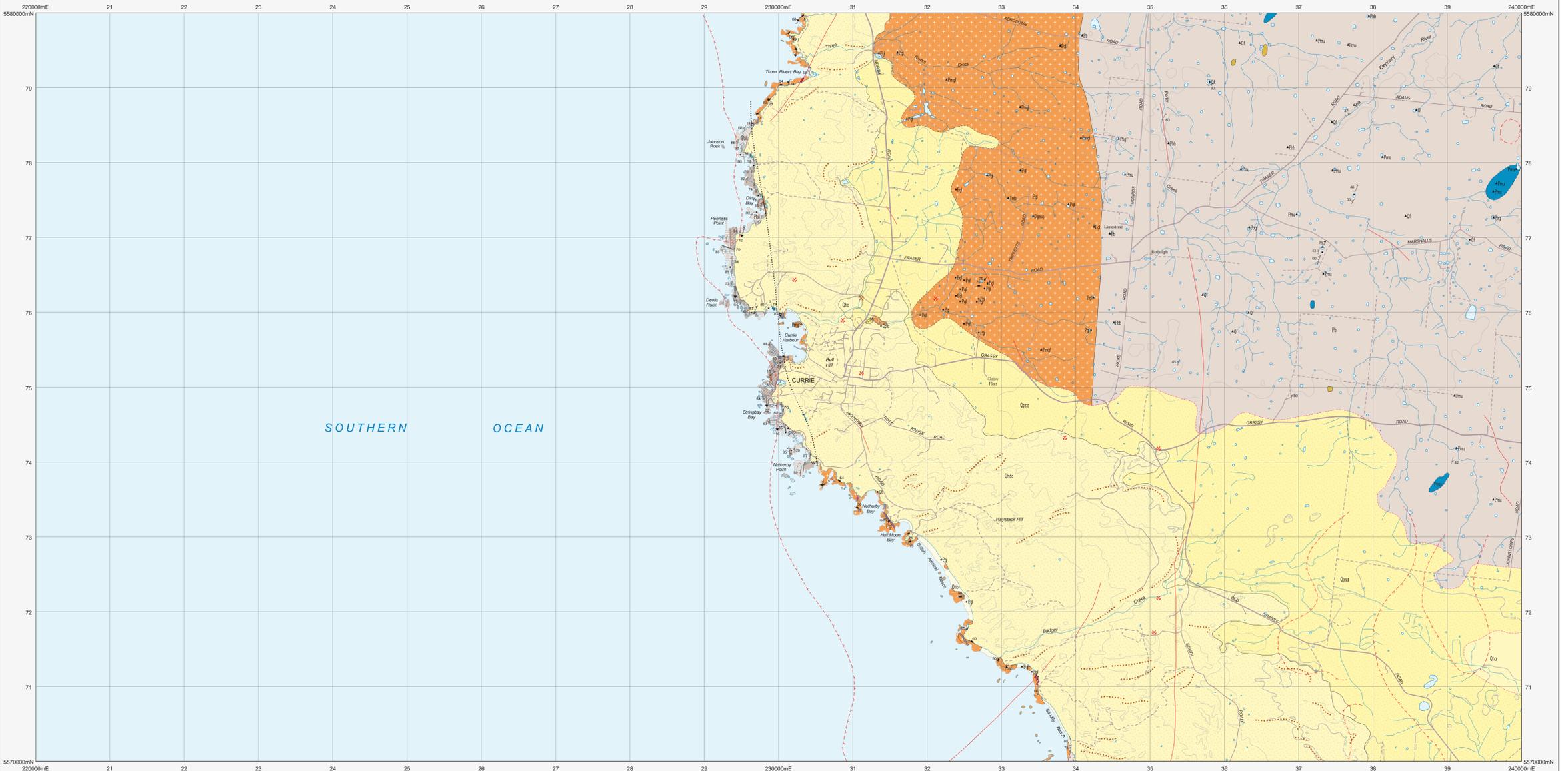


CURRIE

Scale: 1:25 000



SOUTHERN OCEAN

GENEOZIC	QUATERNARY	Obb Mobile beach and dune sand (Obb).
	Qha Stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits (Qha).	
	Qhd Vegetated calcareous dune sand (Qhd).	
NEOGENE	Q • Q1 Tufa spring deposits (Q1).	
	Qf Sandstone (Qf).	
	Qpic Well-bedded aeolian calcarenite (thinbed calcareous dune sand; "aeolianite") (Qpic).	
	Qsao Stabilised aeolian sand of coastal plain (Qsao).	
	Trm Bioclastic shallow marine limestone (trayal calcarenite) with a probable Early Miocene fauna (at 231500mE, 5577500mN) (Trm).	
MESOPROTEROZOIC	ECTASIAN (?)	Eb Fine-grained quartzose metasediments, metasilstone and quartz-mica schist; lower amphibolite facies metamorphic grade (Eb); some localities with metamorphic biotite (Eba) and with metamorphic garnet and biotite (Ebg) indicated.
	Ebs Dominantly metasediments (Ebs).	
	Efp Fine-grained quartz sandstone, siltstone and cleaved mudstone/phyllite (Efp).	
	Efpb Cleaved mudstone/phyllite with minor interbedded siliceous siltstone (Efpb).	
	Ebla Fine-grained quartzose sandstone turbidite beds interbedded with cleaved mudstone/phyllite (Ebla).	
	Ebl Laminated siliceous siltstone with metamorphic garnet (Ebl).	
	INTRUSIVE ROCKS	Ka Biotite lamprophyre dyke (near Netherby Bay, 231080mE, 5575330mN) (Ka).
	Dgrng Microgranodiorite to microgranite dykes, typically feldspar-hornblende +/- quartz aphyric; dated at 350 +/- 400 at 232730mE, 55757780mN (U-Pb SHRIMP on zircon Black et al., 1997) (Dgrng).	
	Dgrnd Mafic microdiorite dykes, typically aphyric with abundant hornblende in groundmass, alkalic composition and high magnetic susceptibility (Dgrnd).	
	Emg Tholeiitic metabasaltic dykes in Loarana Granite (Emg).	
Emgf Strongly fractionated metabasaltic dykes, generally feldspar-phyric, in Loarana Granite (Emgf).		
Emt Tholeiitic metabasaltic dykes in Surprise Bay Formation, demonstrably younger than Loarana Granite (at 229630mE, 5579000mN) (Emt).		
Emo Strongly fractionated metabasaltic dykes, generally feldspar-phyric in Surprise Bay Formation, probably younger than Loarana Granite (at 238100mE, 5578000mN) (Emo).		
Epg Equigranular/seriate to sparsely porphyritic (K-feldspar) fine- to medium-grained biotite megacrysts, with sparse mafic enclaves (Loarana Granite, dated at 748 +/- 246 at 231700mE, 5572950mN, (U-Pb SHRIMP on zircon; Black et al., 1997) (Epg).		
Epc Breccia, cataplasite and mylonite, derived predominantly from the Loarana Granite, with minor interfoliated pelitic schist (Epc).		
Epp Quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry sills (Epp).		
Eao Amphibolite dykes and sheets; older than Loarana Granite (Eao).		
Emu Tholeiitic metabasaltic dykes; probably Proterozoic, age relative to Loarana Granite unknown (Emu).		
Emu Contact metamorphism associated with Cryogenian granites.		

PALEO-ZOIC
MESOZOIC (?)
CRETACEOUS (?)
CARBONIFEROUS
NEOPROTEROZOIC
CROZEMAN

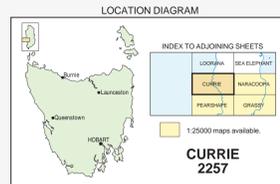
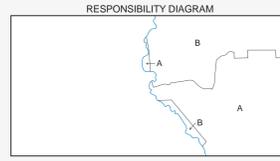
GENEOZIC
QUATERNARY
NEOGENE
MESOPROTEROZOIC
ECTASIAN (?)
SURPRISE BAY FORMATION

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Geological boundary - position accurate or approximate.
Geological boundary - inferred.
Geological boundary - inferred from airborne radiometric data.
Fault - unspecified type, position accurate or approximate.
Fault - concealed.
Lineament visible in airborne magnetic data.
Magnetic gradient or lineament (direction towards lower values indicated).
Dune crest.
Limit of mapping.
Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit. (white line)

Strike and dip of bedding - right way up; facing unknown.
Strike of vertical bedding, facing unknown.
Strike and dip of cleavage, relative local age S1; relative local age S2; relative local age S3.
Strike and dip of cleavage of unspecified type and relative age, parallel to bedding, facing unknown.
Strike of outcrop-scale fault of unspecified relative age, downthrown side indicated.
Trend and plunge of minor fold hinge line, unspecified relative age, vergence distal.
Trend and plunge of minor fold hinge line, relative local age F1; vergence sinistral.
Trend and plunge of minor fold hinge line, relative local age F3.
Strike and dip of dominant joint set, vertical.
Trend of preferred orientation of K-feldspar phenocrysts in granitic rock.
Strike and dip of flaser foliation.
Strike and dip of mylonitic foliation or mylonite zone, vertical.
Strike and dip of dyke or vein, rock type or mineral specified in digital data.
Notable small outcrop.
Notable lag occurrence.
Field station for adjacent readings on map.
Mineral deposit location - hardrock
Construction material/industrial - Data derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) DEPOSIT database. Data point position has mineral/gemstone location not been verified in every case.

Geology by C.R. Calver, B.Sc.(Hons) and J.L. Everard, B.Sc.(Hons), 2012 - 2013 from the following sources (see responsibility diagram):
A C.R. Calver 1:25 000 scale geological mapping 2011 - 2012.
B J.L. Everard 1:25 000 scale geological mapping 2011 - 2012.



REFERENCE THIS MAP AS:
EVERARD J.L. and CALVER C.R., 2013. Digital Geological Atlas 1:25 000 Scale Series, Sheet 2257 Currie, Mineral Resources Tasmania.
Base data from the LST, Copyright State of Tasmania.
Map produced by Spatial Information Services, Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software.
Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au
GD494 - MGA Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.

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