

DIORITE 4347, section A–B, 1:100 000 geological map

(Bentley Basin, west Musgrave Province)

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Location

Maps: BENTLEY (SG 52-5) and DIORITE (4347)

Zone: MGA Zone 52

End coordinates: 323871E 7206577N to
335817E 7207596N

Length: 12 km

Scale of interpretation: 1:100 000

This is a west to east section through the Wanarn area (Fig. 1).

Tectonic units

The Wanarn area is dominated by rocks of the Kunmarnara Group, the basal volcano-sedimentary sequence deposited within the Bentley Basin. The Bentley Basin was formed during the intracontinental Ngaanyatjarra Rift which took place within the 1085–1040 Ma Giles Event (Evins et al., 2010; Howard et al., 2011). The Bentley Basin developed on the high-grade metamorphic basement of the Musgrave Province. In the Wanarn area, two basement components have been identified: the c. 1600 Ma Warlawurru Supersuite (Quentin de Gromard et al., 2016) and the Pitjantjatjara Supersuite of the 1220–1150 Ma Musgrave Orogeny. To the north, the Bentley Supergroup is unconformably overlain by Cambro–Ordovician units that were deposited into the Amadeus Basin. These sedimentary units, in turn, were unconformably overlain by the Permian Paterson Formation, which was deposited into the Canning Basin.

Structure

The Wanarn area forms a wedge structure that is bounded to the south by the steeply south-dipping Mitika Fault and to the north by the shallow south-dipping Woodroffe Thrust. Mylonitic deformation is pervasive throughout the area and tectonic interleaving of metagranite slivers within paragneiss represents the tectonic style of the area. Distinct ductile flow directions are evident from stretching lineations and shear sense indicators.

Two main directions are observed: north to northeast-directed thrusting interleaves orthogneisses and metagranites of the c. 1600 Ma Warlawurru Supersuite into paragneisses of the MacDougall Formation, and west-directed thrusting interleaves metagranites of the 1220–1150 Ma Pitjantjatjara Supersuite into the MacDougall Formation.

Geophysical data

Magnetic data were extracted along the same profile from the 80 m magnetic compilation of Western Australia (GSWA, 2013). Topographic data were taken from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) at the same points. The gravity coverage of this area is only at 11 km spacing, which is not a dense enough coverage to generate a definable model.

Physical property data were estimated from global average values and are listed in Table 1.

Modelling

All modelling was performed in the GM-SYS software run within the Oasis Montaj software.

Results

The section A–B was modelled down to a depth of 4 km (Fig. 2c).

This is an area of subdued magnetic signature (Fig. 2b) where all the units have low and subtly different magnetic susceptibilities to produce the low-amplitude magnetic anomalies. The Pitjantjatjara metagranite (Fig. 2a) has the highest susceptibilities in the area. Where thrust sheets expose this lithology at the surface, it results in a coincident magnetic anomaly.

The schist in the MacDougall Formation also produces anomalies where it outcrops. The Mummawarrawarra Basalt has a high susceptibility and is inferred at this location based on its magnetic anomaly.

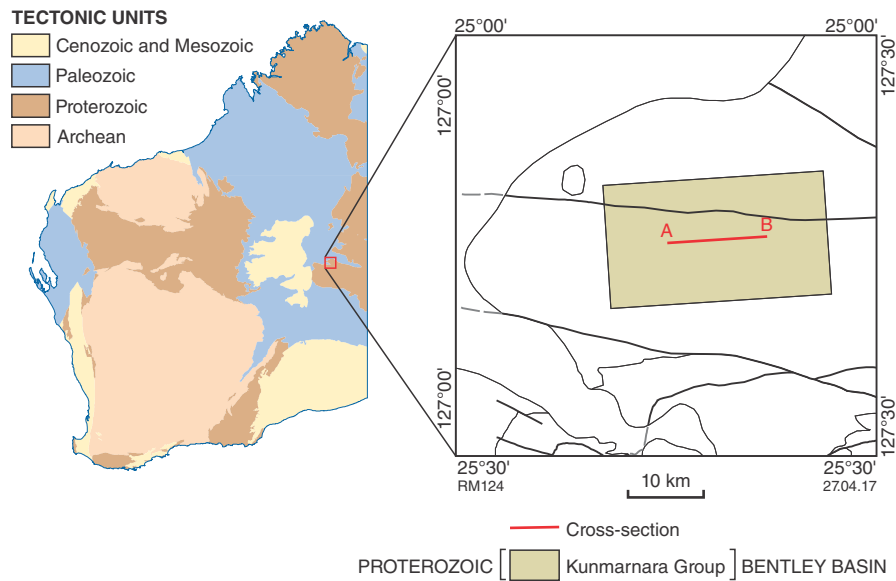


Figure 1. Location of Diorite map sheet with simplified interpreted bedrock geology within 8 km of cross-section A–B

Table 1. Petrophysical properties of modelled units and the corresponding map codes and lithologies. The colour column refers to colours used in Figure 2a

Colour	Modelled unit	Map code	Rock type	Magnetic susceptibility (SI)
	Mummawarrawarra Basalt	P_KRm-mbb	Metabasalt	0.019
	MacDougall Formation	P_KRd-mhs	Schist	0.002 – 0.003
		P_KRd-mte	Granofels	0.000 – 0.003
		P_KRd-mtn	Psammitic gneiss	0.001 – 0.004
	Pitjantjatjara Supersuite	P_PJ-mg	Metagranite	0.004 – 0.008
		P_PJ-mgnb	Metamonzogranite	0.000
	Warakurna Supersuite	P_WK-mg	Metamonzogranite	0.001

References

- Evins, PM, Smithies, RH, Howard, HM, Kirkland, CL, Wingate, MTD and Bodorkos, S 2010, Redefining the Giles Event within the setting of the 1120–1020 Ma Ngaanyatjarra Rift, west Musgrave Province, Central Australia: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Record 2010/6, 36p.
- Geological Survey of Western Australia 2013, Magnetic anomaly grid (80 m) of Western Australia (2013 – version 2): Geological Survey of Western Australia, digital data layer.
- Howard, HM, Werner, M, Smithies, RH, Evins, PM, Kirkland, CL, Kelsey, DE, Hand, M, Collins, AS, Pirajno, F, Wingate, MTD, Maier, WD and Raimondo, T 2011, The geology of the west Musgrave Province and the Bentley Supergroup — a field guide: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Record 2011/4, 116p.
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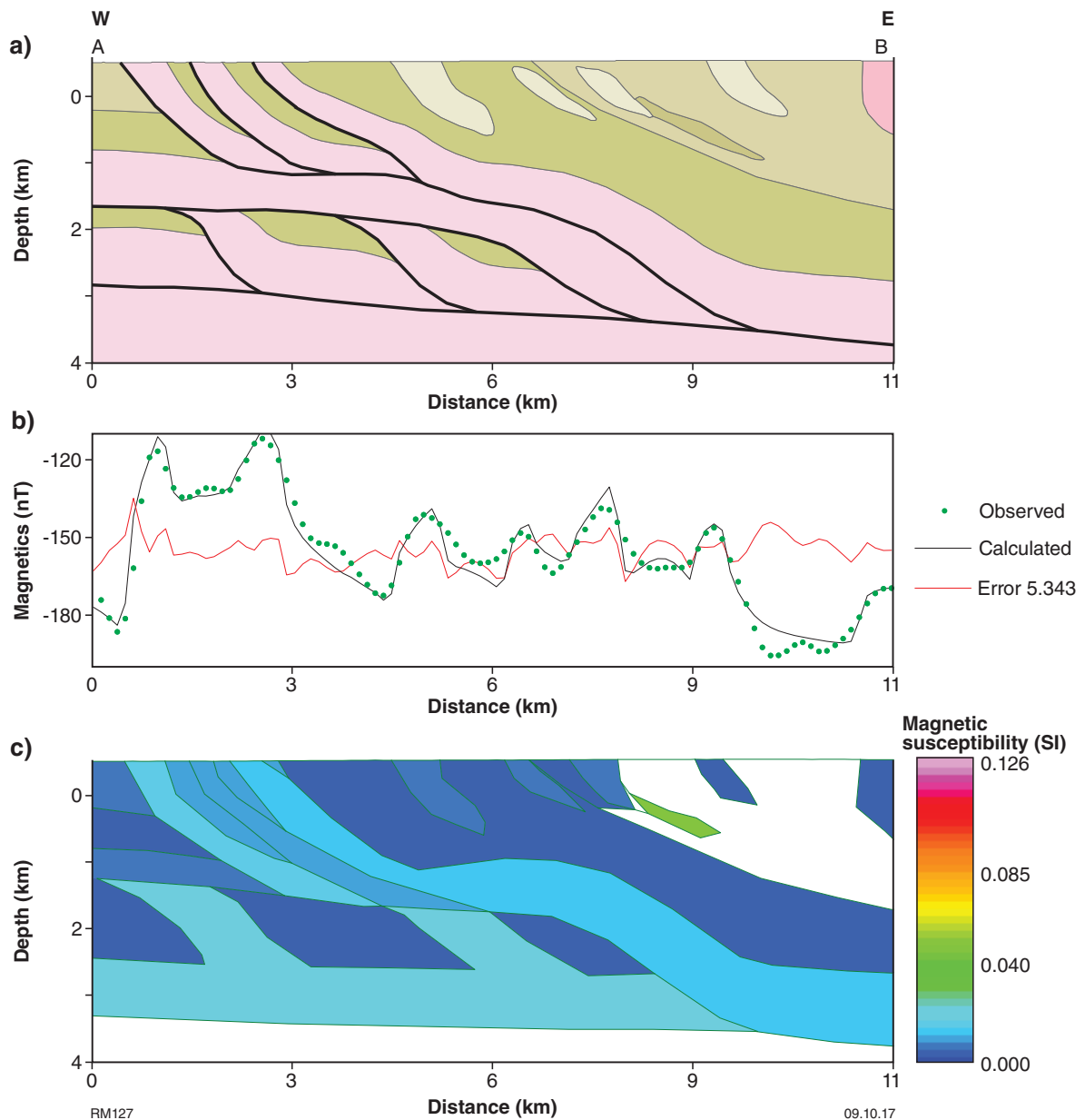


Figure 2. Profile of section A-B showing: a) lithological section from sheet DIORITE; b) observed and calculated magnetic anomaly profile with error line; c) section of magnetic susceptibility per lithology