Interpretation of gravity and magnetic data across the Albany-Fraser Orogen

RE Murdie¹, K Gessner¹, SA Occhipinti², CV Spaggiari¹, J Brett¹

¹Geological Survey of Western Australia, ²Centre for Exploration Targeting



Outline

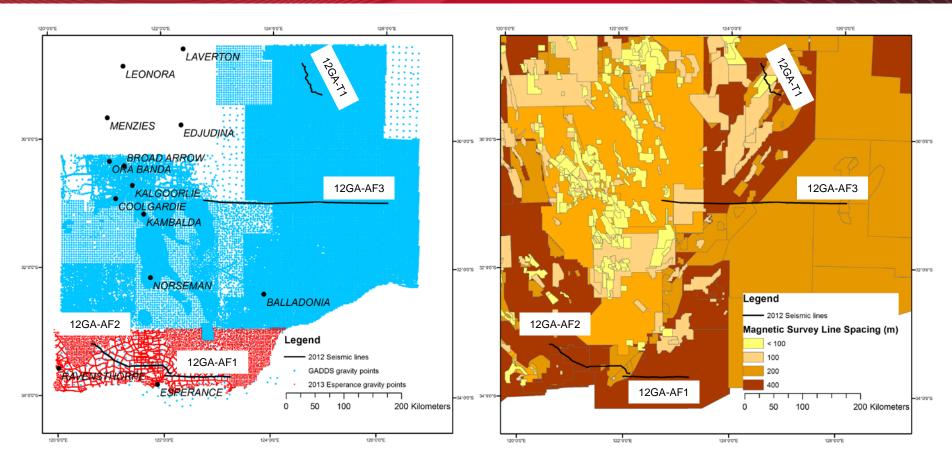
Data distribution

Maps of the Gravity and Magnetic

Models along the seismic lines

Discussion

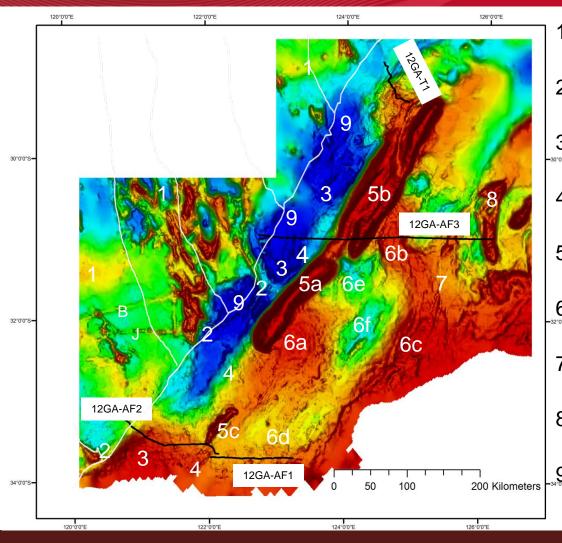
Data availability



Gravity

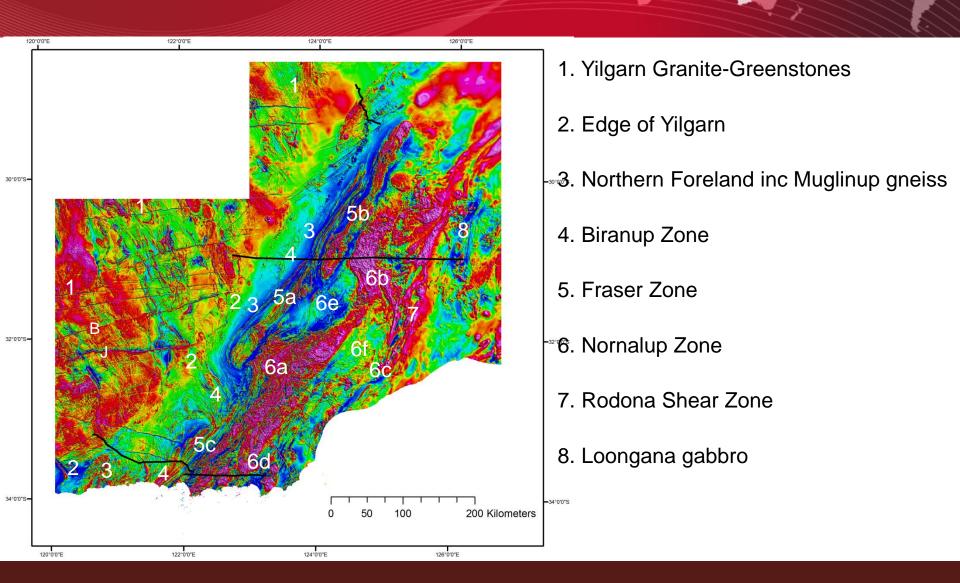
Magnetic

Gravity map

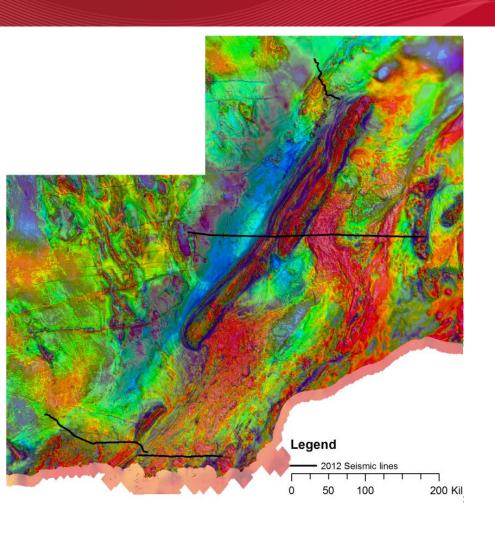


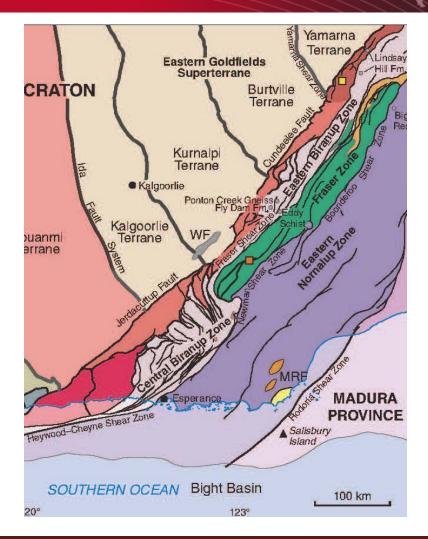
- 1. Yilgarn Granite-Greenstones
- 2. Edge of Yilgarn
- 3. Northern Foreland inc Muglinup gneiss
- 4. Biranup Zone
- 5. Fraser Zone
- 6. Nornalup
- 7. Rodona Shear Zone
- 8. Loongana gabbro
- 9. Regional Bouguer low

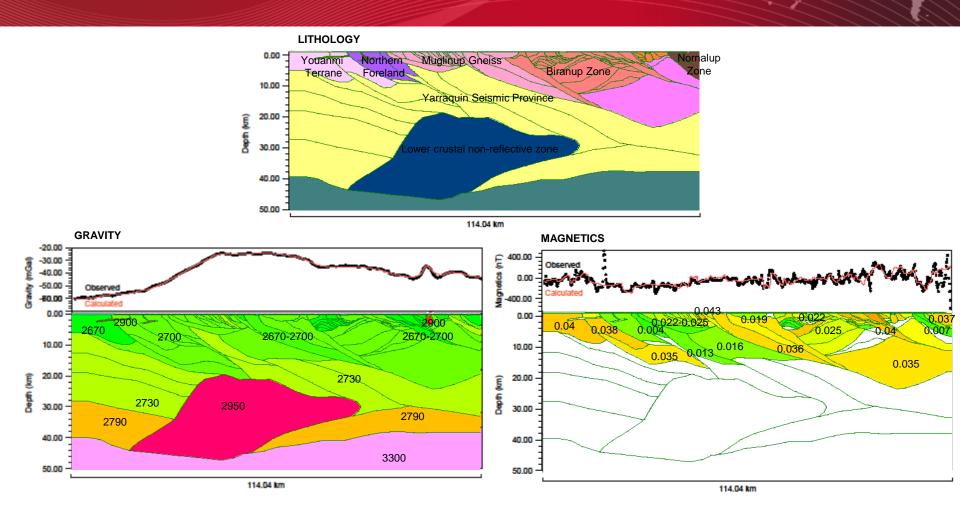
Magnetic map

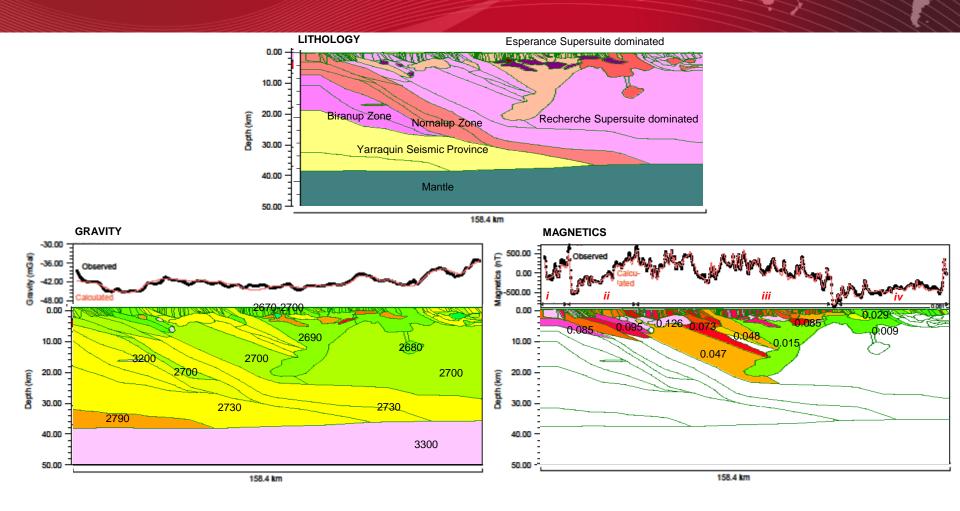


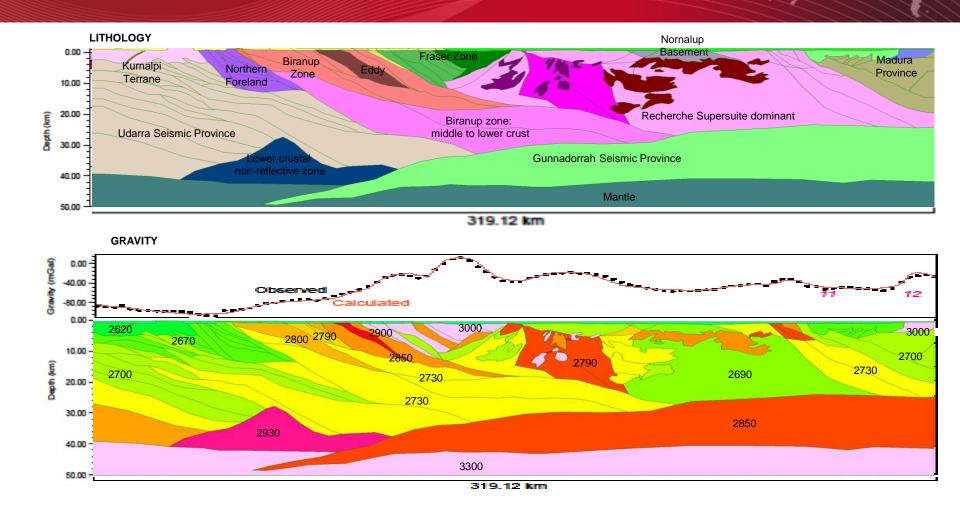
Gravity overlay on Magnetic

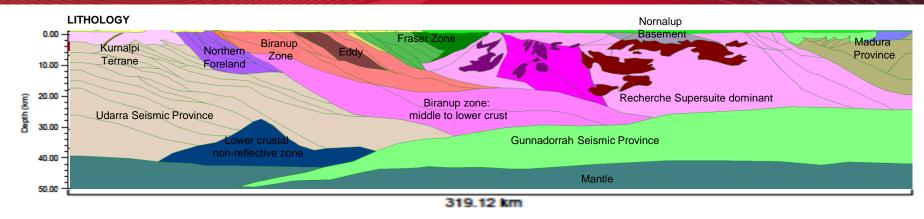


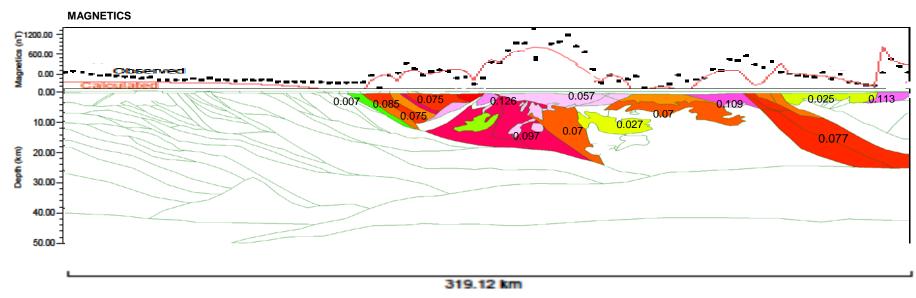




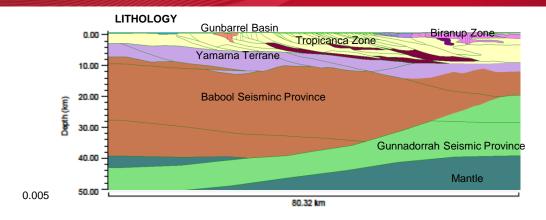


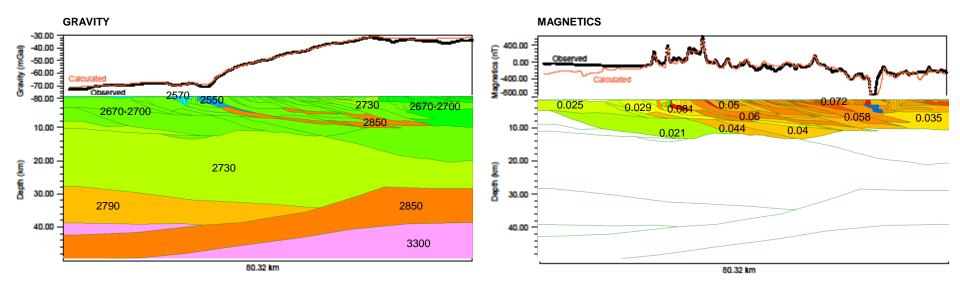




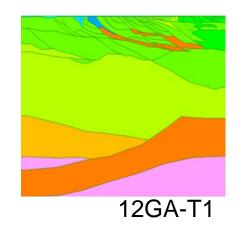


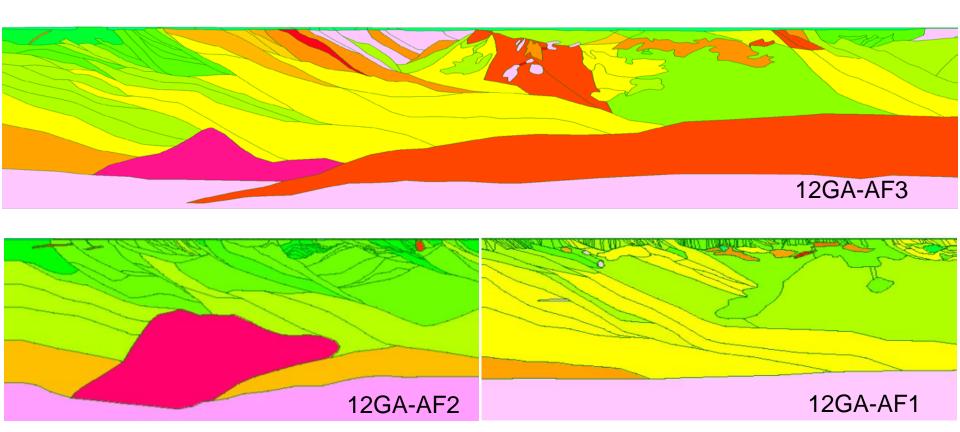
12GA-T1



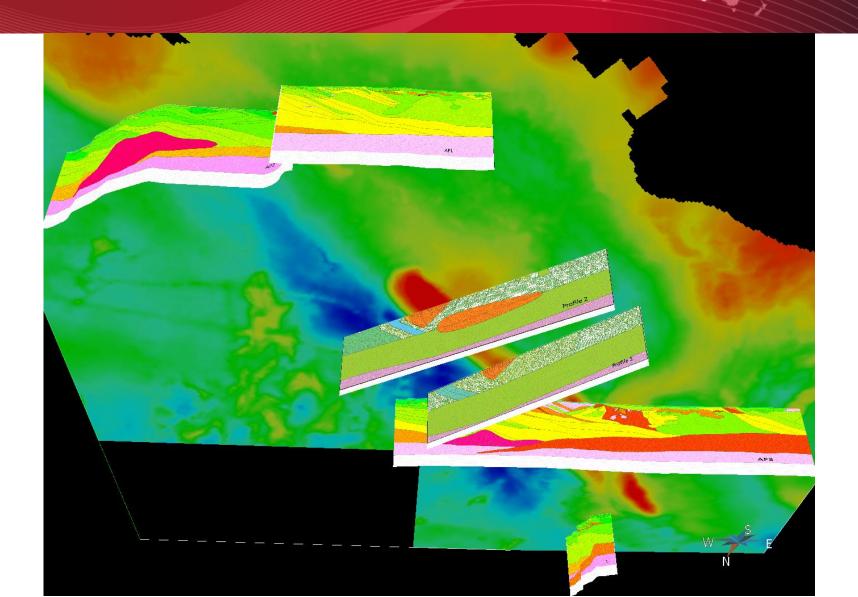


Gravity compilation





Profiles in relation to the gravity



3D geology



Conclusions

- Seismic lines can be modelled for gravity anomaly using reasonable densities and the fault-bounded blocks from the seismic interpretation
- Magnetic models require more detailed subdivision of the seismic polygons to reflect the layering within the units
- High density areas are modelled in the
 - Fraser Zone,
 - Mid-crustal blocks within the Recherche/Esperance Supersuites,
 - Lower crustal non-reflective areas,
 - These high density areas coincide with high magnetic signal.
- A regional low Bouguer anomaly AFO parallel reflecting the influence of the AF
 Orogen on the different terranes of the Yilgarn.