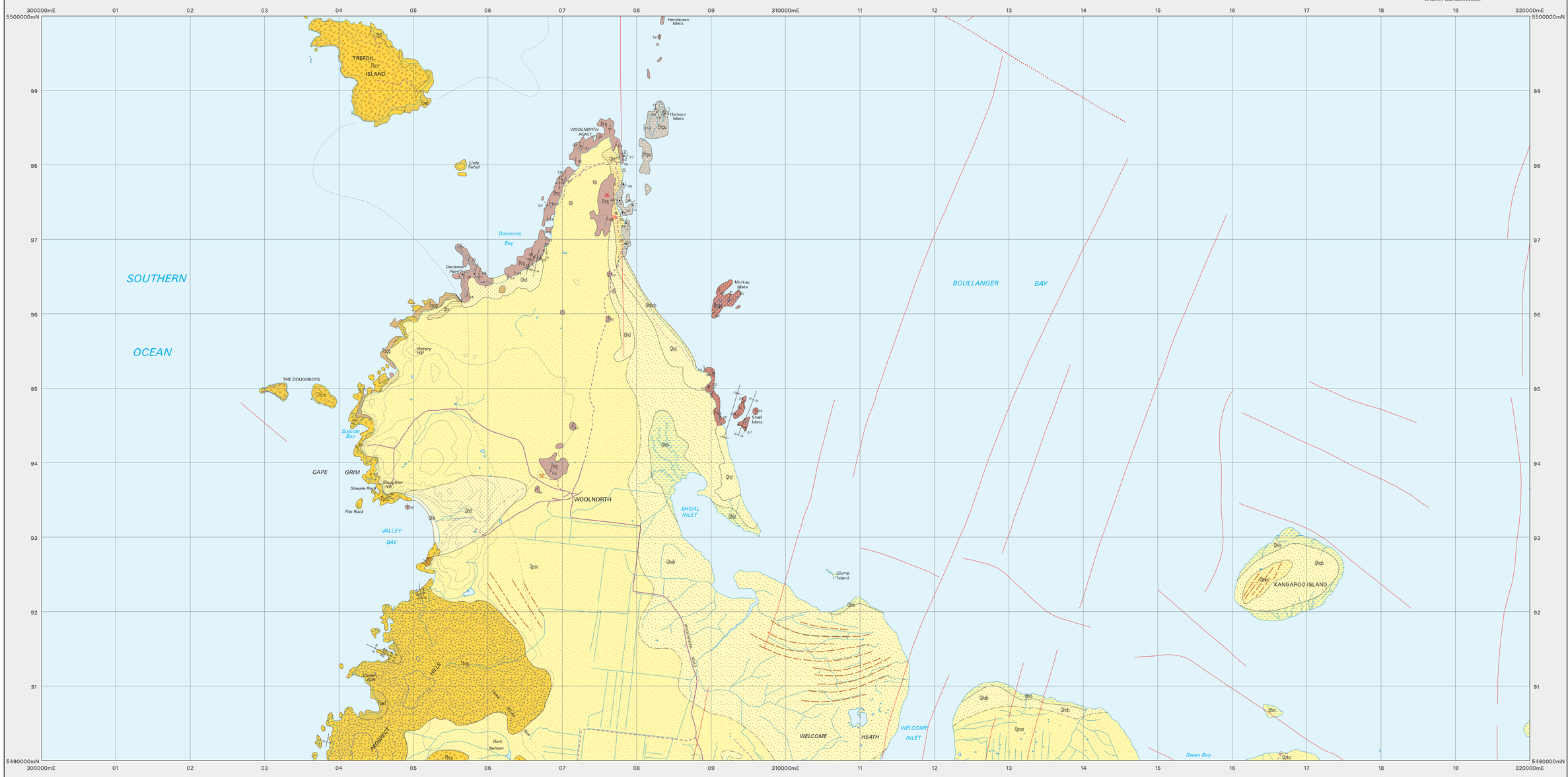
MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA
DIGITAL GEOLOGICAL ATLAS 1:25 000 SERIES
GRIM, SHEET 3049

GRIM

Scale: 1:25 000

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA
Tasmania
DEPARTMENT of INFRASTRUCTURE ENERGY and RESOURCES



CAINOZOIC

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

- Qhb — *Modern beach sand (Qhb).*
- Qhd — *Modern dune sand (Qhd).*
- Qhbcb — *Cobble beach derived from Tertiary basalt (Qhbcb).*
- Qhls — *Paralic clay, silt, sand and minor gravel deposits of modern salt marsh and associated tidal flats (Qhls).*
- Qhr — *Raised beach deposits (Qhr).*
- Qhwr — *Sand of stabilised longitudinal beach ridges (Qhwr).*
- Qhab — *Marsh and swamp deposits (Qhab).*

PLEISTOCENE

- Qpsa — *Older stabilised aeolian sand of predominantly coastal plain (Qpsa).*

Erosional surface.

TERTIARY

- Tbt — *Massive olivine tholeiite (known as the Little Trefoil Basalt on this map sheet) (Tbt).*

Disconformity

- Tscg — *Breccia, conglomerate and fossiliferous calcarenite with Upper Longfordian foraminifera (Cape Grim Beds) (Tscg).*

Disconformity

- Tbcs / Tcvb / Tbap — *Bedded basaltic flow–foot pillow breccias and associated small pillow lava flows, with dips of 15–45 degrees probably representing original depositional slopes (includes the Slaughter Bluff and Trefoil Island Volcanic Breccias on this map sheet) (Tbcs).*
  Basaltic boulder conglomerate and sandstone (Valley Bay Conglomerate) (Tcvb).
  Pillow, 'entrail' and massive–columnar, olivine basalt lavas (known as the Studland Bay Basalts on this map sheet) (Tbap).

Erosional disconformity.

- Tbwt — *Subaqueously deposited, bedded vitric tuff, with well–developed climbing–ripple lamination in some outcrops (Woolnorth Tuff and correlates) (Tbwt).*

Angular unconformity.

EARLY NEO–PROTEROZOIC

ROCKY CAPE GROUP CORRELATES

- Prcq — *White, massive to well bedded, commonly silicified quartzarenite with cross–bedding, ripple cross–lamination and ripple marks in some sections, and minor interbedded dark grey siliceous pelite (Prqu). ('Upper Quartzite' of east coast of Woolnorth Peninsula).*
- Prpu — *Thinly interbedded, maroon, green and grey laminated quartz–rich siltstone and white, cream, grey and brown, commonly cross–bedded and ripple–marked, fine–to medium–grained quartzite (in typically lenticular beds up to 3m thick in some sections); ball and pillow structure, grading, and rip–up clasts present ('Upper Pelitic' sequence of Hunter Island, eastern Woolnorth peninsula and Harbour Islets) (Prpu).*
- Prq — *Pale weathering, variably silicified quartzarenite, well bedded and commonly with cross–lamination of trough and planar–tabular types and oscillation ripple bedforms, and with minor horizons of laminated siltstone; tidal influence suggested by bed to bed reversals of cross–lamination polarity in some sections (Prq).*

Geological boundary – position accurate or approximate.

Geological boundary – concealed. (Indicates onshore and offshore approximate concealed eastern limit of the main volume of Tb and related volcanic sequences, inferred from airborne magnetic data).

Geological boundary – transitional.

Fault – unspecified type, position accurate or approximate.

Fault – unspecified type, concealed, inferred from airborne magnetic data.

Lineament visible in airborne magnetic data.

Trends of older stabilised Holocene beach ridges.

Trends of relict beach ridges related to regressive strandlines of Last Interglacial Stage.

Axial surface trace of major antiform; synform.

Strike and dip of bedding – facing known; overturned.

Strike and dip of bedding – facing unknown; vertical with facing unknown; horizontal.

Strike and dip of cleavage, type and relative age unspecified; vertical.

Trend and plunge of hingeline of minor fold, unspecified relative age; with sinistral vergence; dextral vergence.

Trend of horizontal hingeline of minor fold, unspecified relative age; antiform.

Location of adjacent structural readings.

Mineral deposit location – hardrock | *Data derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania DEPOSITS data base. Data point position has not been verified in every case.*

Construction materials location

Geology by W.D.M. Hall, B.Sc.(Hons), PhD.; F.L. Sutherland, B.Sc.(Hons), PhD.; K.D. Corbett, B.Sc.(Hons), PhD.; D.B. Seymour, B.Sc.(Hons), PhD. 2006.

(see Responsibility Diagram):

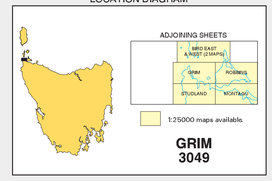
A New 1:25,000 scale mapping 1997-2001 by W.D.M. HALL (Monash University, Melbourne), with minor modifications by D.B. Seymour.

B Geology sourced with minor modifications from;
(1) SUTHERLAND, F.L.; CORBETT, K.D. 1967: The Tertiary volcanic rocks of far north-western Tasmania. Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania 101: 71-90.
(2) SUTHERLAND, F.L. 1980: Aquagene volcanism in the Tasmanian Tertiary, in relation to coastal seas and river systems. Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania 114: 177-199.
(3) Minor additional linears interpreted by D.B. Seymour from aerial photographs and airborne magnetic data collected under the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program, 2001.

C Unverified interpretation by D.B. Seymour of aerial photographs, plus additional offshore linears interpreted from airborne magnetic data collected under the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program, 2001.

RESPONSIBILITY DIAGRAM

LOCATION DIAGRAM



REFERENCE THIS MAP AS:

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Map produced by the Data Management Branch of Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software.

AGD66 - AMG Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.

Plotfile for this map generated from digital data as at: 14-MAR-2008

WARNING: INKS ARE LIGHT SENSITIVE