

The entire area except for that near Natone Creek lies within the 1" to the mile (1:63,360) geological plan shown in Elliston (1951, Fig. 3). This map was derived mainly from air-photo interpretation with limited ground traverses. No more-detailed record of the field mapping is held by the University of Tasmania although larger scale versions of the above map are available. Elliston seems to have been a join-the-dots fanatic; he has probably been rather over-enthusiastic in his correlations and the resultant map looks unrealistic in view of subsequent mapping efforts. Later workers, especially Blissett (1962), have cast serious doubts on much of his stratigraphic contortions. Without the fact mapping this contribution is of little value.

Four adjoining 1:1,200 plans are presented in Discala (1974) of interpretive geology of Texins Dev. Montezuma North Grid NW and west of Moores Pimple. It is based on mapping along grid lines and tracks; structural data but no outcrop geology is shown. This mapping, although interpretive and rather sparse, is useful because the area adjoins the Mt. Black E.L. and the lithologies trend into the study area.

Texins Dev. also prepared a reconnaissance geology map at 1:10,000 of the eastern sector of E.L. 7/68 covering most of the White Spur Creek drainage basin (Johnson, 1974). This map subdivides the Crimson Creek Fm. into four "groups" each of which is subdivided in the legend into 2-4 units, although these are not shown on the map. The mapping is entirely based on creek traverses (in conjunction with the stream sediment sampling). Considerable useful structural data are shown but the fold axes interpreted from these may be dubious. Comparison with Corbett's mapping (see below) along tracks in the area shows, not surprisingly, that the Texins geology is a gross simplification. Nevertheless it is useful for broad stratigraphic work.

Another Texins map entitled "Generalised Geology" shows interpretive geology within E.L. 7/68 in very sparse detail at 1:12,500 (Discala, 1974). Nearly all the area is assigned to the Dundas Group (in direct conflict with the 1970 photo-geological map which indicates Crimson Creek Fm); some structural data is shown. The map appears to have been "lifted" from the reconnaissance geology map material above.

E.Z. geologists carried out outcrop mapping at 1:5,000 along tracks in the area of White Spur Creek in 1976. This is useful mapping but some of the logging tracks are reputedly misplotted (pers. comm. K. Corbett).

K. Corbett of the Geological Survey mapped access tracks in the White Spur Creek area in 1979. This unpublished fact mapping, compiled at 1:10,000 overlaps extensively with mapping by E.Z., although he only distinguishes shales, greywacke volcanics and minor conglomerates.

The Colebrook Grid was mapped at 1:5,000 in 1973 by E.Z. geologists. There are numerous minor discrepancies between the outcrop and interpretive geology (Reinhardt, 1973, Plate 19) which cannot be resolved due to lack of field notes. Generally this mapping is quite adequate; the locations of numerous small workings are shown. It should be noted however, that the access track and hence the grid lines and geology are misplotted and should be rectified.

Loftus-Hills (1964) mapped the Natone Creek-Colebrook Hil area at 1:23,760 (1" to 30 chains) but the map presented is largely interpretive. Loftus-Hill et al. (1967) undertook mapping in the Natone Creek area but present only an interpretive geological sketch map at approx. 1:86,000, although moderately detailed descriptions of two traverses are given in the text.