

REFERENCE

QUATERNARY

- Qa Alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits.
- Qbc Beach and dune sand. Beach sand (Bk). Dune sand (Dd).
- Qd Talus consisting dominantly of Jurassic dolerite.
- Qp Sand, gravel and clay occasionally with ferruginous cement. Minor peat. Erosion surface.

TERTIARY

- Ts Conglomerate, gravel sand and derived lag (Tg). Shaded overprint indicates non-disturbed. Siltstone (Fst) indicated.
- Tb Basalt.

PALAEZOIC

PERMIAN

- Pt Freshwater quartz sandstone, shales and conglomerate. **PARMEEREN SUPER-GROUP**

DEVONIAN — SILURIAN (F)

- SDs1 Felsitic sequence of interbedded sandstone and mudstone. Sandstone dominated successions (S1) interbedded sandstone and mudstone successions (S2).
- SDs2 Coarse metamorphic gneiss, spotted pelite and minor schist. SDs1 (S1) with outcrops of Dign (D1).

IGNEOUS ROCKS

TERTIARY

- Tb Basalt.

JURASSIC

- Jd Dolerite.

DEVONIAN (F)

- Dd1 Dolerite (commonly containing iron sulphide).

BLUE TIER BATHOLITH MINOR GRANITIC INTRUSIONS

- Dgp Quartz-feldspar porphyry.
- Dgsa Aplitic granite.
- Dgsp Quartz-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry.
- Dgsc Leucocratic muscovite granite.

MAJOR GRANITIC INTRUSIONS

- Dgsp1 Very abundantly porphyritic with small K-feldspar, phenocrysts medium to coarse-grained biotite granite.
- Dgsp2 Porphyritic fine grained biotite-muscovite adamellite with abundant small plagioclase phenocrysts; variably porphyritic leucocratic muscovite rock variety (S1).
- Dgsp3 Porphyritic coarse-grained biotite and biotite-muscovite adamellite.
- Dgsp4 Fine to coarse-grained biotite adamellite.
- Dgsp5 Porphyritic to sericitic to equigranular coarse-grained biotite-muscovite adamellite, with numerous intrusions of fine to medium-grained pink biotite granite (S1); areas indicated of generally pink coarse-grained adamellite to alkali-feldspar granite with abundant minor intrusions of fine to medium-grained pink biotite granite (S1).
- Dgsp6 Variably porphyritic coarse to fine-grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite, with very abundant large K-feldspar phenocrysts and minor or no hornblende (S1); with very abundant Mathinna dark muscovite variety (S1). Note: Dign = Dign St. Marys 1:50,000 Geological Map.
- Dgsp7 Sparingly porphyritic, medium to coarse-grained biotite granodiorite.
- Dgsp8 Strongly foliated medium to coarse-grained biotite granodiorite.
- Dgsp9 Sparingly porphyritic coarse-grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite; abundant coarse-grained muscovite (S1); areas indicated.
- Dgsp10 Coarse-grained diorite.

Geological boundary — position approximate.
Geological boundary — position inferred.
Geological boundary — transitional.
Fault — position approximate.
Fault — inferred.

Indicating fine grained marginal zone of igneous body adjacent to boundary or fault.
 Strike and dip of beds — right way up; overturned facing unknown.
 Strike and dip of cleavage, vertical.
 Strike and dip of later cleavage at (BBB) 47°.
 Direction and plunge of minor kinks line with direction and dip of axial surface.
 Direction and plunge of hinge line of minor chevron fold with direction and dip of axial surface.
 Strike and dip of foliation due to alignment of K-feldspar phenocrysts in igneous rock.
 Trend of apparent location of K-feldspar phenocrysts on horizontal surfaces of igneous rock.
 Strike and dip of foliation due to alignment of hornblende and/or biotite in igneous rock.
 Trend of apparent location of hornblende and/or biotite on horizontal surfaces of igneous rock.
 Strike and dip of small dikes or sills; aplitic granite Dign, leucocratic muscovite granite Dign, porphyritic medium to coarse-grained biotite granite Dign.
 Field station for adjacent readings on map.
 Borehole with depth in metres of rock type encountered and final depth.
 Small outcrop.
 Quarry or gravel pit.
 Quarry or gravel pit — abandoned. (Gr — gravel).
 Alluvial workings.
 Alluvial workings — abandoned. (St — Tin).
 Mine or prospect — abandoned (Au — Gold, Cu — Copper, As — Arsenic, Ag — Silver, W — Tungsten, Pb — Lead, Zn — Zinc, Mo — Molybdenum, Se — Selenium).
 Name of mine or prospect given if known.

Highways
 Road
 Vehicular track

UNIVERSAL GRID REFERENCE

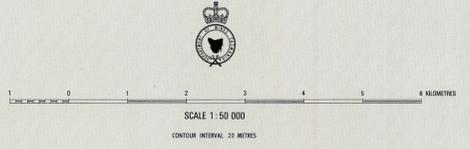
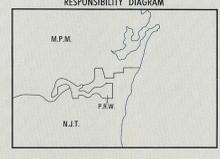
GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: ED
 GRID COORDINATES: 100 000 000
 SAMPLE POINT: 100 000 000

TO OBTAIN A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METRES:

1. Read the numbers 100 000 000 from the grid line to the right hand to find the grid line to which the point lies.
2. Square the OFFSET (ED) from the grid line to the point to find the grid line to which the point lies.
3. Estimate the distance from grid line to point.
4. Square the DISTANCE from the grid line to the point to find the grid line to which the point lies.
5. Estimate the distance from grid line to point.

EXAMPLE REFERENCE: 100 000 000

IF PLACING SHEET 18° IN ANY DIRECTION, REFER TO THE COORDINATES ON SHEET 8515 S.



Compiled by M. P. McGeachan, B.Sc. (Hons), Ph.D., N. J. Turner, B.Sc. (Hons), F. R. Williams, B.Sc. (Hons), Ph.D.
 Base map redrawn from Geographia Bay 1:100 000 map, produced by the Lands Department, Hobart.

Geological map produced by the Cartographic Section of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Hobart.

Cartography by A. J. Mellick, C. A. Wood.
 L. Williams, B.Sc. (Hons), Ph.D., F.R.S., Supervising Geologist in Charge of Regional Mapping, Department of Mines, Hobart.
 Compiled under the direction of R. Murchie, B.Sc., Director of Mines.
 Issued under the authority of the Minister for Mines.
 Published 1987.
 CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

