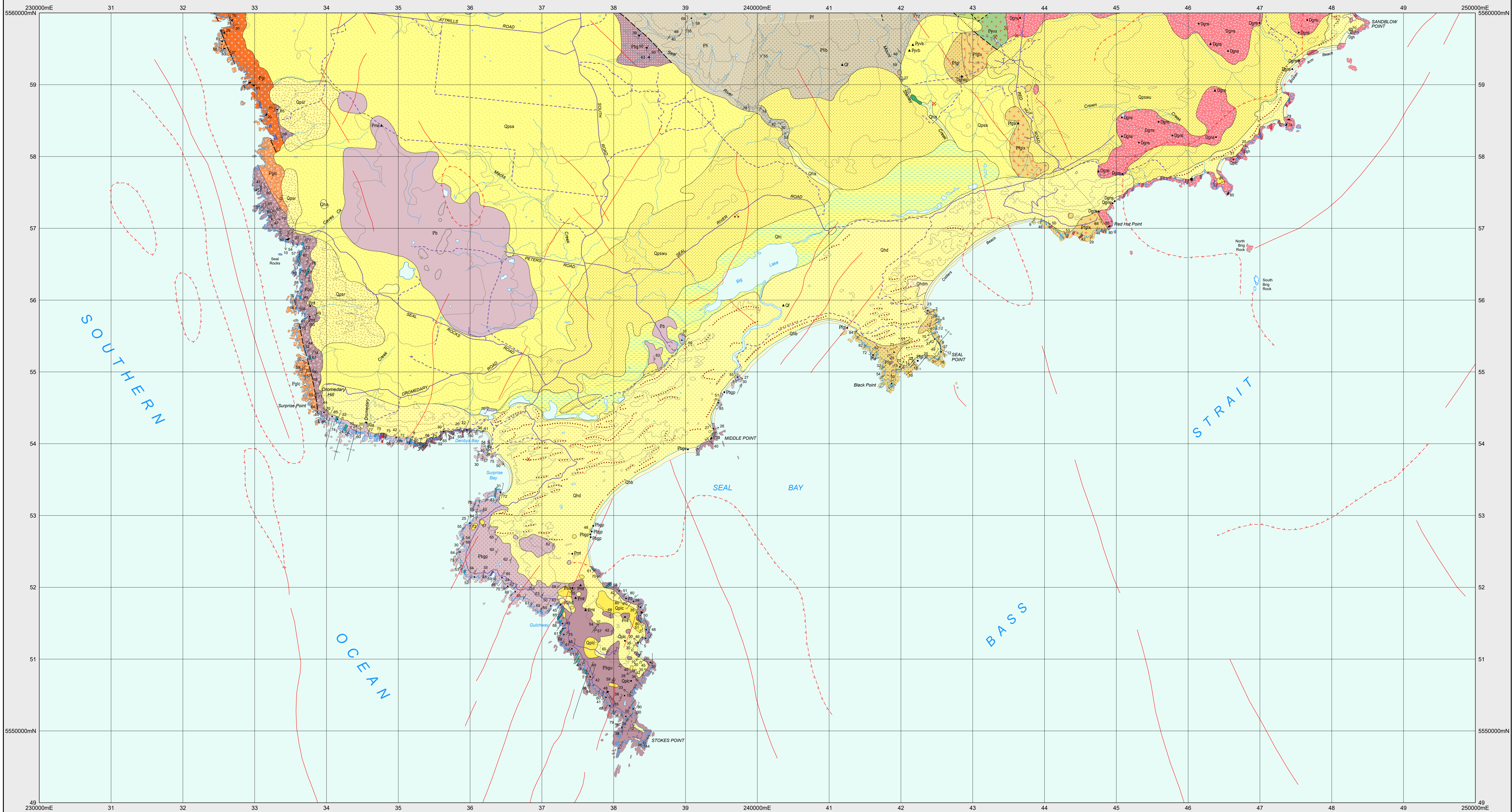


Scale 1:25 000

A horizontal number line with tick marks at 0, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, and 2500m.



DIGITAL GEOLOGICAL ATLAS 1:25 000 SCALE SERIES
STOKES, SHEET 2355



CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	HOLOCENE	Qhb	Mobile beach and dune sand (Qhb).
			Qhdm	Mobile dune sand (Qhdm).
			Qhd	Vegetated dune sand (Qhd); vegetated calcareous dune sand (Qhdc)
			Qhs	
			Qha	Stream alluvium and freshwater swamp and marsh deposits (Qha).
	PLEISTOCENE	Qhs	Lagoon and paralic swamp deposits (Qhs).	
		Qpsr	Older calcareous dune sand with locally abundant rhizomorph fragments (Qpsr)	
		Qpsw	Older aeolian dune sand and minor clay, peat and gravel (Qpsw).	
		Qpsa	Stabilised aeolian sand of coastal plain (Qpsa).	
		Qpic	Well-bedded aeolian calcarenite (lithified calcareous dune sand: "aeolianite") (Qpic).	
		● Qf	Local occurrences of Ironstone (Qf).	
		MIOCENE	17	Tmb
	----- Unconformity.			

[illegible]

		IGNEOUS ROCKS	
PALEOZOIC CARBON- PERIODS			Harzburgite + biotite microgranodiorite dykes (thickness exaggerated) (Dspg).
			Porphyritic (K-feldspar) to equigranular hornblende-biotite monzogranite, with common mafic enclaves (Sandow Granite; I-type; dated at 300.8 ± 1.7 Ma, U-Pb SHRIMP on zircon) (Dgrs).
	EDUCARAN		Mafic volcanics and volcanoclastics (Pyv); contact metamorphosed (Pyvx). (Pyv, Pyvx - undifferentiated Shipwreck Subgroup).
NEOPROTEROZOIC			Chloritised picritic intrusion in Fraser Formation (Pyvtp).
			Metadiorite intrusions in Fraser Formation (Pyvb).
	TOMAH		Tholeiitic dolerite dykes in Loosana Granite (thickness exaggerated) (Emgl).
			Tholeiitic dolerite sills in Surprise Bay Formation; probably younger than Loosana Granite (thickness exaggerated) (Emt).
			Strongly fractionated dolerite sills, usually feldspar-phagitic, in Surprise Bay Formation; probably younger than Loosana Granite (thickness exaggerated) (Emn).
			Granite dykes, including quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry and pegmatite (thickness exaggerated) (Egld).
			Equigranular/interlate to sparsely porphyritic, (K-feldspar), fine- to medium-grained biotite monzogranite with sparse mafic enclaves (Loosana Granite; dated at 748 ± 2 Ma, U-Pb SHRIMP on zircon) (Bgr).
			Breccia, cataclastic and mylonite, derived predominantly from the Loosana Granite, with minor interfoliated pelitic schist (Bgrc).
			Amphibolite dykes and sheets of tholeiitic composition; older than Loosana Granite (thickness exaggerated) (Baa).

CONTACTS

_____ Geological contact.

_____ Metamorphic contact.

_____ Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit.

_____ Limit of detailed mapping.

FAULTS

- Fault.
- Fault - inferred.
- Fault - concealed.

LINEARS

- ↓ Axial surface trace of major antiform.
- ↓ Axial surface trace of major synform.
- ↓ Axial surface trace of major overturned synform.
- ↓ Subsurface geological boundary projected to surface.
- Dune crest.
- Lineament - visible in magnetic data.
- Magnetic gradient or lineament (direction towards lower values indicated).

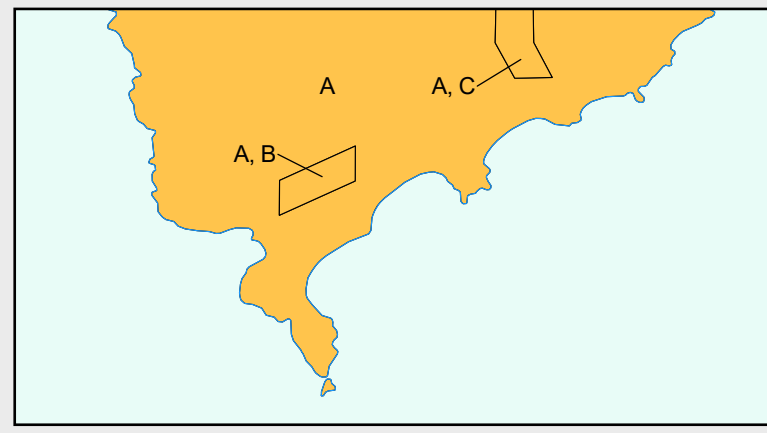
	Strike and dip of bedding - right way up; vertical, facing indicated by single tick; overturned; facing unknown; vertical.
	Strike and dip of dominant joint set; vertical.
	Strike and dip of dyke or vein: Aplite (Dgh).
	Strike and dip of cleavage; vertical; relative local age S.
	Strike and dip of crenulation cleavage; vertical.
	Strike and dip of cleavage parallel to bedding, facing unknown.
	Strike and dip of metamorphic foliation other than cleavage.
	Strike and dip of catactlastic foliation; vertical.
	Strike and dip of mylonitic foliation or mylonite zone.
	Strike and dip of ductile shear band; vertical.
	Trend and plunge of lineation of unspecified type.
	Trend and plunge of bedding/primary cleavage intersection lineation (L.).
	Trend and plunge of crenulation lineation.
	Trend and plunge of minor fold hinge line, with dip direction and dip of axial surface indicated, horizontal.
	Trend and plunge of minor fold hinge line, unspecified relative age, vergence distral; vergence sinistral, with dip and dip direction of axial surface indicated.
	Trend and plunge of minor fold hinge line, relative local age F ₀ , vergence sinistral.
•	Field station at detailed readings on the map.
•	Notable small outcrop with rock unit indicated.
•	Notable small float or lag occurrence with rock unit indicated.
	Mineral deposit location - hardrock.
	Mineral deposit location - alluvial/tailings.
	Construction material/inustrial mineral/gemstone location.

EVERARD J.L. 2011. Digital Geological Atlas 1:25 000 Scale Series. Sheet 2355 Stokes. Mineral Resources Tasmania.

Map produced by Spatial Information Services,
Mineral Resources Tasmania.
Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au

While every care has been taken in the preparation of

herein. Readers should consult professional advisers. State of Tasmania and its employees, contractors and

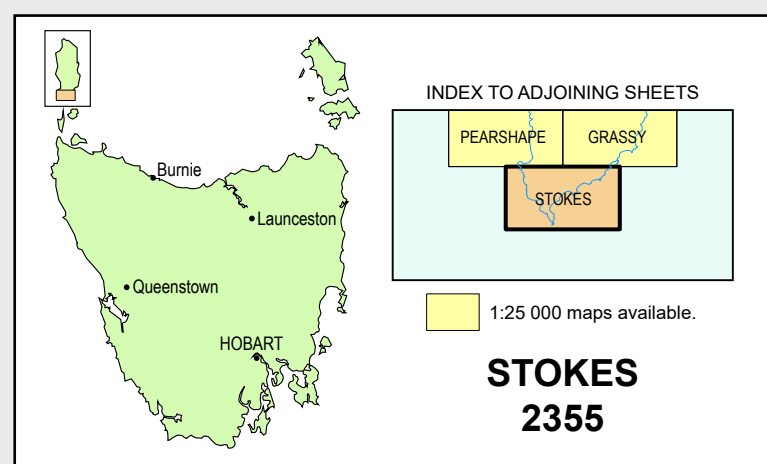


-  Highly detailed (eg. more detailed than 1:25 000 scale mapping).
-  Detailed systematic (eg. 1:25 000 map or equivalent detail).
-  Regional systematic (eg. 1:50 000, 1:63 360 map or equivalent detail).
-  Regional mapping less detailed than 1:63 360 map or equivalent (all other scales).
-  Reconnaissance mapping with sparse ground traverses.
-  Remote sensing and/or geophysical interpretation with limited or no ground information.

Geology by J.L. Everard, B.Sc.(Hons), 2011 from the following sources (see source diagram):

A J.L. Everard 1:25 000 scale geological mapping, 2008-2010.

B J.N. Jennings, 1959. The coastal geomorphology of King Island, Bass, in relation to changes in the relative level of the land and sea. Record of the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston; New Series No.11.

STOKES
2355

Map generated: 24-JUL-2026