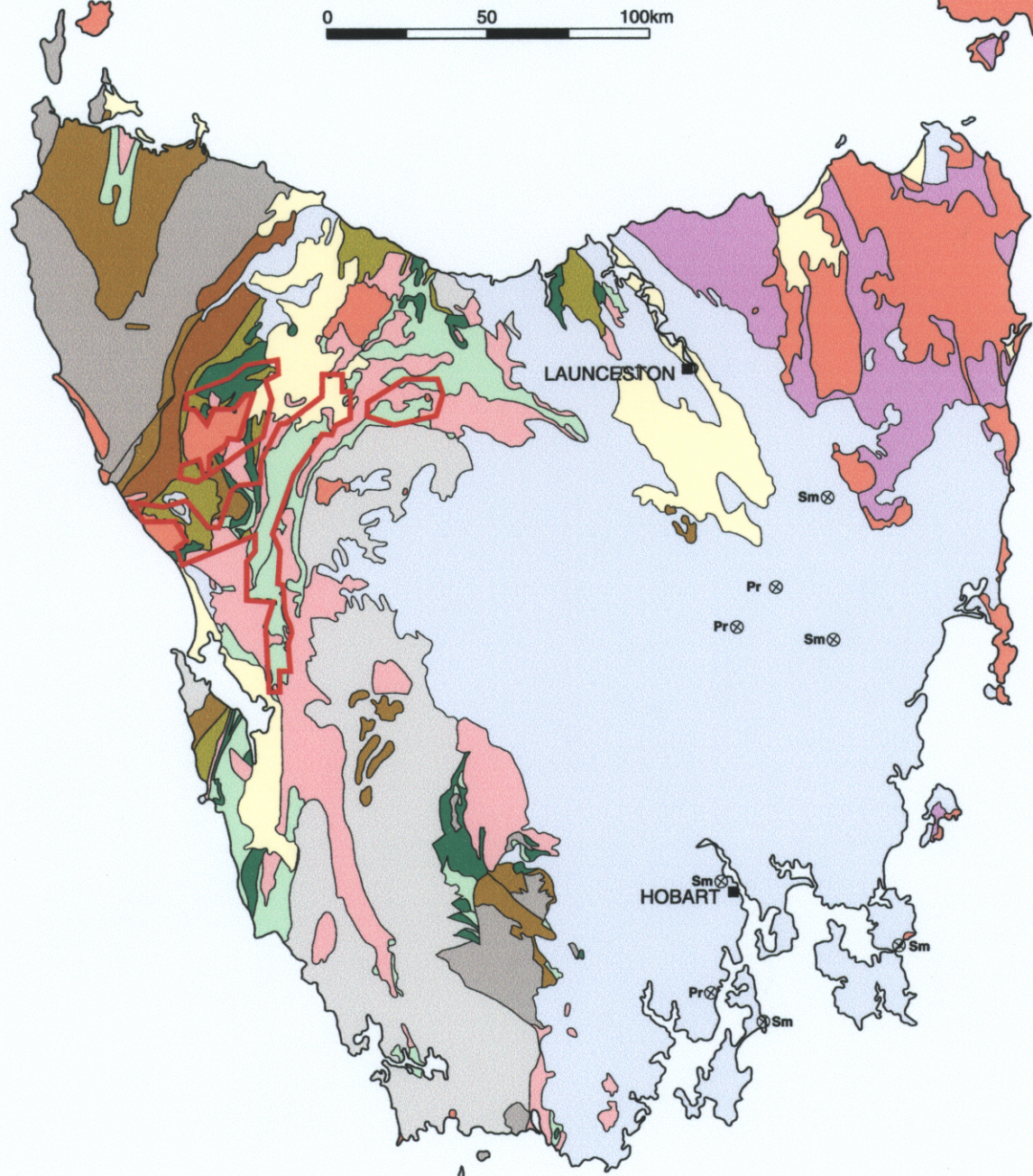
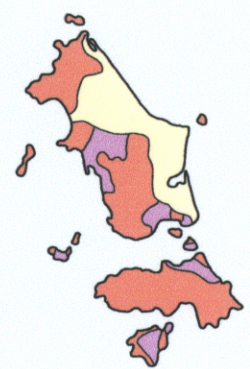
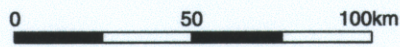


TASMANIA

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY

— Airborne electromagnetics
 x Major deposit



- CAINOZOIC (-CRETACEOUS)** [QT] Unconsolidated clastic sediments and basalt.
- LATE CARBONIFEROUS - JURASSIC** [PJ] Shallow marine to fluvial sedimentary rocks, intruded by Jurassic dolerite.
- LATE DEVONIAN - EARLY CARBONIFEROUS** [Dg] Granitoids and rare coeval volcanics. Major polyphase orogeny.
- LATE CAMBRIAN - EARLY DEVONIAN** [Sw Sn] Non-marine siliciclastic conglomerate and marine shelf sequences (Sw: Wurawira Supergroup, western Tasmania); marine quartzwacke turbidite (Sm; Mathinna Beds, eastern Tasmania).
- MIDDLE CAMBRIAN** [E] Mt Read Volcanics. Dominantly felsic volcanic and sedimentary sequences including
- EARLY CAMBRIAN** [E] Probably allochthonous oceanic sequences, including ultramafics, basalt, boninite and associated sedimentary rocks.
- [Ns] Shelf and rift sequences including dolomite, clastic and volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks and basalt.

- ?NEOPROTEROZOIC** [Nt] Quartzwacke turbidite sequences (Burnie-Oonah Formation, Badger Head Formation and correlates).
- [Pa] Phyllite, schist and amphibolite, (Arthur Metamorphic Complex).
- [Pt] Shelf sequences, relatively unmetamorphosed (Rocky Cape, Jubilee and similar regions).
- MESOPROTEROZOIC ?** [Pg] Proterozoic granite (on King Island).
- [Pt] Dominantly quartzite phyllite and minor dolomite, commonly metamorphosed (Tyennan and similar regions).
- ⊗ Sm Notable stratigraphic drill hole with basement indicated.

