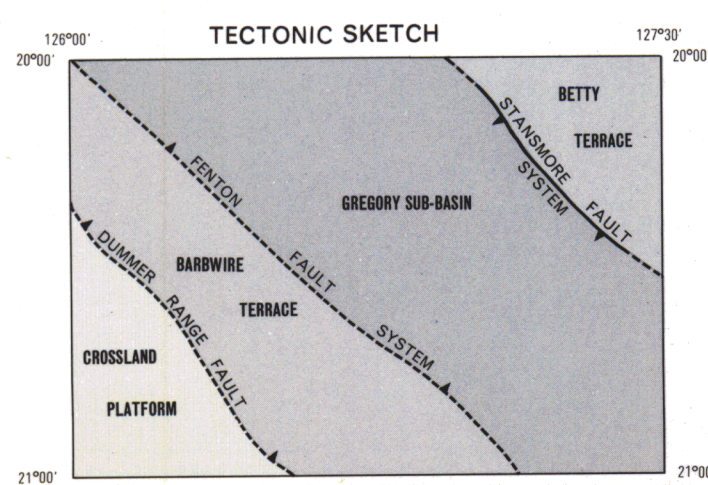
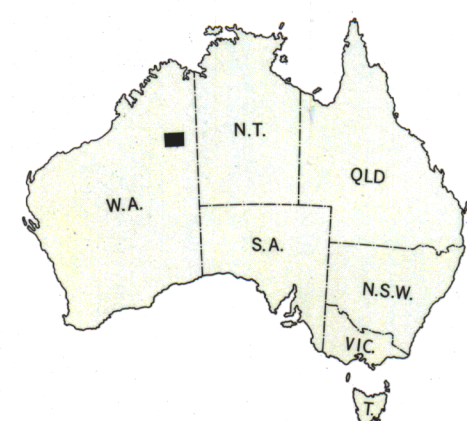


Reference

- Geological boundary
Syncline
Fault (S, U, indicates relative movement down, up)
Normal fault, triangle indicates direction of dip
Inclined fault
Fault, showing relative horizontal movement
Where location of boundaries, faults and faults is approximate, line is broken; where inferred, dashed; where concealed, boundaries and faults are shown by short dashes
Strike and dip of strata
Strike and dip of strata, dip not measured
Horizontal strata
Dip < 5°
Dip 5°-15°
Trend line
Joint pattern
Lineament
Macrofossil locality
Plant fossil locality
Wood fossil locality
Polymorph locality
Trace fossil locality
Measured sections
Stratigraphic hole
Bore
Abandoned bore
Well
Windpump
Waterhole
Rockhole
Sand dunes
Vehicle track
Seismic traverse line
Fence
Landing ground
Trigonometrical station
Elevation in metres, accurate
Elevation in metres, approximate
Gravity station
Bouguer anomaly (milligals)
Isogal
Gravimetric anomaly—relative high
Gravimetric anomaly—relative low
Bouguer anomalies are based on the May 1968 observed gravity values at equal gravity (one station in and over the area). For the calculation of Bouguer anomalies 2.67 g/cm³ has been adopted as an average rock density



Published by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Department of National Development, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Western Australia, based under the joint authority of the Minister for National Development and the Minister for Mines, Western Australia. This map is compiled by the Royal Australian Survey Corps from aerial photography at 1:50 000 scale. Crown Copyright Reserved



INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS

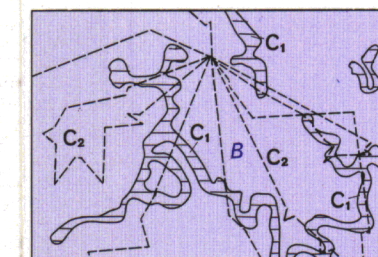
Showing magnetic declination 1975			
W. 52-1	W. 52-2	W. 52-3	W. 52-4
W. 52-5	W. 52-6	W. 52-7	W. 52-8
W. 52-9	W. 52-10	W. 52-11	W. 52-12
W. 52-13	W. 52-14	W. 52-15	W. 52-16
W. 52-17	W. 52-18	W. 52-19	W. 52-20
W. 52-21	W. 52-22	W. 52-23	W. 52-24
W. 52-25	W. 52-26	W. 52-27	W. 52-28
W. 52-29	W. 52-30	W. 52-31	W. 52-32

Scale 1:250 000

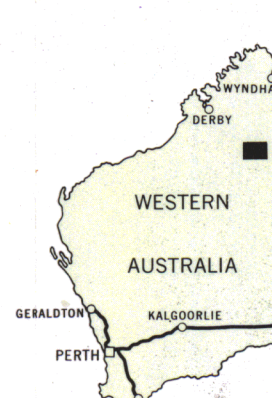
GREY NUMBERED LINES ARE 20 METRE INTERVALS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAP GRID, ZONE 52 TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

Schematic Section
Thin Cainozoic cover omitted
Scale: 1:1

RELIABILITY DIAGRAM



Geology C₁ General reconnaissance: many traverses and airphoto interpretation
C₂ General reconnaissance: helicopter traverses, mainly airphoto interpretation
Helicopter traverse
Gravity B Reconnaissance



Reference

- QUATERNARY
Q₁ Clay, silt, minor sand and gravel: alluvial and lacustrine
Q₂ Halite, gypsum, minor clay, silt and sand: evaporitic and alluvial
Q₃ Sand, silt and clay: alluvial and aeolian in depressions
Q₄ Sand: aeolian
Ck Calcrete, karrik, chalcidolite: fluvioclastic and pedogenic
Cl Laterite, pisolite or massive: pedogenic
F Ferricrete: weathering product
Cg Sand, silt, clay, minor gravel, calcrete, gypsum: red, brown and green: lacustrine
Lake Gregory Beds
Coarse, poorly sorted sandstone and conglomerate, cross-bedded: fluvial
Undivided sandstone
Triassic
Middle Triassic
Early? to Middle Triassic
Erskine Sandstone
Blina Shale
Early Triassic
Millyit Sandstone
Permian
Late Permian
Early to Late Permian
Lightjack Formation
Noonkanbah Formation
Early Permian
Late Carboniferous to Early Permian
Grant Formation
Anderson Formation
Early Carboniferous
Laurel Formation
Devonian to Carboniferous
Early Devonian
Tandalego Red Beds
Late Ordovician? to Early Devonian
Ordovician
Carribuddy Formation
Precambrian
Undivided igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks

