Department of Infrastructure Energy and Resources
MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA

DIGITAL GEOLOGICAL ATLAS 1:25 000 SCALE SERIES
MONTGOMERY, SHEET 3626

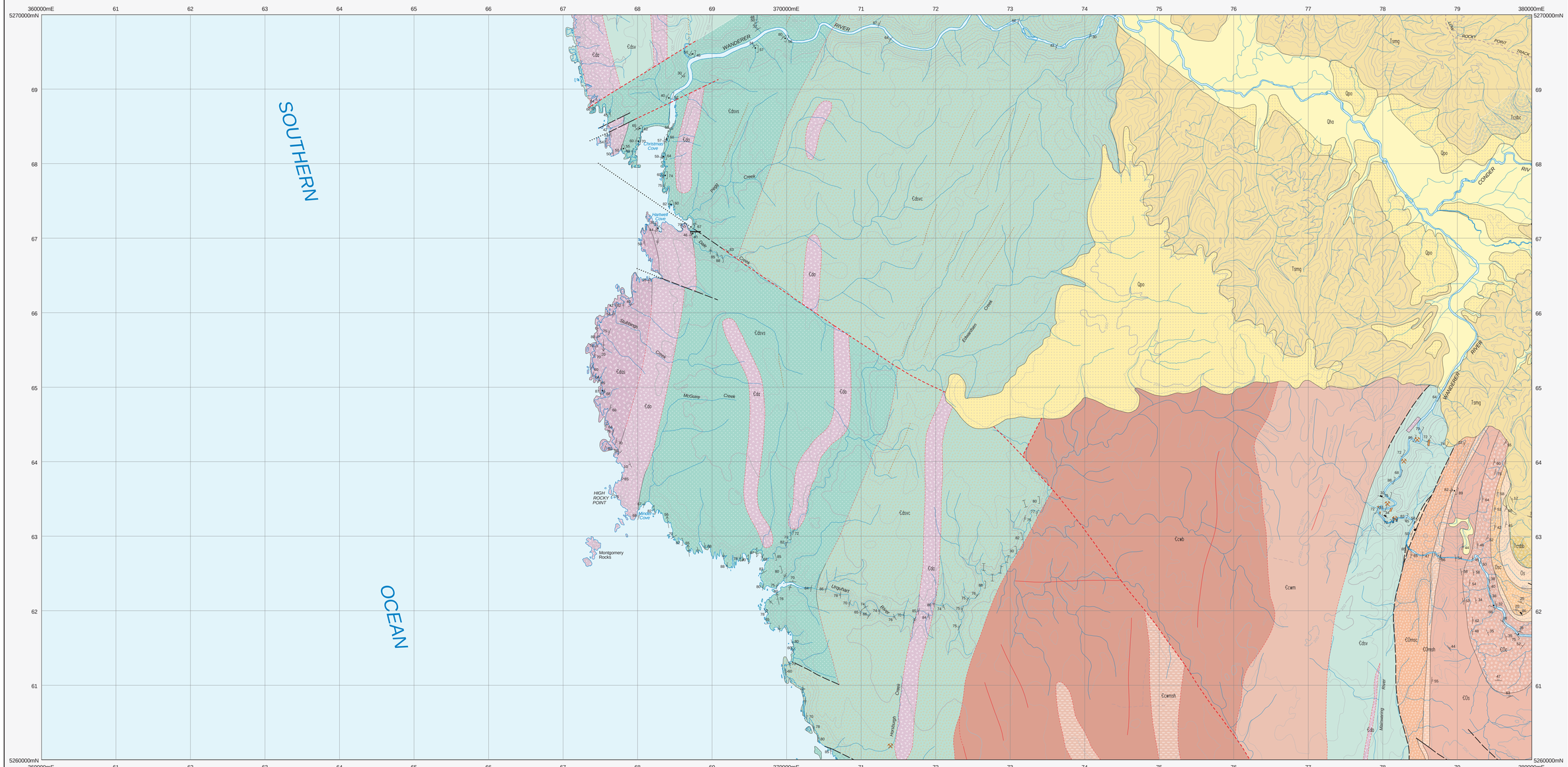
MONTGOMERY

Scale: 1:25 000

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

INDUSTRY TOURISM RESOURCES

Tasmania
Explore the possibilities



CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE/HOLOCENE

- **Qha** — *Alluvium and swamp deposits (Qha).*
- **Qpo** — *Older alluvial gravels, mainly on raised terraces developed on Tertiary deposits, and showing a gradational relationship to younger alluvium (Qpo).*

Erosional surface.

TERTIARY

- **Tsmg** — *Semi-consolidated interbedded sands, pebble–cobble gravels (up to boulder grade in some places), silts and clays; some horizons contain coalified wood and rare amber (Tsmg).*
- **Tcsbb** — *Coarse bouldery deposits with clasts to 5m. Mostly developed near graben margin, with clasts of local derivation (Tcsbb).*
- **Tcsbc** — *Semi-consolidated sediments with abundant dolerite clasts up to boulder grade (Tcsbc).*

Angular unconformity.

PALEOZOIC

ORDOVICIAN

- **Ol** — *Limestone with associated siltstone and sandstone (Ol).*
- **Os** — *Pink to grey thin–bedded to laminated sandstone, bioturbated and sparsely fossiliferous (Os).*
- **Osc** — *Pink thickly bedded granule–pebble conglomerate containing white to pink chert clasts (Osc).*

? GORDON GROUP

? LATE CAMBRIAN

- **ĆOc** — *Pink, thickly bedded to massive, pebble–cobble conglomerate (ĆOc).*
- **ĆOs** — *Sandstone, grey to pink, trough cross–bedded, micaceous, with minor pebble conglomerate and siltstone (ĆOs).*
- **ĆOmsc** — *Marine sequence of mainly interbedded granule–pebble conglomerate and sandstone, with minor siltstone (ĆOmsc).*
- **ĆOmsh** — *Mainly green to grey siltstone, thin–bedded, micaceous (ĆOmsh).*

CORRELATE OF OWEN GROUP

Unconformity.

PALEOZOIC

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

- **Ćdsv** — *Mixed sequence of volcano–sedimentary, sedimentary and volcanic rocks, ranging from felsic to andesitic in composition, with andesitic rocks more common in western part. May include non–volcanic sedimentary rocks (Ćdsv).*
- **Ćdsvc** — *Dominantly volcaniclastic granule conglomerate and lithicwacke sandstone with interbedded siltstone and mudstone (Ćdsvc).*
- **Ćdsvs** — *Dominantly quartz–rich sandstone with interbedded siltstone and mudstone and minor conglomerate (Ćdsvs).*
- **Ćdo** — *Andesitic lavas and breccias, and possible intrusives, typically plagioclase–pyroxene–phyric. Includes some units mapped from aeromagnetic signature (Ćdo).*
- **Ćdas** — *Interbedded andesitic lavas and breccias with volcaniclastic granule–pebble conglomerate, quartzwacke, laminated siltstone and mudstone (Ćdas)*

CORRELATE OF WESTERN VOLCANO–SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE — MOUNT READ VOLCANICS

?EARLY CAMBRIAN

- **Ćcwm** — *Volcaniclastic sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and minor chert with intercalated basaltic lavas and breccias (Moinwaring Group) (Ćcwm).*
- **Ćcwb** — *Dominantly basaltic lavas and breccias with minor sedimentary rocks (Ćcwb).*
- **Ćcwmsh** — *Laminated siltstone with interbedded laminated chert zones (Ćcwmsh).*

CORRELATE OF CLEVELAND–MAWBANNA ASSOCIATION — ALLOCHTHONOUS SEQUENCES

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

PALEOZOIC

DEVONIAN

- **Dl** — *Lamprophyre dykes and bodies (Dl).*
- **qv** — *Quartz vein (qv).*

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

- **Ćdo** — *Andesitic lavas and possible intrusives (Ćdo).* — MOUNT READ VOLCANICS

Geological boundary – position accurate or approximate.
Geological boundary inferred from aeromagnetic data.
Fault – unspecified type, position accurate or approximate.
Fault – unspecified type, concealed.
Fault – unspecified type, inferred from aeromagnetic data.
Lithological trend line.
Lineament visible in airborne magnetic data.
(white line) *Limit of mapping of sub–unit within undifferentiated rock unit.*

Strike and dip of bedding, facing known – right way up; overturned; vertical, facing indicated by single tic.
Strike and dip of bedding, facing unknown – dipping; vertical.
Strike and dip of compositional layering.
Strike and dip of cleavage, type and relative age unspecified – dipping; vertical.
Strike and dip of crenulation cleavage.
Strike and dip of primary igneous banding or platy alignment.
Strike and dip of dominant joint set – dipping; vertical.
Trend and plunge of hingeline of minor fold, unspecified relative age; with dip and dip direction of axial surface; with vertical axial surface.
Strike and dip of outcrop–scale fault.
Field station for adjacent readings on the map.
Mineral deposit location – hardrock – Data derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania DEPOSITS data base. Data point position has not been verified in every case.

Compiled by D.B. Seymour, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D. and D.Green, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D. 2003 from the following sources (see Responsibility Diagram):

A Unpublished mapping by A.V. Brown, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D., 1989.

B New aeromagnetic and airphoto interpretation, with additional information from BHP Co. Ltd. Exploration Dept. 1969: 1 Mile Geological Map –Point Hibbs (Double Cove & Hibbs Belts), EL 13/65 Southwest Tasmania.

C VICARY, M.J., PEMBERTON, J., BRADBURY, J. and CORBETT, K.D., 1992: Geology of the Wanderer River –Moores Valley area. Map 11. Mt Read Volcanics Project. Department of Mines, Tasmania.

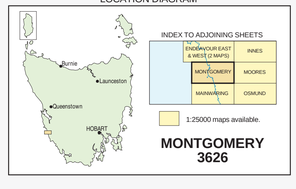
D BROWN, A.V., 1988. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 Series, Sheet 78(7912S), Montgomery, with modifications based on aeromagnetic and airphoto interpretation.

Updated by:

E K.D. Corbett, 2004 as part of the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program.

RESPONSIBILITY DIAGRAM

LOCATION DIAGRAM



REFERENCE THIS MAP AS:

SEYMOUR, D.B. and GREEN, D. (compilers) 2004. Digital Geological Atlas 1:25 000 Scale Series. Sheet 3626. Montgomery. Mineral Resources Tasmania.

Base data from the LIST, Copyright State of Tasmania.

Map produced by the Geoscience Information Branch of Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software.

GDA94 – MGA Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.

GDA

Plotfile for this map generated from digital data as at: 23-FEB-2011

WARNING:INKS ARE LIGHT SENSITIVE