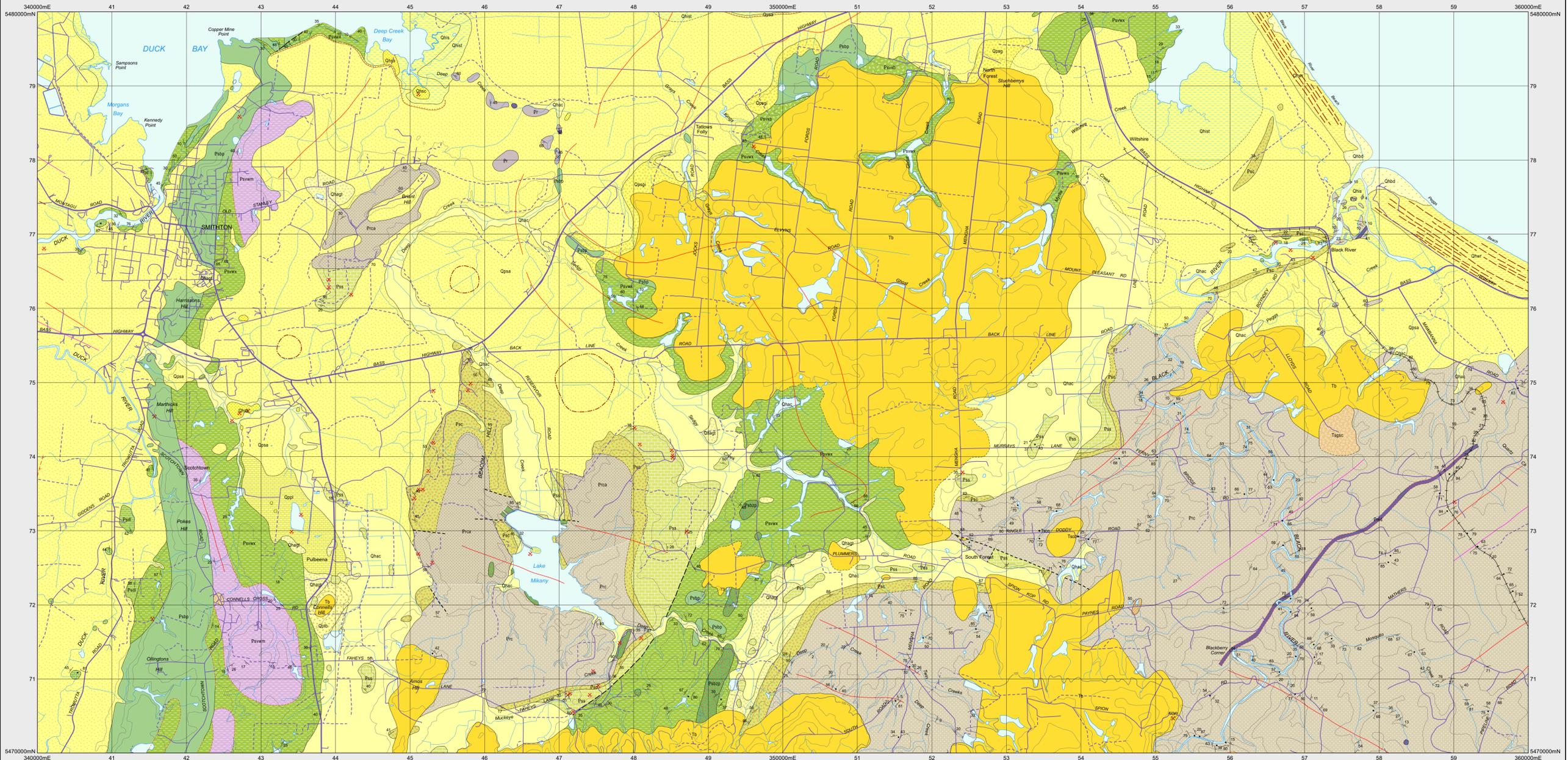


# SMITHTON

Scale 1:25 000



CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	
	HOLOCENE	PLEISTOCENE
Qhac	Qhag	Alluvium and colluvium - including alluvial deposits of sand, clay-rich sand or gravel, talus and slope-wash deposits; swamp deposits of sand, clay and peat, and deposits rich in chert lag derived with associated soil from underlying Proterozoic dolomite sequences (Qhac). River terrace gravel deposits (Qhag).
Qhac	Qhsc	Spring mound deposits: calcareous (Qhsc); siliceous (Qhsc).
Qhis		Paralic clay, silt, sand and minor gravel deposits of modern salt marsh and associated tidal flats (Qhis); and of coastal tea-tree swamp (Qhis).
Qhid		Younger active dune and beach sand and beach gravel (Qhid).
Qhwr		Sand of stabilised longitudinal beach ridges (Qhwr).
Qpsa		Older stabilised aeolian sand of predominantly coastal plain, with underlying marine sands in places; may show relict sandforms including terraces, lunettes, linear or barchan dunes, and beach ridges related to regressive strandlines of Last Interglacial Stage (Qpsa).
Qpbt		Basalt talus (Qpbt).
Qpsg		Gravel deposits of probably strandline origin, probably related to higher sea-level during Last Interglacial Stage (Qpsg); with associated ironstone gravel in some areas (Qpsg).
Qppi		Limestone of freshwater origin (Qppi). (Pulbeena Limestone).
		Erosional Surface
Tgsc		Siliceous gravel and coarse-grained sand deposits (Tgsc).
Tb		Basalt lava (Tb).
Tsc		Sub-basalt conglomerate, quartz-stone or claystone (Tsc).
		Angular unconformity.

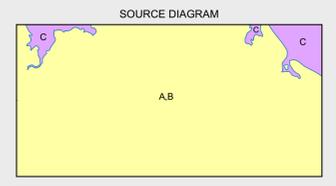
NEOPROTEROZOIC	TOGARARI GROUP	
	Pshd	
Psvw		Interbedded lentic wacke (massive to well bedded, turbiditic and/or mafic calcisilicatic in part), laminated siltstone/mudstone, and minor polymictic lithic conglomerate, includes some occurrences of coarse breccia or matrix with clasts of mafic volcanic rock (Psvw). (Correlate of Kessel Creek Formation, may include some equivalents of Choles Hill Marble). Massive and impure dolomite commonly includes basalt, commonly with pillows (Correlate of Spinks Creek Volcanics). Matrix with rounded clasts of basic gneiss and other rock types (Psvw). (Correlate of Choles Hill Marble). Non-volcanic units with positive magnetic signature within Kessel Creek Formation, probably ferruginous siltstone or ironstone, with lateritic soil development in some areas (Psvw).
Pss		Interbedded dolomite, chert, siltstone and mudstone (Pss). (Correlate of Black River Dolomite).
Psc		Interbedded, dominantly monomict siliceous pebble-cobble to rarely boulder conglomerate (commonly occurring at base of formation, with clasts dominantly of laminated to massive quartzite, lithic siltstone and thick-bedded white saccharoidal quartzite with cross-bedding at some localities (Psc). (Forest Conglomerate and Quartzite and correlates).
		Erosional and transgressive surface; low angle unconformity at some localities, commonly with laminated siltstone and mudstone, with rare sandstone and mud pellet conglomerate (Prc). Laminated fine-grained quartzite and cherty siltstone. Commonly pink and green in colour and diastrophically banded, with small-scale ripple marks and cross-lamination in some outcrops (Prc). (Prc. Erc. correlates of Cowrie Siltstone).

MESOPROTEROZOIC	ROCKY CAPE GROUP	
	Tb	
Psbp		Massive and amygdaloidal, dominantly tholeiitic basalt, commonly with pillows (Psbp). (Correlate of Spinks Creek Volcanics).
Psbz		Intrusives of picritic composition (Psbz).
Pnd		Dolerite dykes (Tayatea Dyke Swarm) (Pnd).

CONTACTS	
—	Geological contact - inferred.
---	Geological contact - inferred.
---	Geological contact - inferred from magnetic data.
---	Geological contact - inferred from radiometric data.
---	Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit.
---	Limit of detailed mapping.

FAULTS	
---	Fault - inferred.
---	Fault - inferred.
---	Scarp.
---	Margin of relict lunette and associated swamp.
---	Trend of relict beach ridge related to regressive strandline of Last Interglacial Stage.
---	Trend of older stabilised Holocene beach ridge.
---	Lineament - visible in magnetic data.
---	Lineament - visible in radiometric data.
---	Magnetic gradient or lineament (direction towards lower values indicated).

↗	Strike and dip of bedding, right way up.
↘	Strike and dip of bedding, facing unknown - dipping vertical.
↗	Strike and dip of bedding, facing unknown - dipping vertical.
↗	Strike and dip of cleavage, type and relative age unspecified - dipping vertical.
↗	Trend and plunge of hinge line of minor fold, relative age unspecified; with dip and dip direction of axial surface; with vertical axial surface.
•	Field station for adjacent readings on the map.
•	Notable small outcrop with rock unit indicated.
✕	Mineral deposit location - hardrock.
✕	Construction material/industrial mineral/gemstone location.



Compiled by D.B. Seymour, B.Sc.(Hons), PHD, 2002 from the following sources (see source diagram):  
A. LENNOX, P.G., CORBETT, K.D., BAILLIE, P.W., CORBETT, E.B., BROWN, A.V. 1982. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 Series, Sheet 21 (7916S). Tasmania, Department of Mines.  
B. D.B. Seymour, 2001. Interpretation of aerial photographs and airborne magnetic radiometric data collected under the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program, 2001.  
C. D.B. Seymour, 2001. Unpublished interpretation of Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program airborne magnetic data covering offshore areas.

REFERENCE THIS MAP AS:  
SEYMOUR, D.B. (compiler) 2002. Digital Geological Atlas 1:25 000 Scale Series, Sheet 3447 Smithton. Mineral Resources Tasmania.  
Base data from the LIST, Copyright State of Tasmania.  
Map produced by Spatial Information Services, Mineral Resources Tasmania.  
Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au  
GDSM - MGA Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.

