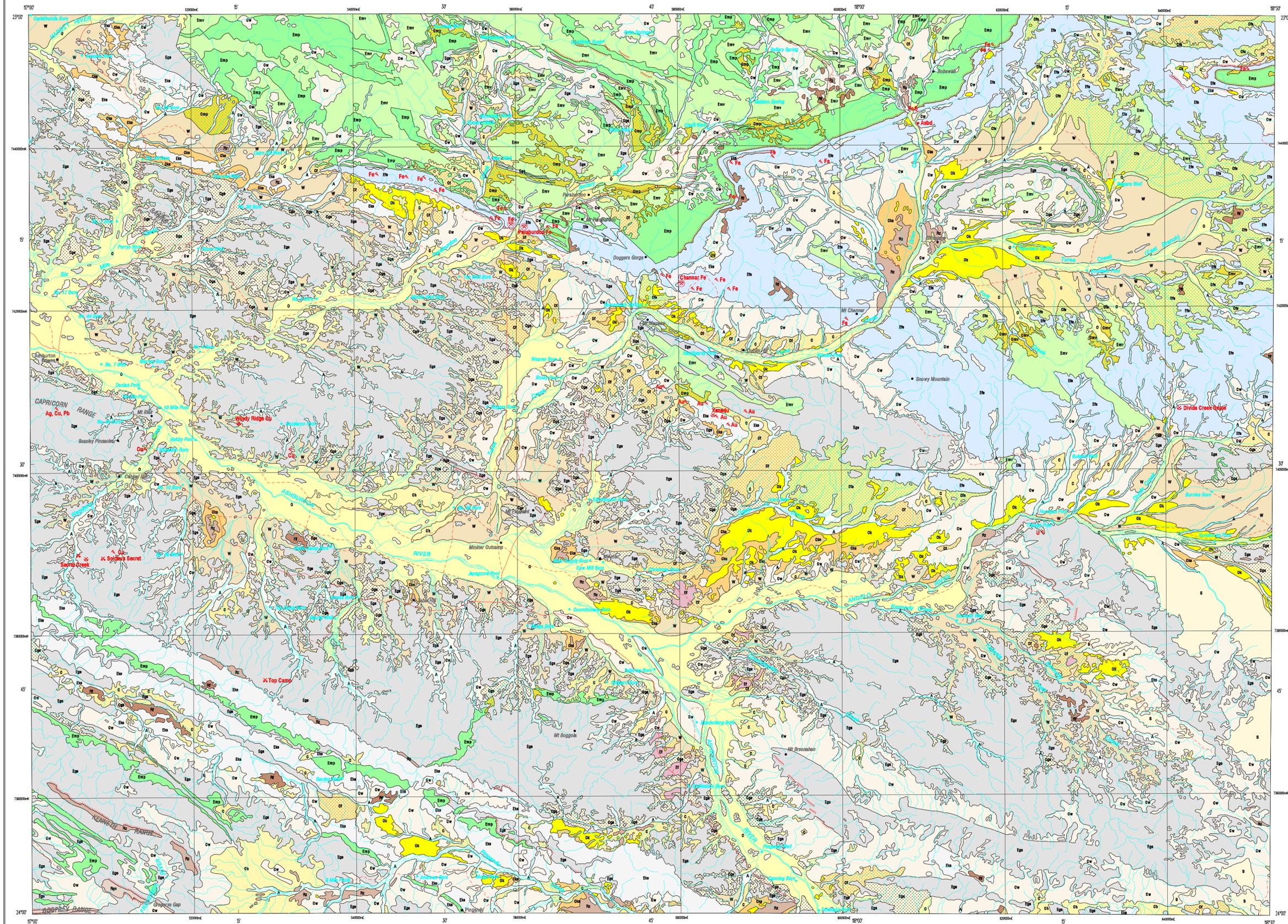


TURE CREEK

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA 1:250 000 REGOLITH GEOCHEMISTRY SERIES

SHEET SF 50-15



RELICT REGIME

- Rz Silcrete, weakly ferruginized in places forming remnant land surfaces (may include chert nodules capping on surface)
- Rf Iron-rich duricrust forming remnant land surfaces
- Rgs Silicified capping on sandstone, commonly horizontally bedded, forming mesas

EROSIONAL REGIME

- Ef Outcrop of saprock, bedrock, and subcrop with locally derived sand and sandy clays; coarse boundary lag may be present adjacent to prominent ridges, derived from ferruginized rock
- Els As for 'Ef'; derived from banded iron-formation
- Egs As for 'Ef'; derived from quartzite/diopside sedimentary rock
- Eks As for 'Ef'; derived from carbonate-rich sedimentary rock
- Emp As for 'Ef'; derived from coarse-grained ferromagnesian rock
- Emv As for 'Ef'; derived from fine-grained ferromagnesian rock

DEPOSITIONAL REGIME

DOMINANTLY COLLUVIAL

- C Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated silt, sand, gravel, and rubble (derived from various sources)
- Cf As for 'C'; derived from strongly ferruginized rock
- Cls As for 'C'; derived from banded iron-formation
- Cgs As for 'C'; derived mainly from quartzite/diopside sedimentary rock
- Cks As for 'C'; derived mainly from carbonate-rich sedimentary rock
- Cmp As for 'C'; derived mainly from coarse-grained ferromagnesian rock
- Cmv As for 'C'; derived from fine-grained ferromagnesian rock
- Cw Consolidated to semi-consolidated silt, sand, gravel, and rubble
- Ch Consolidated to semi-consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and rubble; commonly deeply indurated; may include areas of halcones

DOMINANTLY ALLUVIAL

- A Cobbles, gravel, sand, silt, and clay in active alluvial channels; commonly flanked by steep-sided colluvial slopes
- O Overbank deposits, sand- or clay-rich siltation and colluvium on floodplains; includes siltstone fragments and non-saline claypans
- Ok Valley calcrete, silicified in places
- W Sand- and clay-dominated colluvium or sheetwash with indistinct alluvial channels

DOMINANTLY EOLIAN

- S Eolian sand

SYMBOLS

- Regolith boundary
- Minor road
- Track
- Railway
- Breakaway
- Watercourse
- Lake
- Mininer
- Mt Elephant
- Locality
- Major open cut
- Open cut
- Aluvial working
- Prospect
- Mineral occurrence
- Copper
- Asbd
- Gems
- Au
- Fe
- Pb
- Ag
- Uranium

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

PROTEROZOIC

- Dolerite
- Bangerall Group
 - Collar Subgroup: Siltstone, mudstone, sandstone, conglomerate, dolomite, and subordinate chert
 - Edmund Subgroup: Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, dolomite, and subordinate chert
- Bresnahan Group: Conglomerate, sandy sandstone, sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone
- CAPRICORN FORMATION: Conglomerate, ferruginous sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, dolomite, and felsic volcanic rock
- Wyloo Group: Metamorphosed sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, conglomerate, dolomite, and mafic and felsic volcanic rocks

ARCHAEOZOIC

- Hemereley and Turee Creek Groups: Metamorphosed mudstone, banded iron-formation, chert, siltstone, dolomite, and pyrite; Banded iron-formation, chert, pelite, dolomite, and tuff
- Fortescue Group: Metamorphosed basalt, mafic volcanoclastic rock, argillite, sandstone, chert, conglomerate, and hornfels

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

Geological boundary
Fault

SHEET INDEX

WYLOO SF 50-10	MOUNT BRICE SF 50-11	ROY HILL SF 50-12
EDMUND SF 50-14	TUREE CREEK SF 50-15	NEWMAN SF 50-16
MOUNT PHILLIPS SG 50-2	MOUNT EBERTON SG 50-3	COLLIER SG 50-4

REGOLITH MATERIALS

REGOLITH GEOCHEMISTRY SERIES

TUREE CREEK

SHEET SF 50-15

FIRST EDITION 1988

© Western Australia 1988

Edited by G. Loan and D. Ferdinando
Cartography by L. Kulala
Topography from Australian Surveying and Land Information Group Sheet SF 50-15 and modified from geological field survey (1997)
This map was compiled and produced using a Geographic Information System (ArcInfo), 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 3456, Fax (08) 9222 3444



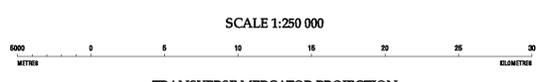
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY
L.C. RANFORD, DIRECTOR GENERAL



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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
DAVID BLIGHT, DIRECTOR



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. Colar, 1997
Field observations by A. Franchitto, M. Thier, D. Hardwick (Geochem Australia), J. Colar, S. Shevchenko, S. Chen, and R. Cooper (GSWA) 1997
Compiled using Landsat TM Images 1998 and 1999, black and white aerial photography 1969, GSWA geology 1979 - 1974, and field observations 1997
The recommended reference for this map is: COOPER, J., FAULKNER, J. A., and SANDERS, A. J., 1998, Turee Creek, W.A. Sheet SF 50-15 - Regolith Materials, Plate 1: Western Australia Geological Survey, 1:250 000 Regolith Geochemistry Series.

WARNING: Inks are water soluble and will fade with prolonged exposure to light