

UNIT	DESCRIPTION
Qhm	Undifferentiated Cenozoic sediments (TQ). Undifferentiated Quaternary sediments (Q). Mine tailings and man made deposits (Qhm), selected other man made deposits including selected levee banks interpreted from 1958 aerial photography (Qhmm).
Qhw	Windblown and locally derived sand (Qhw).
Qw	Aeolian deposits generally of fine-grained sand and clayey sand, includes some photo-interpreted deposits with prominent dune morphology (Qw). Photo-interpreted aeolian deposits predominantly of sheet or low hummocky form (Qw). Windblown and locally derived sand (Qhw).
Qhwu	Undifferentiated (photo-interpreted) river levee or dune deposits exhibiting ridge morphology or a much degraded ridge form at places grading into dune or sheet aeolian deposits (Qhwu).
Qhab	Deposits of lunette lagoons and similar features (Qhab).
Qha	Alluvial gravel, sand and clay (Qa). Stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits (Qha). Alluvial fan deposits, generally of fine-grained gravel, sand and silt (Qaf).
Qham	Alluvium of low flats adjacent to current stream channels and subject to frequent minor flooding (part of Canola Flood Plains) (Qham).
Qhan	Alluvium of floodplain terraces adjacent to current stream channels including levee? deposits in some areas (part of Canola Flood Plains) (Qhan).
Qhamo	Alluvium related to former channel locations and commonly exhibiting multiple levee? ridges and channel furrows that have resulted from progressive channel migration (Qhamo).
Qa	Riverine flood basin deposits generally of clay and silt over other alluvium (Qa).
Qab	Predominantly inferred abandoned river channel deposits and some abandoned? flood chutes (Qab).
Qha1	Inferred sand and silt deposits of natural levees or levee-like features (Qha1).
Qha2	Alluvial or aeolian deposits with numerous short arcuate features visible on aerial photographs (Arcuate features may be buried meandering channels or low dunes on alluvium) (Qha2).
Qh	Lag deposits of ferruginous pisoliths and ferricrete fragments (Qh).
Qh1	Lag deposits of ferruginous pisoliths and ferricrete fragments and siliceous granules or pebbles (Qh1).
Qh2	Undifferentiated patchy deposits generally with some siliceous gravel and derived from terrace gravel deposits by inferred down slope movement or other means of dispersal (Qh2).
Qhd	Talus and remobilised talus deposits dominantly of dolerite boulders and in places subordinate Permian Supergroup rocks (Qhd).

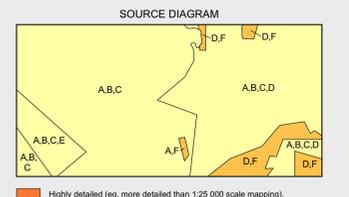
UNIT	DESCRIPTION
TQai	Undifferentiated Cenozoic sediments (TQ). Erosional/terrestrial terraces cut in Palaeogene - Neogene strata and generally exhibiting only subdued remnants of fluvial morphology, alluvial gravel and alluvial sand extensively reworked by aeolian processes present in some areas (part of Blumly Terraces) (TQai). Similar to TQai unit but generally lacking fluvial morphology and locally higher, may include undifferentiated alluvium of minor streams and pediment gravels derived from adjacent lateral slopes (probably mostly part of Blumly Terraces) (TQai).
TQaj	Undifferentiated siliceous pebbly gravel, cemented gravel and sand with little or no dolerite (part of 'Brickendon soil association') (TQaj).
TQal	Late Cenozoic alluvial terrace deposits approximately 10 to 15m above local base level, of loose to poorly consolidated or cemented gravel, sand silt and clay clasts predominantly pebbly to granule size and of siliceous composition with ferruginous clasts derived from mid-Palaeogene - Neogene lateritic ferricrete (Brickendon Terraces in part) (TQal).
TQab	Late Cenozoic alluvial terrace deposits ~20m above local base level of loose to poorly consolidated or cemented gravel and sand, clasts dominantly of pebble to granule size and dominantly of siliceous composition (TQab).
TQac	Late Cenozoic ferruginous puddingstone conglomerate generally with some small quartz pebbles or granules (TQac).
TQad	Quartz gravel with red to pink colouration caused by surface ferruginous films or ferruginous quartz overgrowth (TQad).
TQae	Undifferentiated clayey silt facies of late Cenozoic terrace deposits and erosional terraces cut in Palaeogene beds (TQae).
TQaf	Ferruginous cemented sandstone (TQaf).
Ti	Undifferentiated Tertiary (T). Permian (Ti).
Ti1	Laterite developed from or on Jurassic dolerite (Ti1).
Ti2	Lower part of ferruginous or aluminous laterite profile beneath upper cemented zone (Ti2).
Ti3	Miocene? ferruginous laterite profile commonly of burgundy-yellow-ochre coloured ferricrete masses and bright orange-tan clay, with ferruginous pisoliths and younger essentially lag deposits of ferruginous pisoliths, with lower pallo zone (Ti3).
Ti4	Miocene? quartz granule bearing ferricrete developed on Palaeogene - Neogene beds (part of Woodstock Surface) (Ti4).
Ti5	In situ laterite profile, lag and dispersed ferruginous ferricrete fragments and pisoliths, locally may include pallo part of profile or lower horizons; more broadly interpreted than unit Ti3, distribution indicated by soil maps (Woodstock soil association) (Ti5).
Ti6	Erosional laterite profile with limited remnant ferricrete crust, lag and dispersed ferruginous pisoliths and commonly fragmented laterite bands derived from the pallo zone or lower horizons, distribution based on soil maps (Woodstock soil association) (Ti6).
Ti7	Sub-laterite, poorly consolidated to ferruginously cemented quartz-rich cobble, pebble, granule and sand deposits of alluvial and pediment origin, and inferred correlates (Ti7). Selected cemented gravel (Tcaw).

UNIT	DESCRIPTION
T	Undifferentiated Cenozoic sediments (TQ). Undifferentiated Tertiary (T). Concretionary ferricrete, massive to laminated and found within Palaeogene - Neogene beds (T).
Ta	Poorly consolidated clay, silt and clayey labile sand with rare gravel and lignite; some iron oxide-cemented layers and concretions; some leaf fossils (Tsa).
Tb	Selected sandstone units (where differentiated) within intervals dominantly of claystone and siltstone (Tsb).
Tc	Basaltic profile developed on pre-Palaeogene rocks and correlated with unit overlain by Palaeogene rocks in other areas (Tbc).
R	Erosional surface.
Rv	Undifferentiated Upper Permian Supergroup rocks (T). Interbedded yellow brown or grey carbonaceous siltstone, mudstone and thin-to-thick-bedded quartz-rich lithic, arenaceous sandstone, some fossil plants (Rv1). Rv1 unit contact metamorphosed by Jurassic dolerite (Rv1m).
Pubg	Unfossiliferous pebbly siltstone, siltstone and sandstone (Bogan Gap Group) (Pubg).

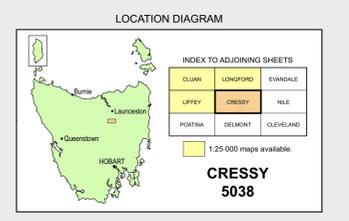
UNIT	DESCRIPTION
Jd	Dolerite (Jd), dolerite inferred beneath soil or Cenozoic deposits (Jd1). Dolerite of granitoid 0.7-1.5mm (Jd1), 1.5-3mm (Jd2) and 3-6mm (Jd3) indicated.
Jdw	Predominantly very-to extremely-weathered dolerite (Jdw).

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
—	Geological contact.
- - - - -	Geological contact - inferred.
—	Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit.
—	Limit of detailed mapping.
.....	Fault - concealed.
.....	Fault - concealed, inferred from magnetic data.
.....	Dune crest.
.....	Slope break.
—	Lineament - visible on aerial photographs.
—	Lineament - visible in magnetic data.
—	Magnetic gradient or lineament (direction towards lower values indicated).

- Notable small outcrop with rock unit indicated.
- ✗ 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 S.M. Forsyth, B.Sc., 2006 from the following sources (see source diagram):
- BLAKE, F. 1959. Geological Atlas 1:63 360 Series. Sheet 47 (8314N). Longford. Tasmania Department of Mines.
 - Aerial photo interpretation, S.M. Forsyth 2004.
 - Road-side geological observations, S.M. Forsyth 2004.
 - MATTHEWS, W.L. 1983. Geology and groundwater resources of the Longford Tertiary Basin. Geological Survey Bulletin 59.
 - NICOLLS, K. 1958. Reconnaissance soil map of Tasmania, Sheet 47 Longford. CSIRO Division of Soils.
 - New geological mapping, S.M. Forsyth 2004.



REFERENCE THIS MAP AS:
BLAKE, F., MATTHEWS, W.L., FORSYTH, S.M., 2006. Digital Geological Atlas 1:25 000 Scale Series, Sheet 5038 Cressy, Mineral Resources Tasmania.

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Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au

GDMS - MGA Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.

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