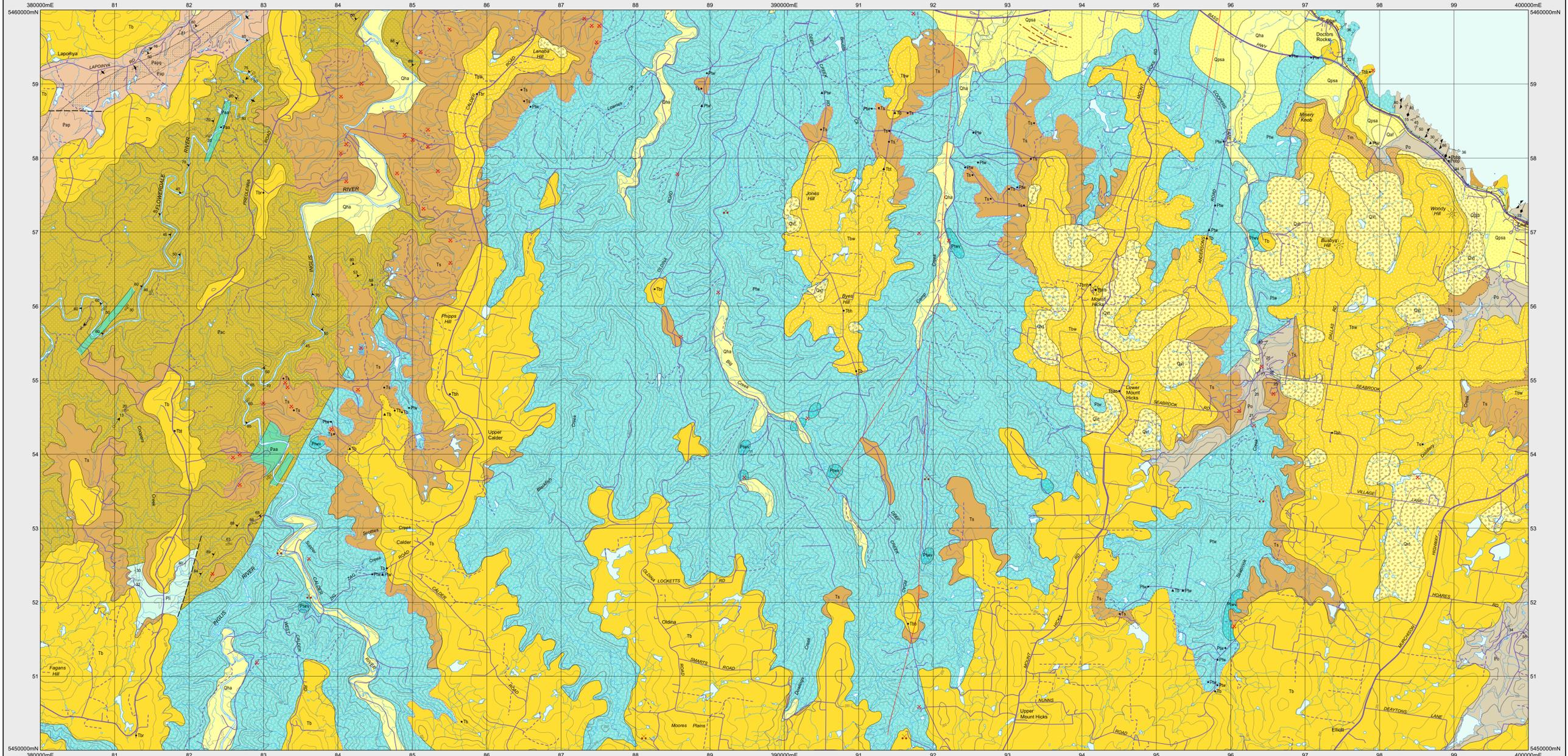


# CALDER

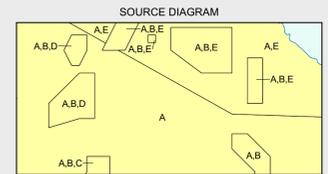
Scale 1:25 000



QUATERNARY	
Qhmm	Man-made deposits (Qhmm).
Qhb	Beach sand (Qhb).
Qha	Stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits (Qha).
Qhr	Sand of stabilised longitudinal beach ridges (Qhr).
Qaf	Gravel deposits of alluvial fans (Qaf).
Qdl	Landslide deposits predominantly derived from weathered Tertiary rocks (Qdl).
Qpsa	Older sand, gravel and clay on coastal plains (Qpsa).
Qpb	Talus derived from Tertiary basalt (Qpb).
Tbw	Predominantly deeply-weathered basalt (Tbw).
Tb	Basalt (Tb); olivine tholeiite (Tbt); transitional olivine basalt (Tbr); alkali olivine basalt (Tbo); hawaiite (Tbh); basanite (Tbs) and nepheline hawaiite (Tbn) indicated.
Tbt	Basaltic pyroclastics (Tbt).
Tm	Calcareous sandstone and calcarenite with Lower Miocene / Upper Oligocene marine fossils (Table Cape Group) (Tm).
Ts	Sand and gravel deposits (Ts).
Unconformity, usually low-angle.	
PALEOGENE-NEOGENE	
Pt	Grey poorly bedded siltstone, mudstone and fine-grained sandstone, with lenticular beds of oil shale near base, and marine fossils toward top (Inglis Siltstone) (Pt).
Ptw	Tillite, rhythmic claystone and lentic sandstone with dropstones (Ptw); areas with varves indicated (Ptwv) (Ptwv - Wynyard Tillite).
Angular unconformity.	
PALEOZOIC	
LOWER PALEZOIC SUPERGROUP	

Pap	Phyllite with minor pelitic schist and foliated quartzite (Pap); units of foliated quartzite indicated (Ppap).
Pac	Dominantly chloritic schist with minor pelitic schist, phyllite and dolomite (Pac); units of amphibolite indicated (Paa).
Po	Quartzwacke turbidite sequence of sandstone, siltstone and well-bedded black, silty mudstone (Burnie Formation) (Po). Possible pillow basalt indicated (Pob).
CONTACTS	
—	Geological contact.
---	Geological contact - inferred.
- - - -	Geological contact - inferred from radiometric data.
- · - · -	Transitional geological contact.
---	Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit.
---	Limit of detailed mapping.
FAULTS	
---	Fault.
LINEARS	
---	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.

↘	Strike and dip of bedding, facing known - right way up; facing unknown.
↙	Strike and dip of bedding, overturned.
↖	Strike and dip of compositional layering - dipping; vertical.
↗	Strike and dip of cleavage of unspecified type and relative age.
↘	Strike and dip of crenulation cleavage.
↙	Strike and dip of cleavage, relative local age S1; vertical.
↖	Strike and dip of cleavage, relative local age S4; vertical.
↗	Generalised paleosecular direction, showing sense of movement.
↘	Trend and plunge of minor fold hinge line, relative local age F1, F4.
↙	Trend and plunge of mineral elongation lineation.
↖	Strike and dip of metamorphic foliation other than cleavage - dipping; vertical.
*	Possible eruptive centre.
○	Notable small outcrop with rock unit indicated.
▲	Notable small float or lag occurrence with rock unit indicated.
●	Mineral deposit location - alluvial/talings.
⊗	Construction material/industrial mineral/gemstone location.



Highly detailed (eg. more detailed than 1:25 000 scale mapping).
Detailed systematic (eg. 1:25 000 map or equivalent detail).
Regional systematic (eg. 1:50 000, 1:63 360 map or equivalent detail).
Regional mapping less detailed than 1:63 360 map or equivalent (all other scales).
Reconnaissance mapping with sparse ground traverses.
Remote sensing and/or geophysical interpretation with limited or no ground information.

Compiled by J.L. Everard, B.Sc.(Hons), 2004 from the following sources (see source diagram):  
A. GEE, R.D., GULLINE, A.B. & BRAVO, A.P. 1987. Geological Atlas 1:63 360 Series, Sheet 28 (8101), Burnie, Tasmania Department of Mines.  
B. J.L. Everard 2002-2004. Limited ground traverses and geophysical interpretation.  
C. Additional information from: POLTOCK, R.A. 2002. Ground truthing, geomagnetic and radiometric features, northern Tasmania. Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 002020.  
D. Additional information from: MCKIBBIN, J. and MATTHEWS, W.L. 1996. Resource assessment: the Calder-Flowerdale gravel pits. Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 1996/11.  
Updated by:  
E. J.L. Everard, C.R. Calver and A. Ezzzy 2006. Field checking and revision of geology as part of the Northwest Landslide Hazard Project.

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Map produced by Spatial Information Services, Mineral Resources Tasmania.  
Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au  
GDAS4 - MGA Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.



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LOCATION DIAGRAM

