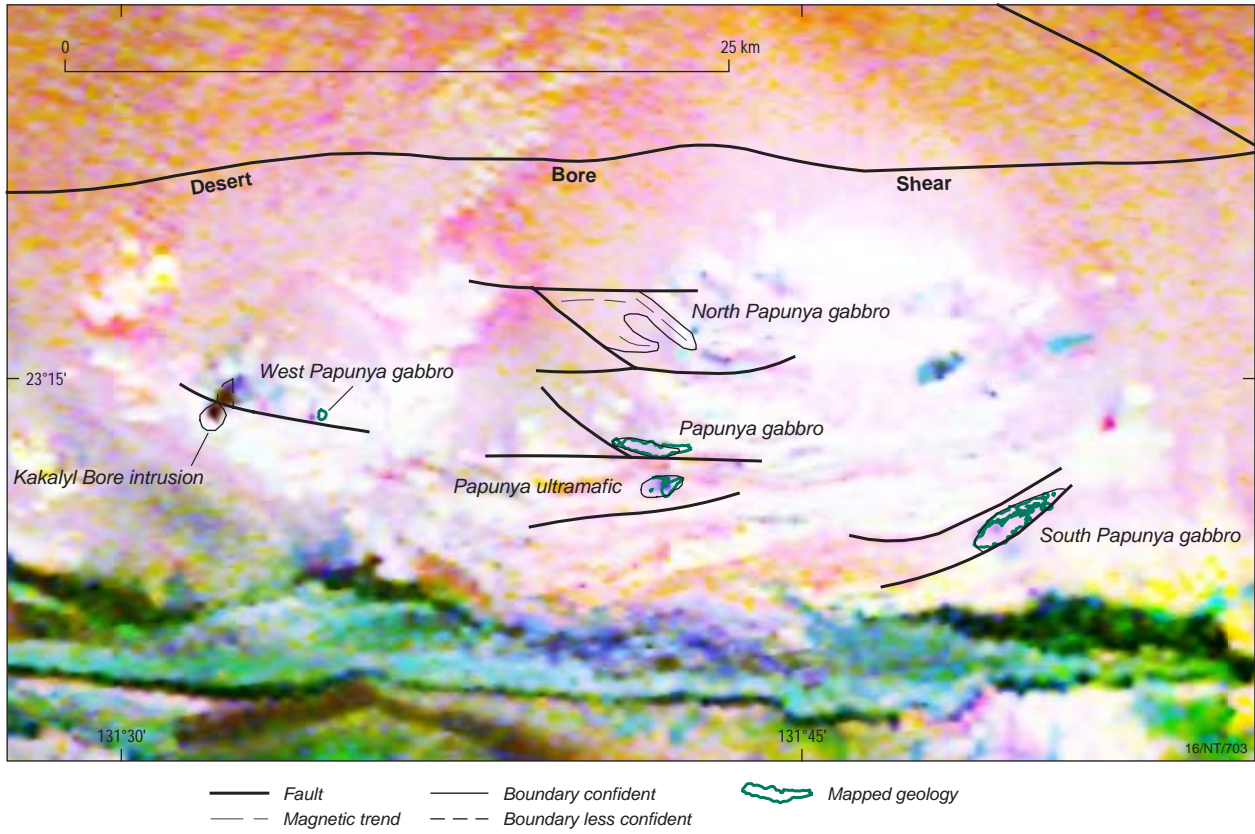
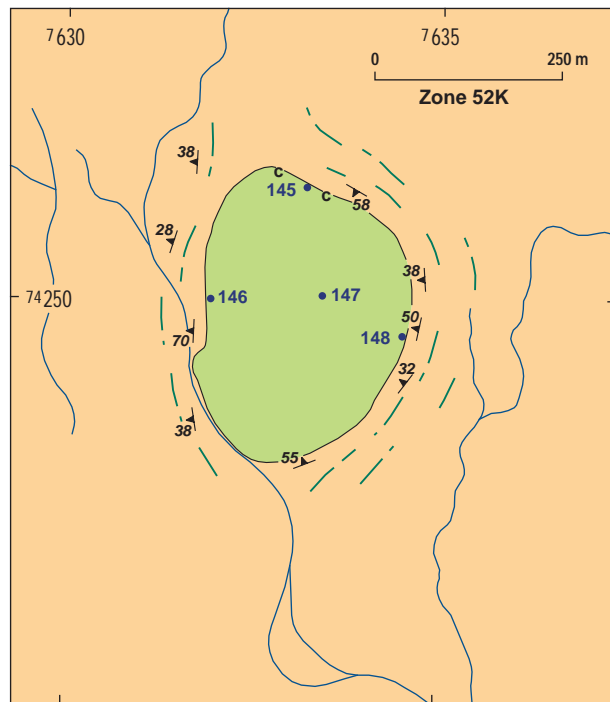


Figure 13d. Ternary radiometric image (potassium - red, thorium - green, uranium - blue) of the Mt Liebig 1:250 000 sheet. The locations of the outcropping and interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions are shown.



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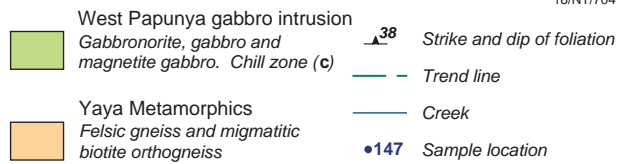


Figure 14. Geological map of the West Papunya gabbro intrusion. (from Hoatson & Stewart, 2001).

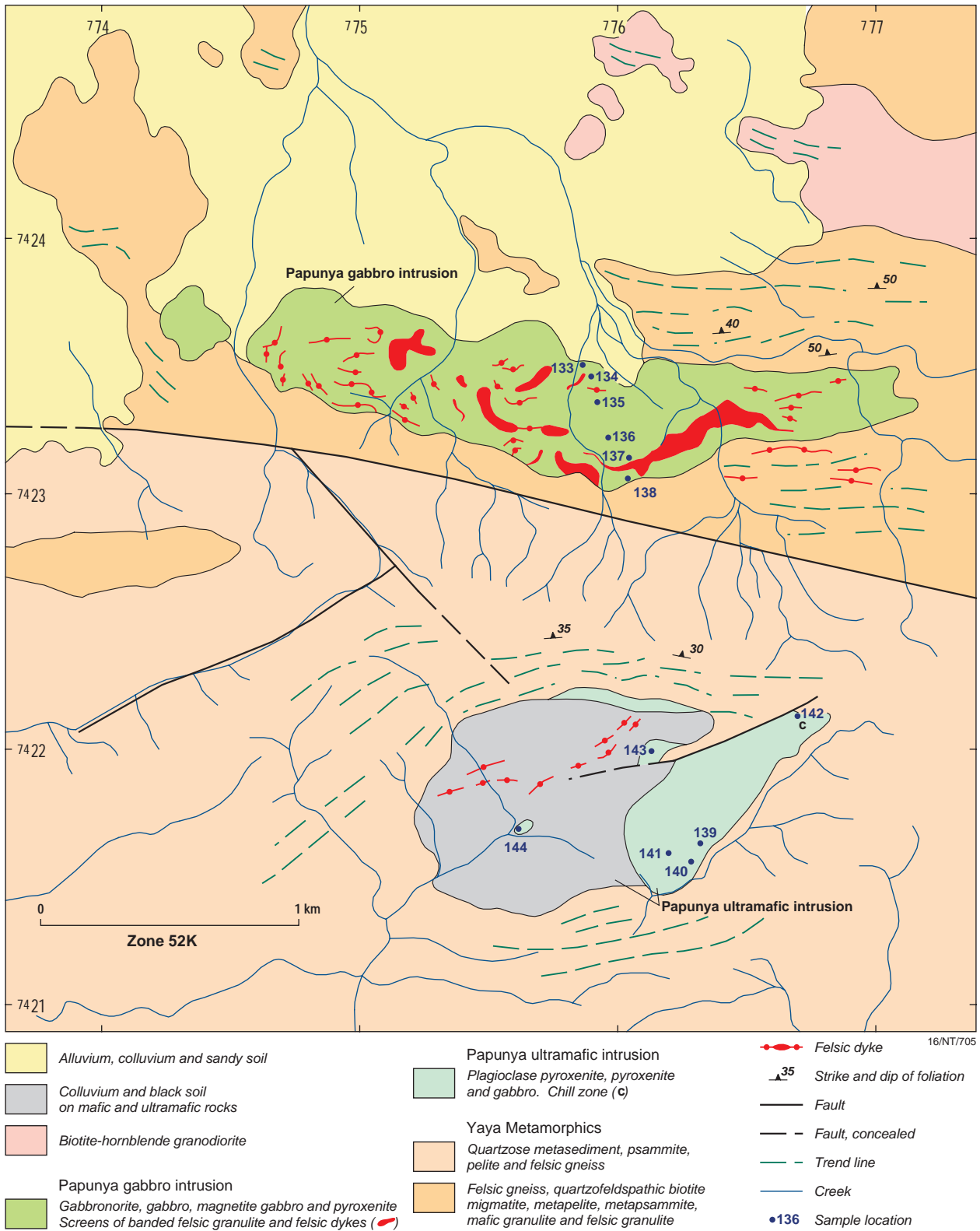


Figure 15. Geological map of the Papunya gabbro and Papunya ultramafic intrusions. (from Hoatson & Stewart, 2001).

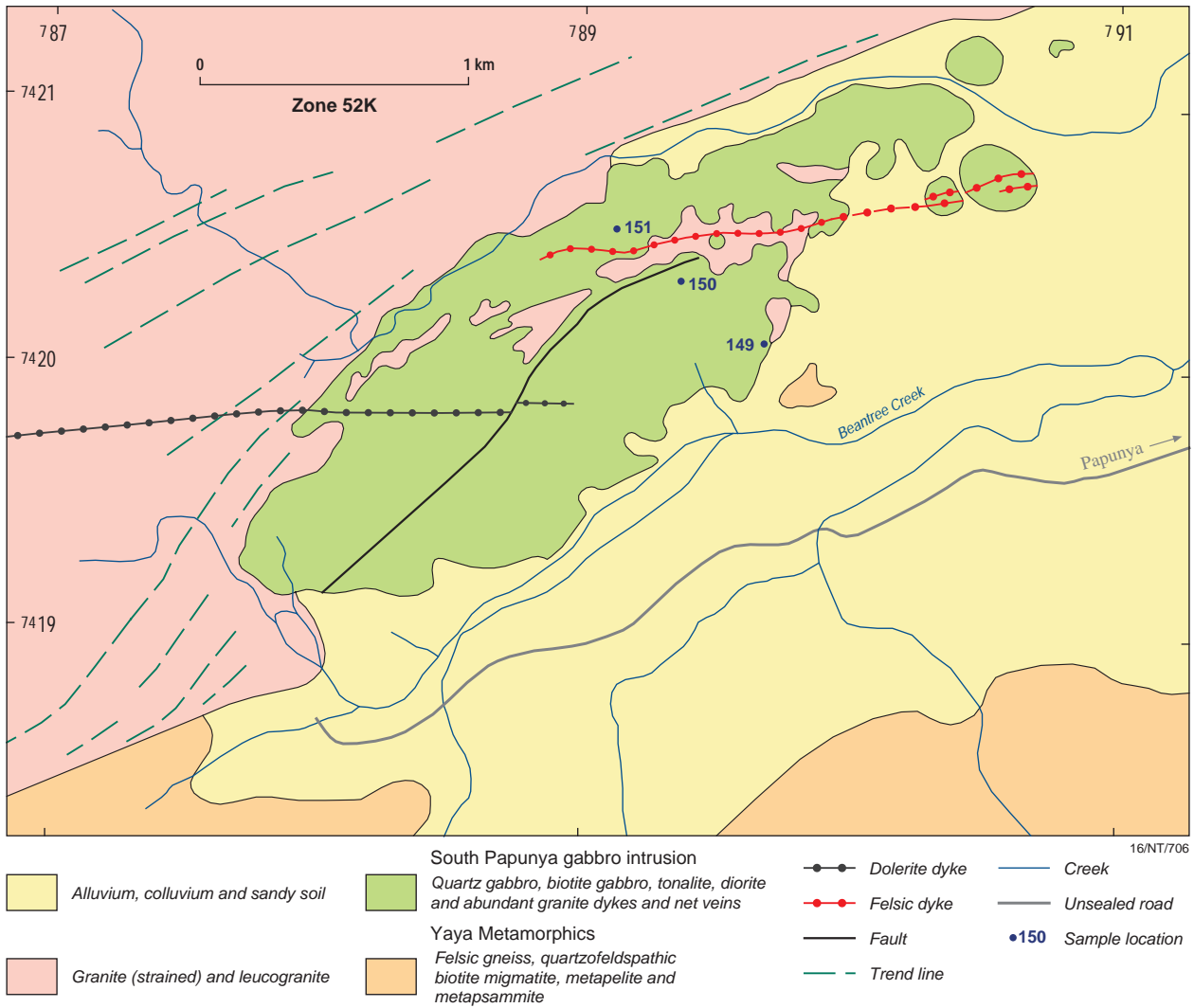


Figure 16. Geological map of the South Papunya gabbro intrusion. (from Houtson & Stewart, 2001).

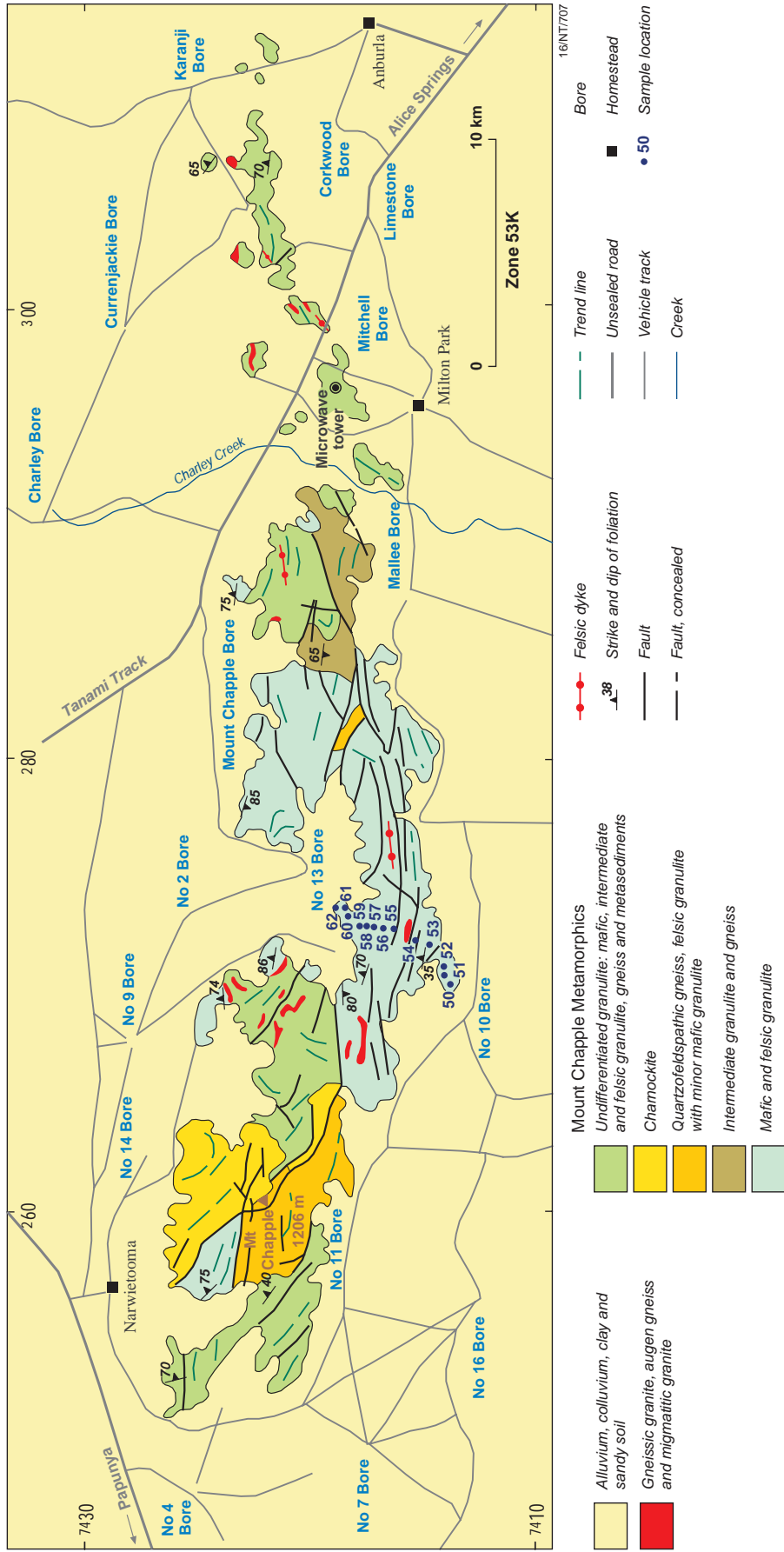


Figure 17a. Geological map of the Mount Chapple Metamorphics. (from Houtson & Stewart, 2001).

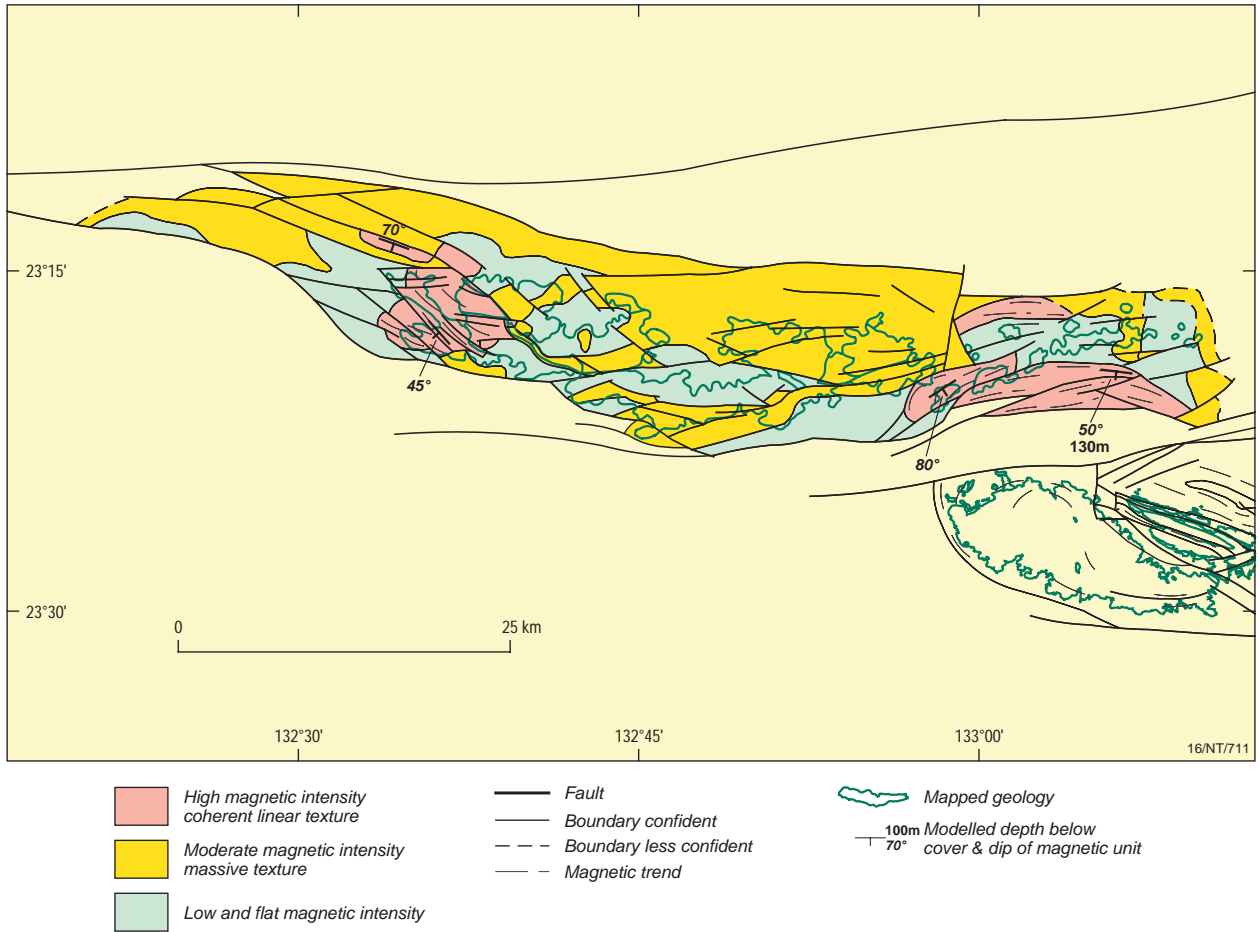


Figure 17b. Solid geology interpretation showing full extent of the intrusion, including the results of magnetic modelling defining depth of alluvial cover and dip and strike of macroscopic layering.

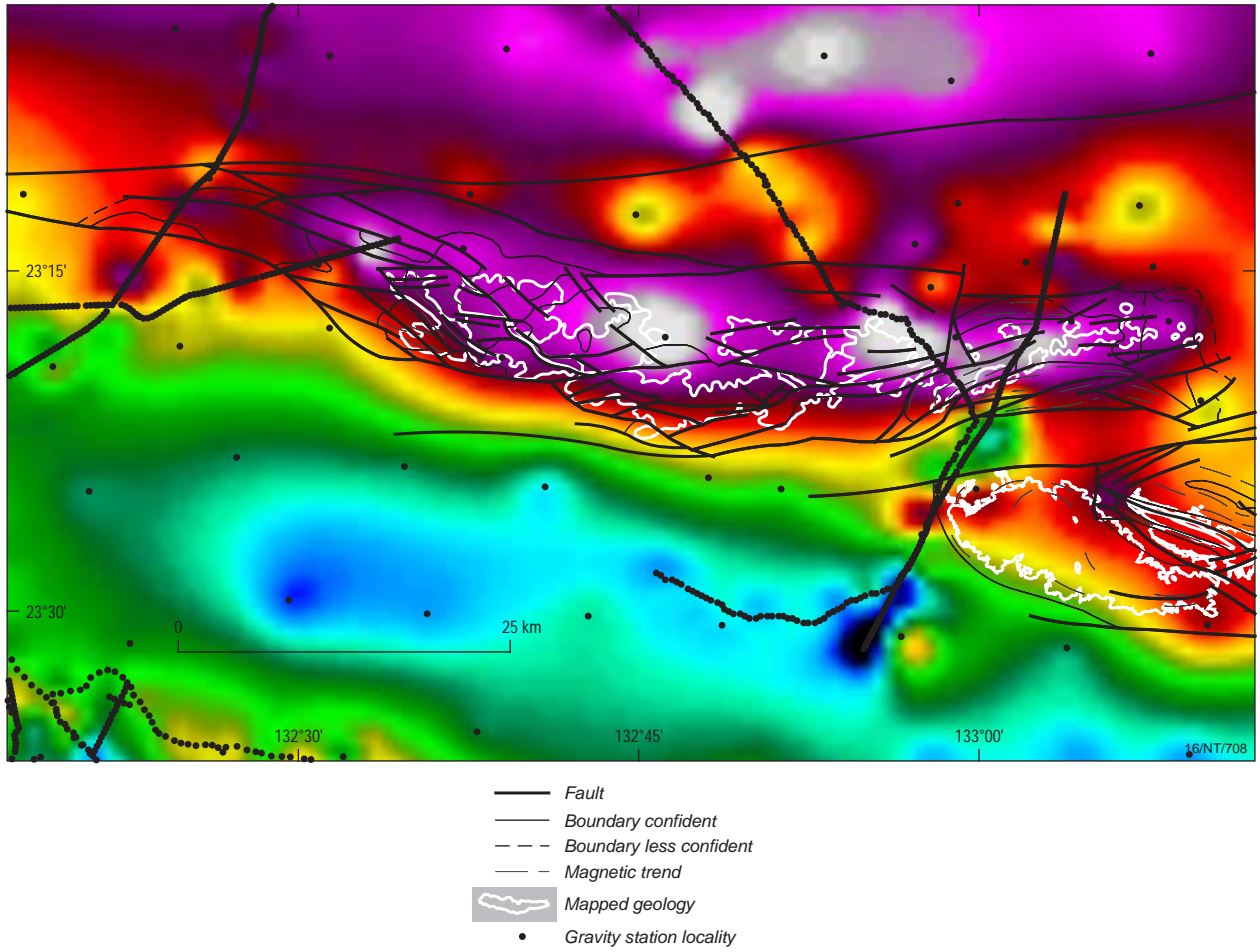
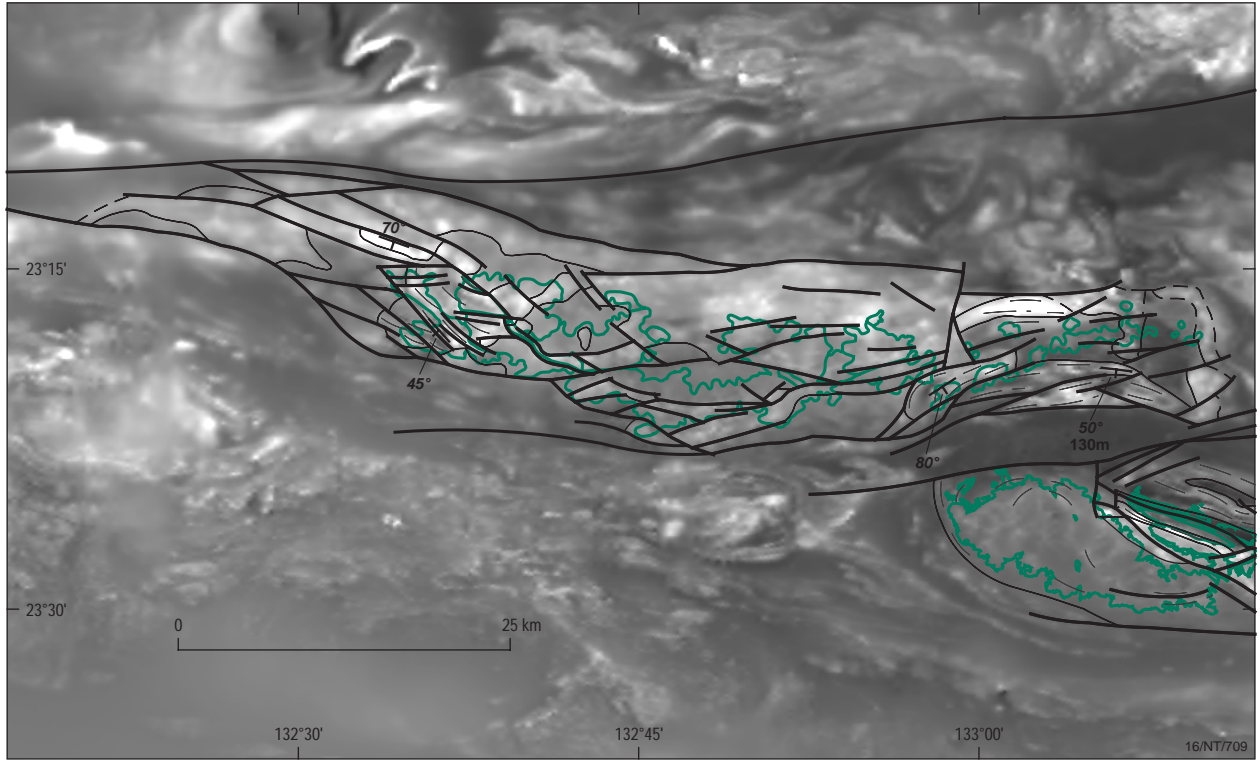
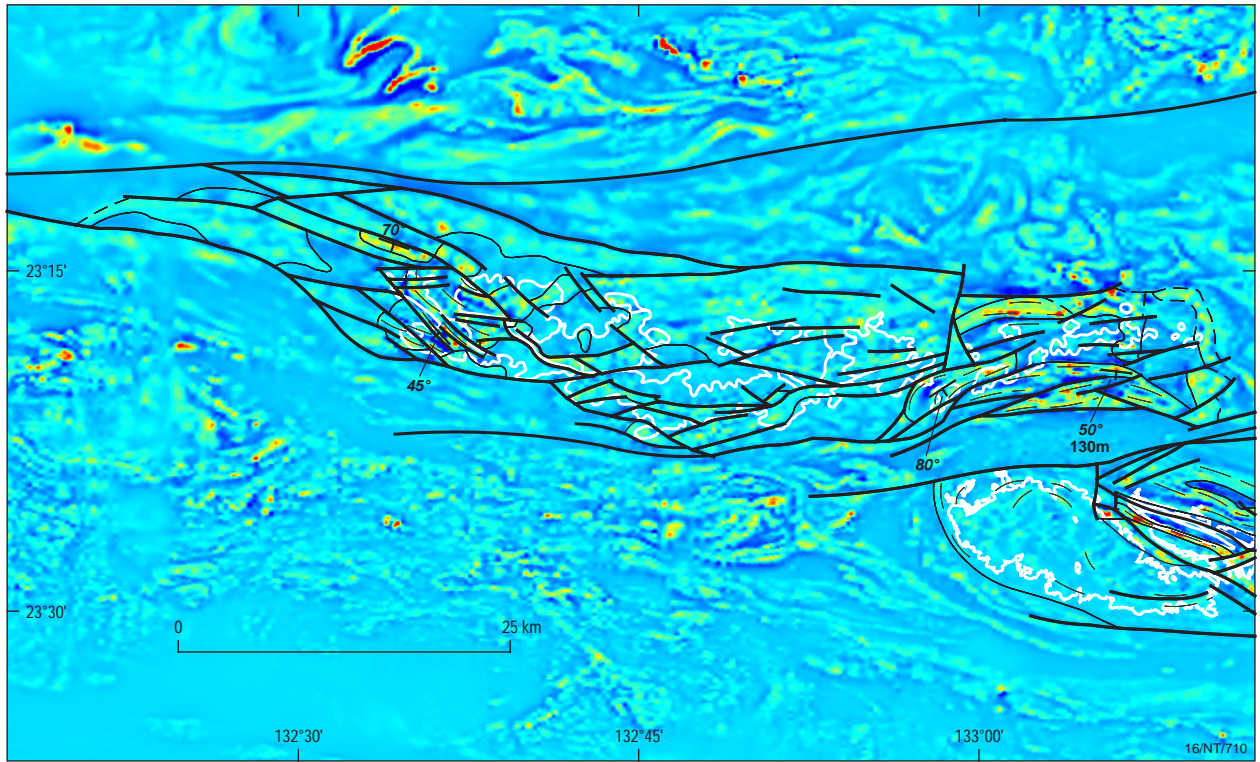


Figure 17c. Vertical gradient image of the Bouguer gravity field, including gravity station locations.



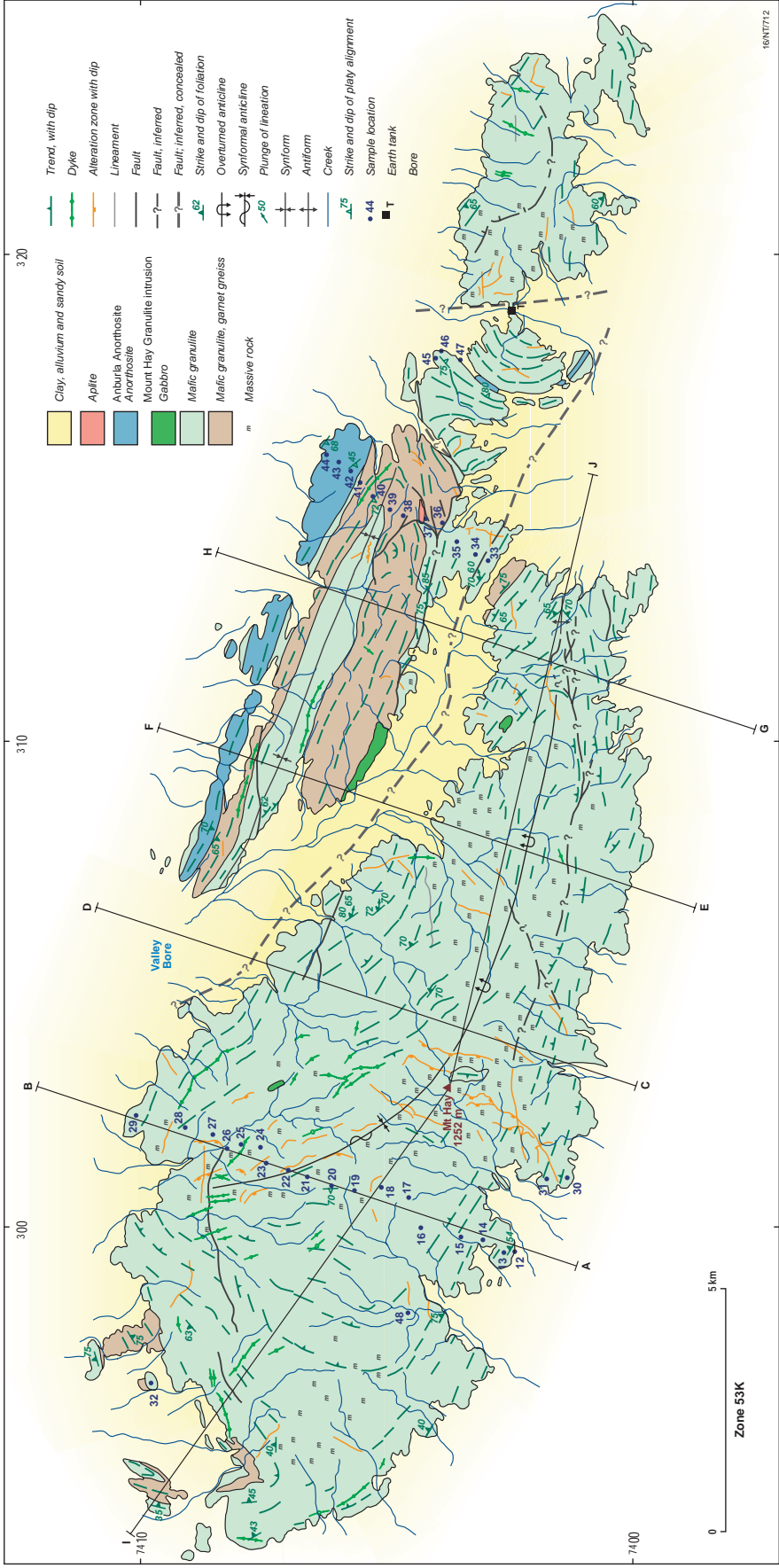
- Fault
- Boundary confident
- - - Boundary less confident
- - - Magnetic trend
- Mapped geology
- 100m Modelled depth below
70° cover & dip of magnetic unit

Figure 17d. Grey scale image of the total magnetic intensity - reduced to pole.



- Fault
- Boundary confident
- - - Boundary less confident
- · · Magnetic trend
- Mapped geology
- 100m Modelled depth below
70° cover & dip of magnetic unit

Figure 17e. Pseudo colour image of the vertical gradient applied to the total magnetic intensity (reduced to pole).



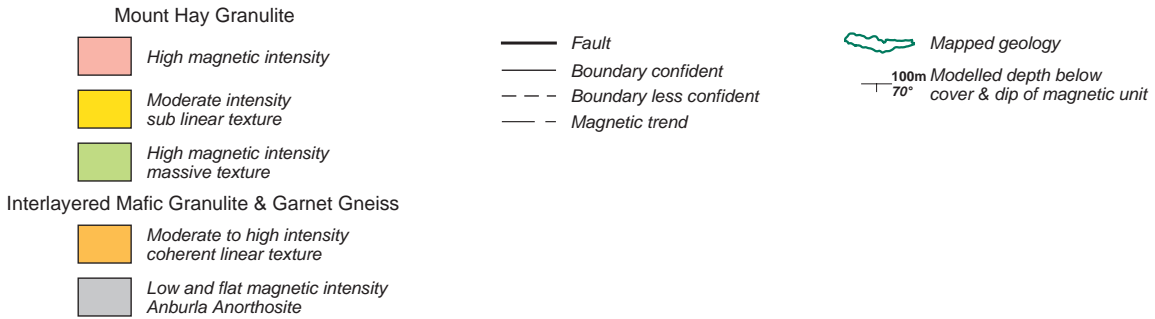
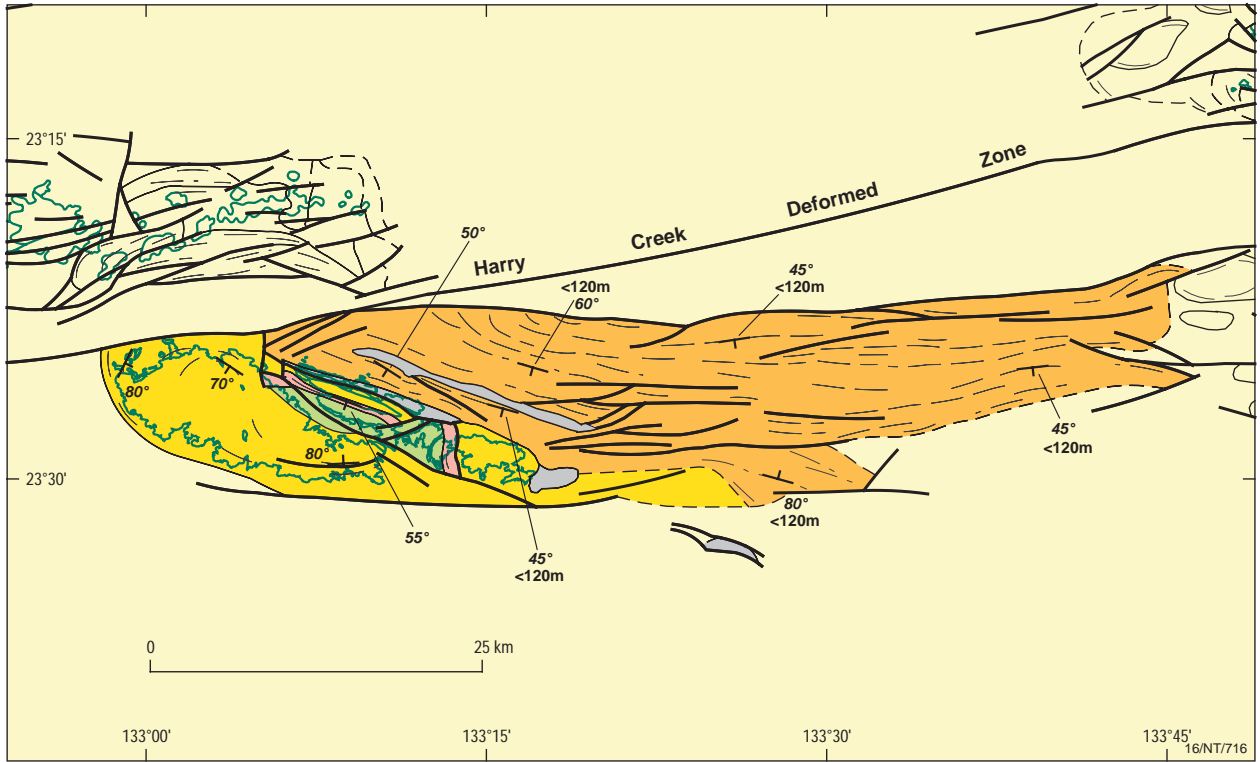
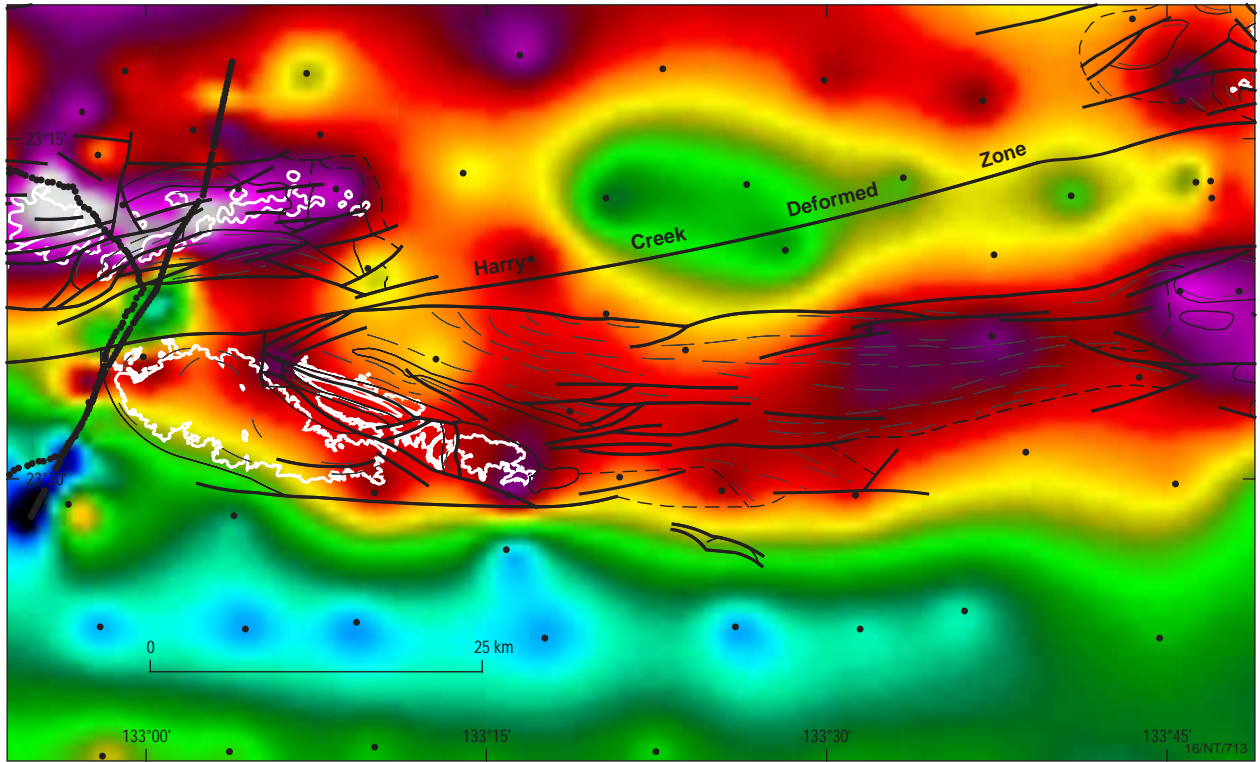
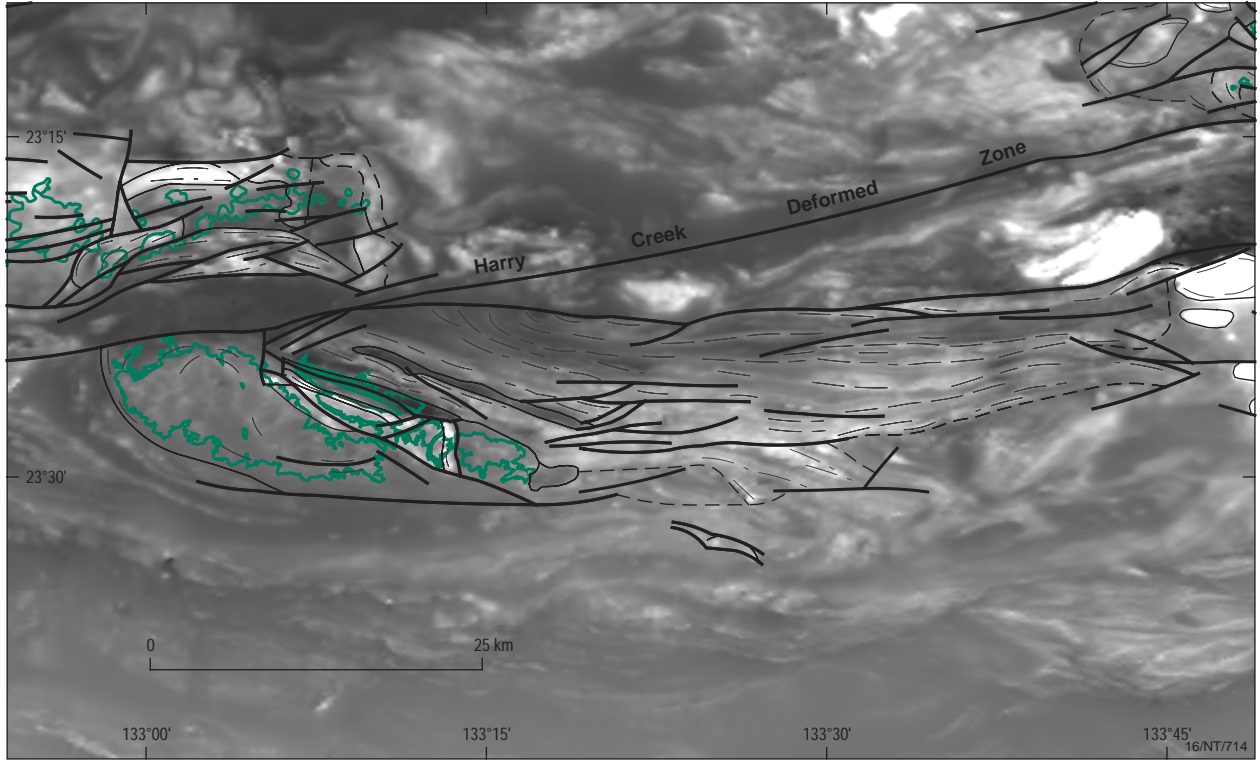


Figure 18b. Solid geology interpretation showing the full extent of the Mount Hay Granulite, the extent of mapped and inferred Anburla Anorthosite, and the interpreted eastern extent of the interlayered mafic granulite and garnet gneiss. The results of magnetic modelling defining depth of alluvial cover and dip and strike of macroscopic layering is also shown.



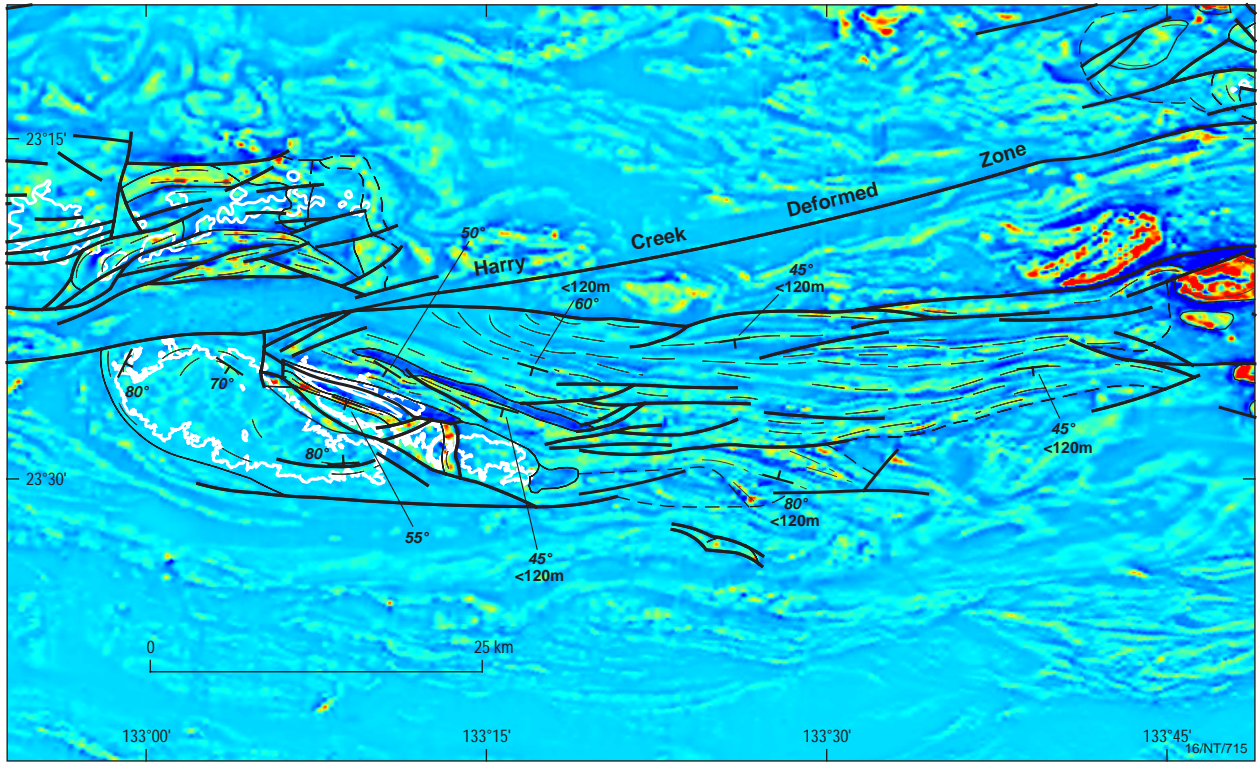
- Fault
- Boundary confident
- - - Boundary less confident
- - - Magnetic trend
- Mapped geology
- Gravity station locality

Figure 18c. Vertical gradient image of the Bouguer gravity field, including gravity station locations.



- Fault
- Boundary confident
- - - Boundary less confident
- - - Magnetic trend
- Mapped geology

Figure 18d. Grey scale image of the total magnetic intensity - reduced to pole.



- Fault
- Boundary confident
- - - Boundary less confident
- Magnetic trend
- Mapped geology
- 100m Modelled depth below cover & dip of magnetic unit
- 70°

Figure 18e. Pseudo colour image of the vertical gradient applied to the total magnetic intensity (reduced to pole).

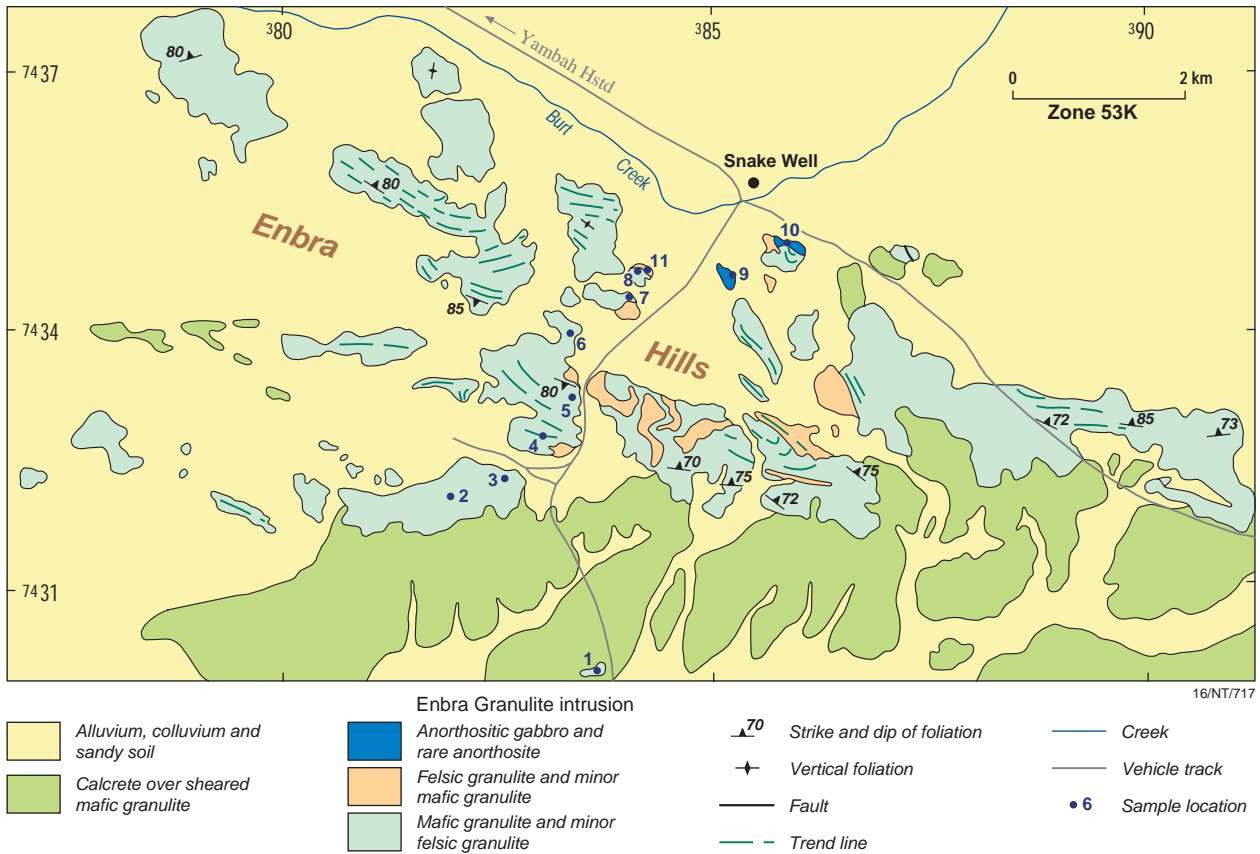


Figure 19a. Geological map of the Enbra Granulite intrusion (modified after Shaw et al., 1983).

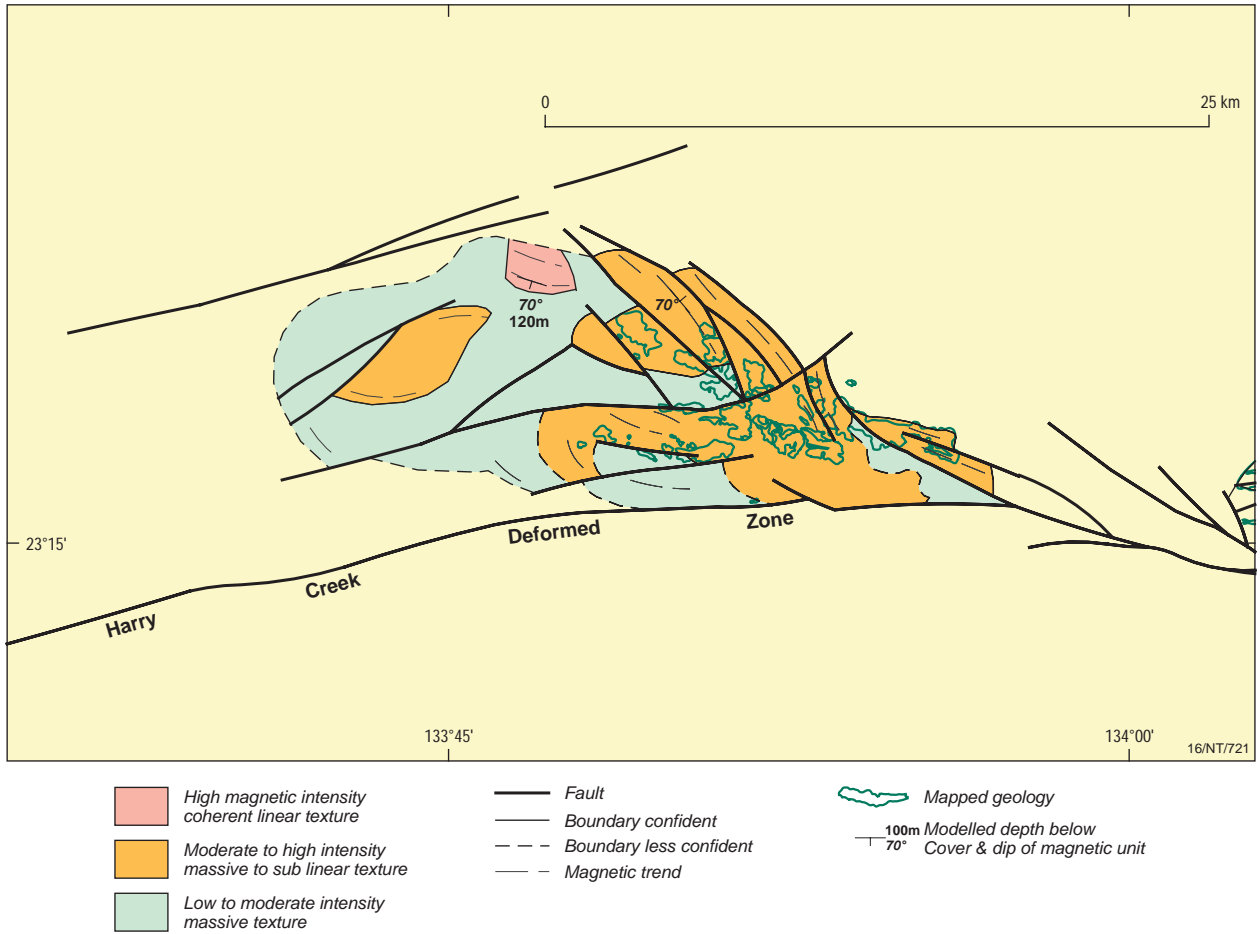
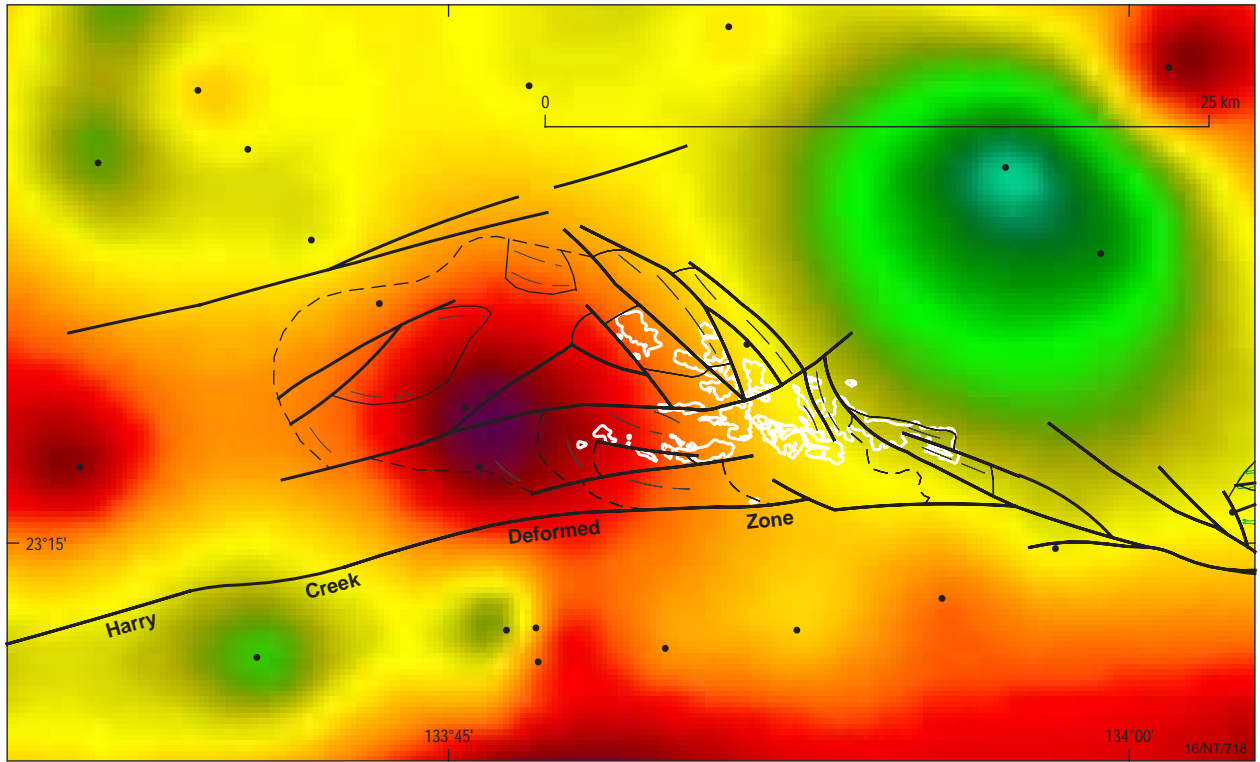


Figure 19b. Solid geology interpretation showing the full extent of the Enbra Granulite. The results of magnetic modelling defining depth of alluvial cover and dip and strike of macroscopic layering is also shown.




- Fault
- Boundary confident
- - - Boundary less confident
- - - Magnetic trend
-  Mapped geology
- Gravity station locality

Figure 19c. Vertical gradient image of the Bouguer gravity field, including gravity station locations.

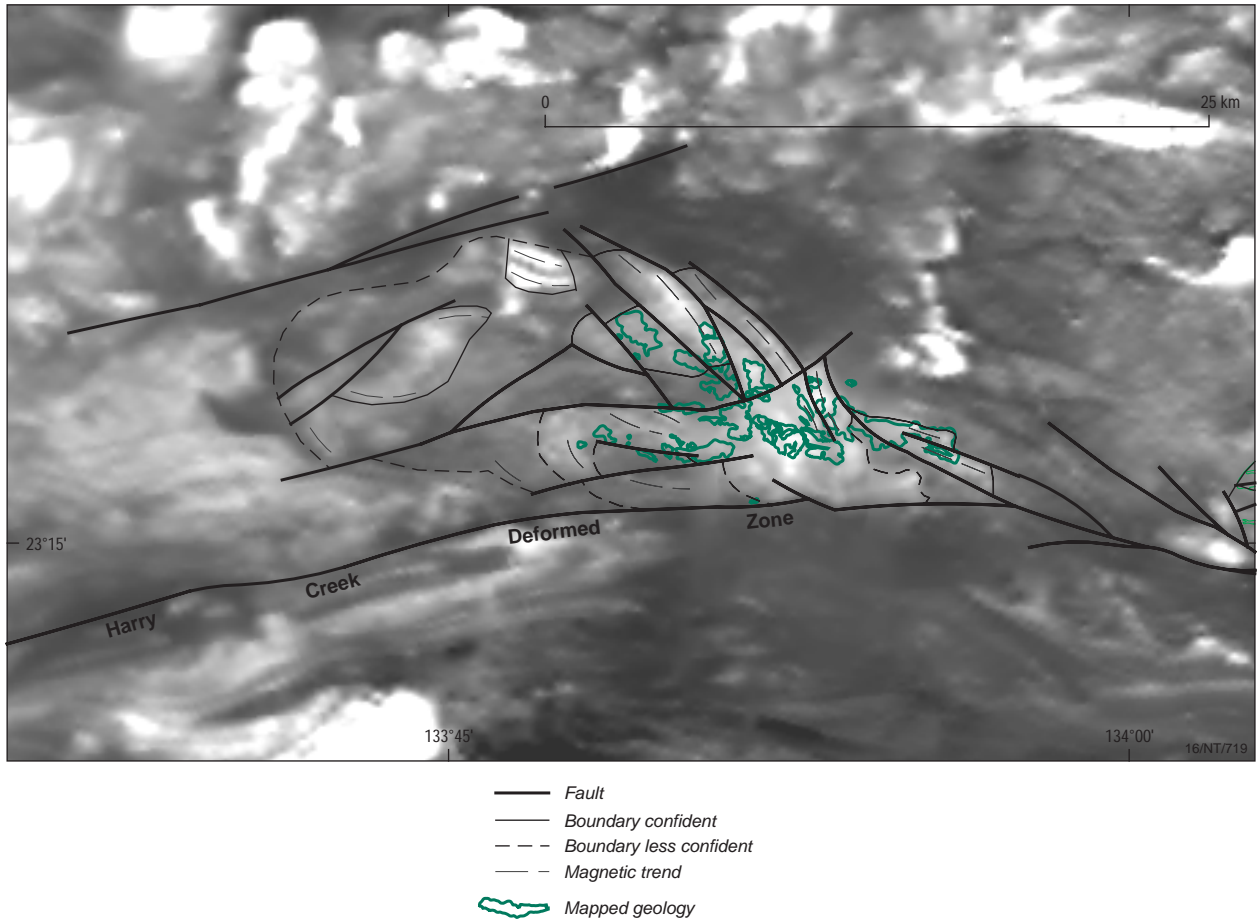


Figure 19d. Grey scale image of the total magnetic intensity - reduced to pole.

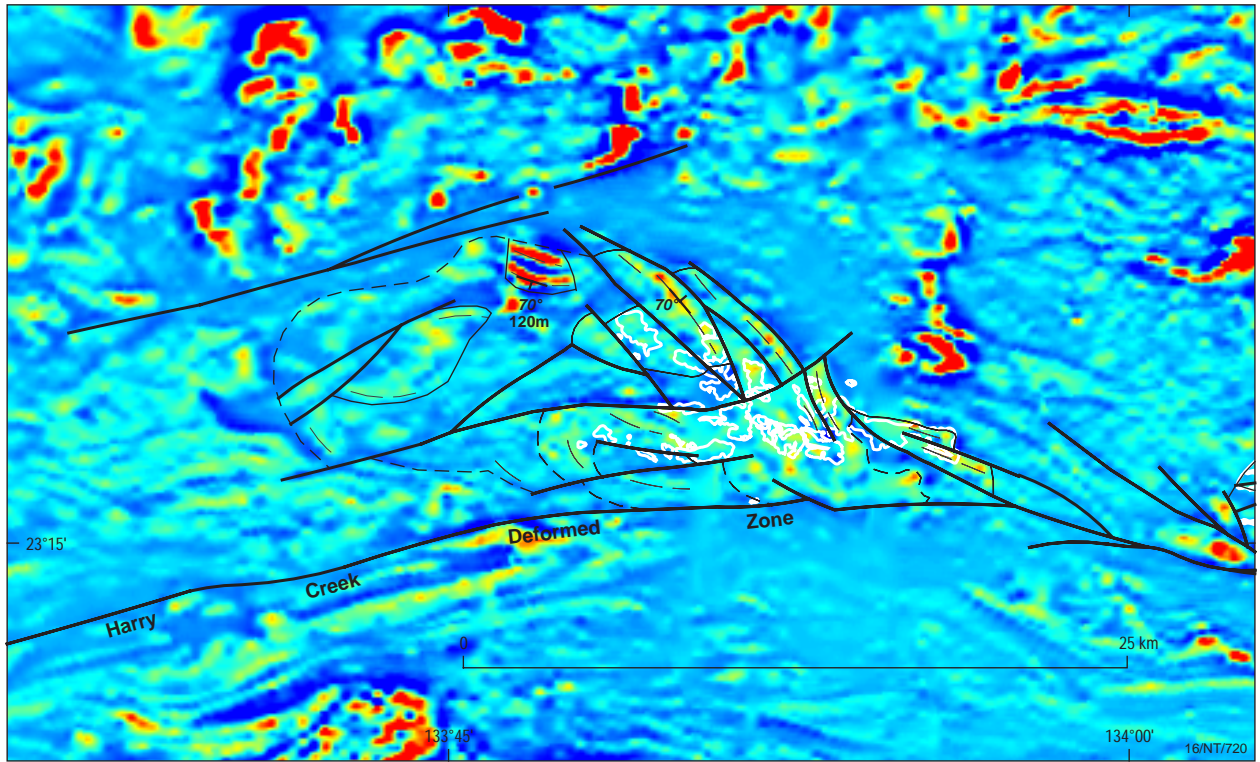


Figure 19e. Pseudo colour image of the vertical gradient applied to the total magnetic intensity (reduced to pole).