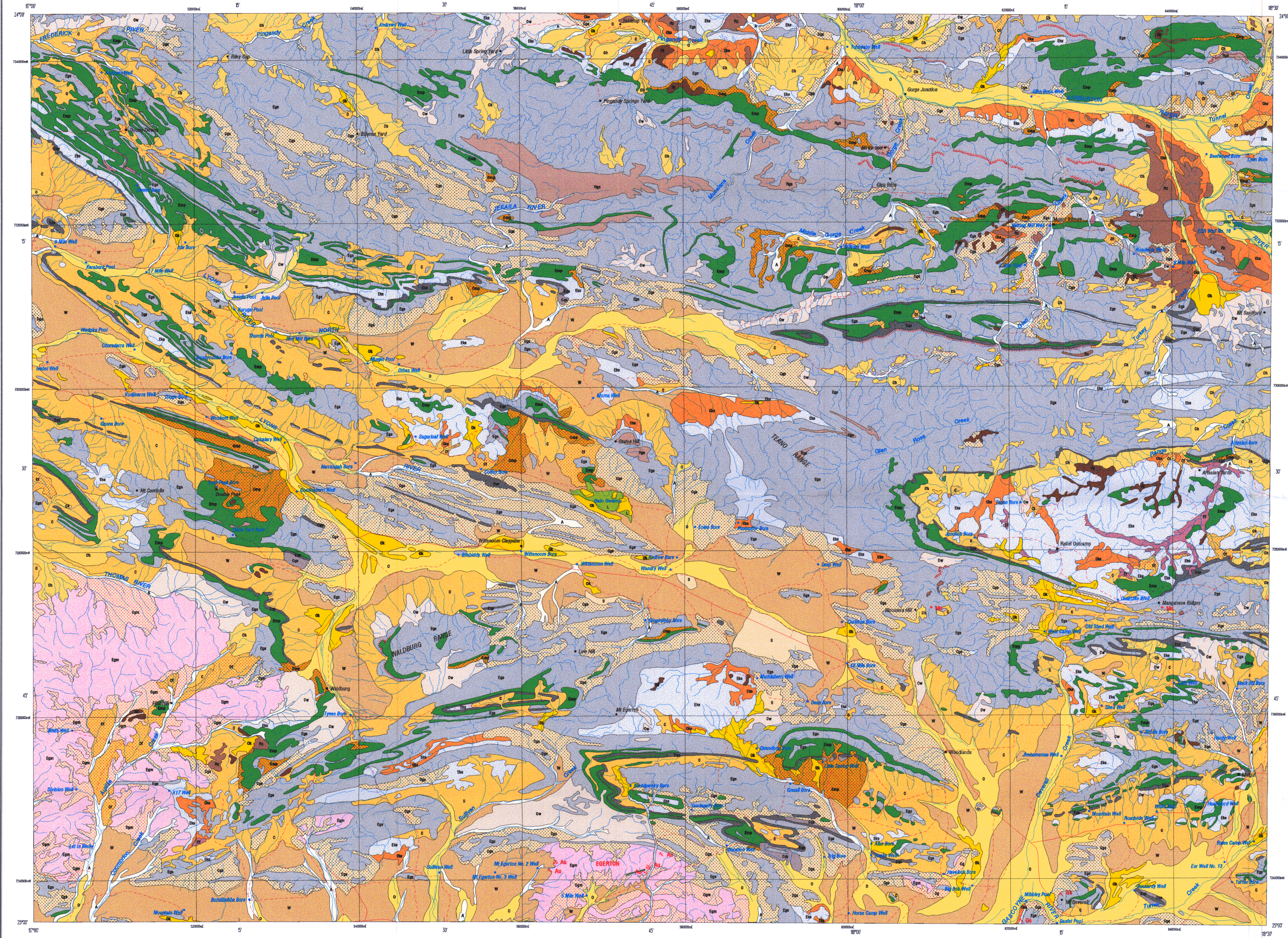


AUSTRALIA 1:250 000 REGOLITH GEOCHEMISTRY SERIES

MOUNT EGERTON

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SHEET SG 50-3



- RELICT REGIME**

 - Rt Silcrete, weathered weakly ferruginized, forming permanent hard surface (May include chert-rich capping on surface)
 - Rf Iron-rich duricrust forming permanent hard surface
 - Rps Silicified capping on sandstone, usually horizontally bedded; forms mesa
- EROSIONAL REGIME**

 - Ef Outcrop of regolith, bedrock, and outcrop with locally derived sand and silt/clay. Colours boundary by clay to prevent adjacent to prominent ranges: derived from ferruginized rock
 - Egs As for "E": derived from quartzite/schist metamorphic rock
 - Egm As for "E": derived from quartzite/schist metamorphic rock
 - Els As for "E": derived from carbonate-rich sedimentary rock
 - Emp As for "E": derived from coarse-grained ferruginous rock
 - Eps As for "E": derived from quartz-rich sedimentary rock
- DEPOSITIONAL REGIME**

DOMINANTLY COLLUVIAL

 - C Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and rubble, derived from various sources
 - Cf As for "C": derived mainly from strongly ferruginized rock
 - Cg As for "C": derived mainly from quartzite/schist metamorphic rock
 - Cgm As for "C": derived mainly from quartzite/schist metamorphic rock
 - Cs As for "C": derived mainly from carbonate-rich sedimentary rock
 - Cps As for "C": derived mainly from coarse-grained ferruginous rock
 - Cwp As for "C": derived mainly from coarse-grained ferruginous rock
 - Cw Consolidated to semi-consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and rubble
 - Ch Consolidated to semi-consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and rubble; commonly deeply indurated, may include some of barium

DOMINANTLY ALLUVIAL

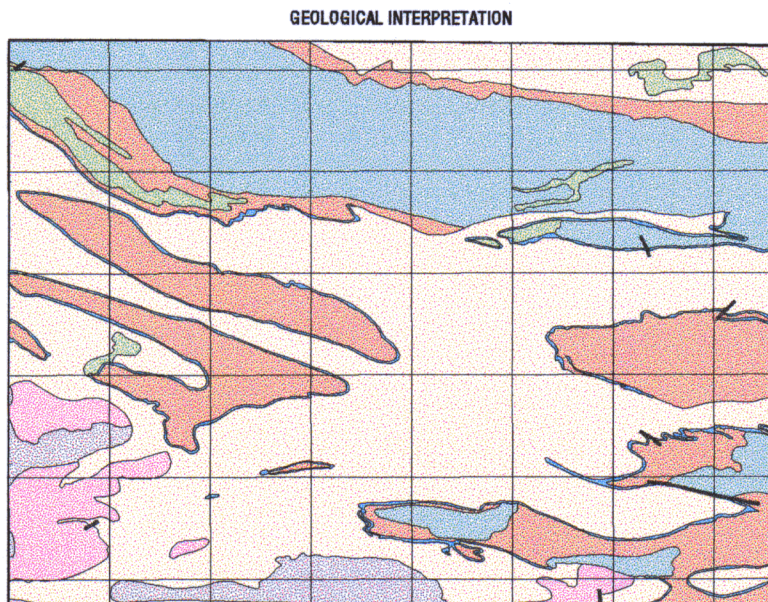
 - A Gravely sand and sandy clay in active alluvial channels with ribbons of ferruginous and locally alluvial clay fragments
 - O Overbank deposits, sand- or clay-rich silt/clay and calcareous on bedrock: includes calcareous fragments and non-saline clayey
 - Ok Valley calcareous, silicified in places
 - W Sand and clay derived from alluvium or eolian; merges into alluvial plain; may be overlain with sand dunes
 - L Rillies or highly gypsiferous clay-like sediments

DOMINANTLY EOLIAN

 - S Eolian and residual sand

SYMBOLS

- Regolith boundary
- Minor road
- Track
- Breakaway
- Watercourse
- Lake
- Homestead
- Locality
- EGERTON
- Mt Egerton
- Mining centre
- Mine
- Prospect
- Mineral occurrence
- Gemstone
- Gold
- Manganese



Geological interpretation after Cooper et al. (in prep.)



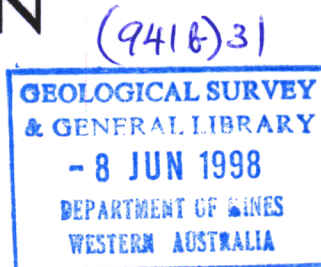
SHEET INDEX		
EDMUND SG 50-14	TUREE CREEK SG 50-15	NEWMAN SG 50-16
MOUNT PHILLIPS SG 50-2	MOUNT EGERTON SG 50-3	COLLIER SG 50-4
GLENBURGH SG 50-8	ROBINSON RANGE SG 50-7	PEAK HILL SG 50-6

REGOLITH MATERIALS

REGOLITH GEOCHEMISTRY SERIES

MOUNT EGERTON

SHEET SG 50-3
FIRST EDITION 1988
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WARNING: Inks are water soluble and will fade with prolonged exposure to light

Edited by D. Ferdinando and G. Loan
Cartography by G. Jose and D. Ladbrook
Topography from Australian Surveying and Land Information Group Sheet SG 50-3 and modified from geological field survey (1987)
This map was compiled and produced using a Geographic Information System (ARC/INFO), and the data are available in digital form.
Published by the Geological Survey of Western Australia. Copies of this map, or extracts of the data, are available from the Information Centre, Department of Minerals and Energy, 100 Plain Street, East Perth, W.A., 6004. Phone (08) 9222 3450, Fax (08) 9222 3444



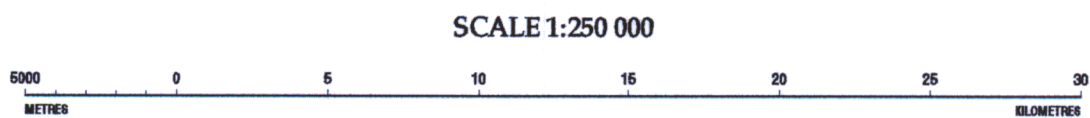
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY
L. C. RANFORD, DIRECTOR GENERAL



GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
HON. NORMAN MOORE, M.L.C.
MINISTER FOR MINES



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
DAVID BLIGHT, ACTING DIRECTOR



SCALE 1:250 000
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN GEODETIC DATUM 1984
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
Grid lines indicate 20 000 metre interval of the Australian Map Grid Zone 50

Compiled by J. Coker and J. A. Faulkner, 1987
Field observations by A. Thorne, C. Swager, S. Ooshipini, I. Copp, R. Hooking, S. Shepherd, K. Chakraborty, D. Flint, and P. Morris (GSWA), 1987
Compiled using Landsat TM images 1986 and 1988, black and white aerial photography 1988, GSWA geology 1973-1974, and field observations 1987
The recommended reference for this map is COKER, J. A., FAULKNER, J. A., and MORRIS, P. A., 1988. Mount Egerton, WA Sheet SG 50-3 - Regolith materials, Plate 3: Western Australia Geological Survey, 1:250 000 Regolith Geochemistry Series.