

Published by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics,
Department of National Development and Energy in conjunction with the
Geological Survey of Western Australia, based under the joint
authority of the Minister for National Development and Energy, and
the Minister for Mines, Western Australia. Data may be compiled by the
Division of National Mapping from aerial photography at 1:80 000 scale
© Commonwealth of Australia 1981

UNIVERSAL GRID REFERENCE
1. Read letters identifying 100 000 metre squares in which the point lies.
2. Locate first vertical grid line to left of point and read 100 000 metre square number.
3. Locate first horizontal grid line to bottom of point and read 100 000 metre square number.
4. Locate first vertical grid line to right of point and read 100 000 metre square number.
5. Locate first horizontal grid line to top of point and read 100 000 metre square number.
6. Combine the four numbers to form the grid reference.
7. If reporting beyond 100 000 metres, add the letters 'A' through 'Z' to the grid reference.
8. If reporting beyond 100 000 metres, add the numbers '1' through '9' to the grid reference.

INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS			
Showing magnetic declination 1975			
INDIAN OCEAN	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON
ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON	ROBERTSON

SCALE 1:250 000

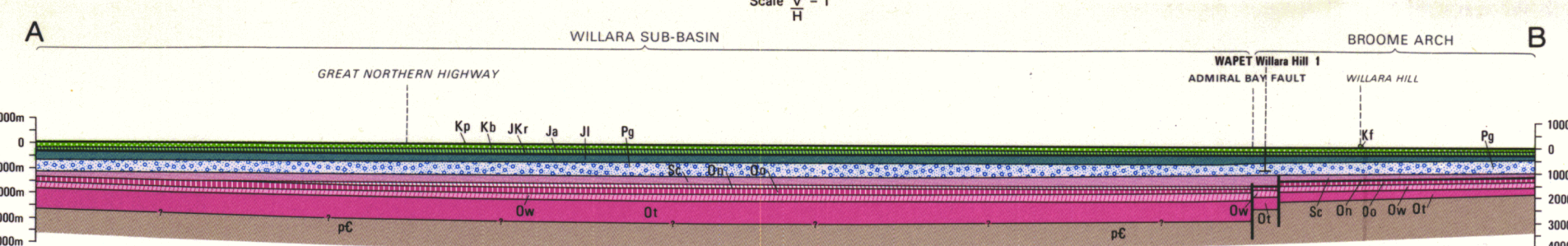
BLUE NUMBERED LINES ARE 10 000 METRE INTERVALS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAP GRID, ZONE 51
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

RELIABILITY DIAGRAM

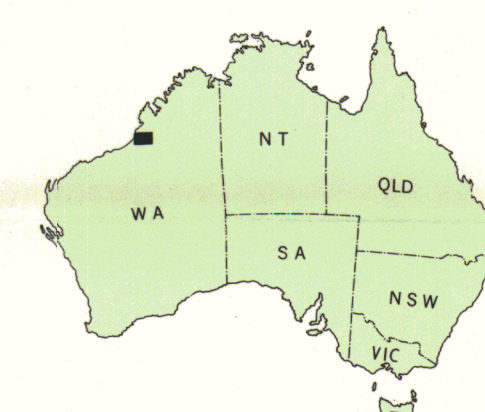
Geology C General reconnaissance: few traverses, mainly airphoto interpretation
Helicopter traverse
Gravity A Detailed survey
B Reconnaissance

SCHEMATIC SECTIONS

Scale 1:1



Geology 1977 by R.R. Towler, D.L. Gibson BMR;
Compiled 1978 by R.R. Towler, D.G. Walton
Geophysics 1985-87 by BMR and private companies
Design by Cartography Section BMR
Drawn by Mercury Walsh, Hobart, Australia
Printed by Valentine Graphics, Melbourne, Australia



CAINOZOIC

QUATERNARY

- Qa Sand, silt, clay; minor gravel: alluvial
- Qb Clay, silt, sand; minor gypsum: lacustrine, claypans
- Qc Sand, silt; minor gravel: mixed alluvial and aeolian
- Qd Red sand, fine to medium; minor silt: aeolian
- Qe Clay, silt, sand; minor salt: supratidal mud flat deposits
- Qf Quartzose calcarenite, fine to coarse calcareous; partly calcic, cross-bedded; fossiliferous: shoreline beach-ridge
- Qg Silty clay, black organic clay; minor salt: tidal flat and mangrove swamp
- Crk Calcrete; minor chalcodony: evaporitic; pedogenic
- Cn Sand, silt; ferruginous pisolite; minor gravel, clay: pedogenic; gravel plains overlying Cn
- Cr1 Laterite, pisolite or massive: pedogenic

MESOZOIC

EARLY CRETACEOUS

- K1 Sandstone, fine to coarse, poorly sorted, feldspathic, poorly bedded, some relic cross-bedding; minor conglomerate: fluvial to deltaic, partly pedogenic
- K2 Mudstone, minor fine sandstone lenses; thin-bedded or massive: lagoonal?
- K3 Sandstone, fine to medium, well-sorted; mudstone in part; minor conglomerate; ripple-marked; cross-bedded; minor bioturbation; plant fossils: shallow water marine
- JKc Sandstone, very fine to coarse; conglomerate; cross-bedded; minor siltstone; plant fossils: fluvial
- JKf Mudstone, sandy, glauconitic, fossiliferous: marine
- JKm Sandstone, fine to medium; interbedded mudstone, bioturbation, fossiliferous: marine
- JKn Sandstone, minor siltstone, conglomerate; polymorphous: continental to shallow marine

EARLY PERMIAN

- Pn Mudstone, calcareous, micaceous; fine sandstone, limestone interbeds; fossiliferous: marine
- Pp Sandstone, very fine to fine; interbedded mudstone, thin-bedded; clay pellet lenses: shallow water marine
- Pg Sandstone, fine to coarse; mudstone; minor conglomerate: glacial marine

PALAEOZOIC

LATE ORDOVICIAN TO EARLY DEVONIAN

- Sc Dolomite, dolomitic siltstone, shale, halite, anhydrite; minor sandstone: mainly non-marine
- Qn Dolomite, limestone; minor shale: marine
- Qm Shale, black, fossiliferous, calcareous, pyritic, interbedded limestone, dolomite; minor siltstone lenses: marine
- Qw Limestone, dolomitic, fossiliferous; interbedded shale and siltstone: marine
- Qx Shale, grey to green, interbedded limestone, dolomite and fine sandstone: marine

EARLY ORDOVICIAN

- Nm Nambett Formation
- Wf Willara Formation
- Gf Goldwyer Formation
- Nf Nita Formation
- Cf Carrubdy Formation

PRECAMBRIAN

- Pc Igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks

Geological boundary

- Fault: (from seismic data)
- Where location of boundaries, folds, and faults is approximate, line is broken; where inferred, quartered; where concealed, boundaries and folds are dotted; faults are shown by short dashes
- Strike and dip of strata
- Trend line, airphoto interpretation

Macrofossil locality

- Polymorphous locality
- Petroleum exploration well, dry, abandoned
- Petroleum exploration well with show of oil and gas

Bore, Well

- Windpump
- Water storage
- Spring
- Swamp
- Ancient drainage
- Intermittent drainage
- Sand dunes
- Cliff
- Claypan
- Highway
- Vehicle track

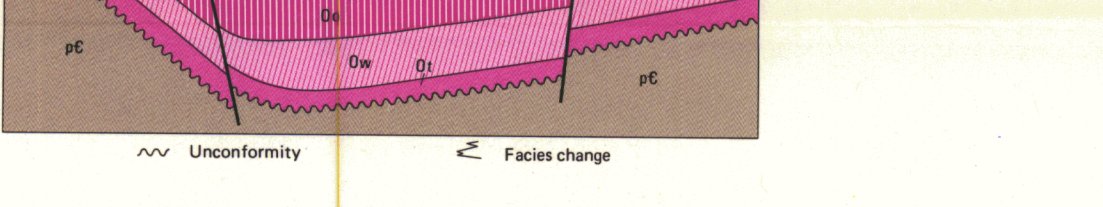
Landing ground

- Nita Downs Homestead
- Building
- Yard
- Fence
- Trigonometrical station
- Elevation in metres

Selected gravity station with elevation in metres

- Bouguer gravity anomaly (micrometres sec⁻²), computer-plotted product
- Gravity anomaly — relative high
- Gravity anomaly — relative low

DIAGRAMMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF ROCK UNITS



SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE



Gravity province boundary

- Scale 1:1 000 000
- Tectonic feature boundary

MUNRO

SHEET SE 51-14
FIRST EDITION 1981