REFERENCE

CAINOZOIC

QUATERNARY

- **Qt** — Mobile sand in unvegetated dunes and beach deposits
- **Qn** — Eolian sand in vegetated dunes
- **Qpl** — Calcareous shelly sandstone and grit in coastal dunes, sheets and foreshore reefs – may be equivalent to TAMALA LIMESTONE; commonly with thin sand cover
- **Qrp** — Clay and silt deposits in brackish claypans and swamps
- **Qa** — Sheetwash and alluvium – derived mainly from Tp
- **Qc** — Colluvium and minor alluvium – derived mainly from Czs and bedrock

TERTIARY

- **Czs** — Sandplain – yellow to white sand and clay; contains scattered limonite nodules derived from underlying gravel and laterite
- **Czl** — Duricrust and weathered rock – includes laterite, lateritic gravel, silcrete and kaolinized rock

EOCENE

- **Tp** — **PLANTAGENET GROUP**: yellow to grey siltstone, silty sandstone and spongolite of the PALLINUP SILTSTONE, with minor sandstone and conglomerate of the WERILLUP FORMATION

PROTEROZOIC

- **c** — Clastic dyke – poorly-sorted feldspathic wacke; contains pebbles of quartz, jasper, feldspar and banded iron-formation

PROTEROZOIC METAMORPHISM

Post-date main Tectono-thermal event

- **Ꝑgl** — Porphyritic granite – medium to coarse-grained; foliated and partially recrystallized in places
- **Ꝑgm** — Migmatite – Ægn and Ægp extensively invaded by Ꝑgl

Metamorphic gradient: greenschist facies (north) to amphibolite facies (south)

- **Ꝑc** — Deformed quartzitic breccia and conglomerate – mainly derived from Ꝑbk
- **Ꝑg** — **Cowerdup Sill**: altered dolerite

Mount Barren Group

- **Ꝑbk** — **KUNDIP QUARTZITE**: partially to completely recrystallized quartz arenite and micaceous sandstone
- **Ꝑbp** — **KYBULUP SCHIST**: shale, sandstone, phyllite and schist
- **bif** — Banded iron-formation – alternating layers of iron oxides and granoblastic quartz

Æ Denotes Archaean metamorphic and igneous rocks with superimposed Proterozoic metamorphism and strong Proterozoic structural elements

Amphibolite facies

- **Ægn** — Compositionally layered gneiss and strongly foliated granoblastic gneiss – adamellitic and granodioritic in composition
- **Ægp** — Gneiss – mainly granitic augen gneiss
- **Ægs** — Metamorphosed conglomerate

Granulite facies

- **Æhn** — Compositionally layered gneiss, mafic granulite and migmatitic granulite – polyphase deformation
- **Æhp** — Augen gneiss – polyphase deformation

- **d** — Dolerite and diorite dykes

ARCHAEAN

ARCHAEAN TECTONISM

Post-tectonic granitoids

- **Agv** — Adamellite – medium to coarse-grained, variably textured; commonly seriate due to continuous variation in grain size; locally porphyritic
- **Agl** — Granite and adamellite – medium to coarse-grained, with abundant large phenocrysts; commonly seriate in texture and gradational into Agv
- **Agz** — Hornblende granodiorite – medium to coarse-grained

Pre-and syn-tectonic granitoids

- **Agg** — Adamellite and granodiorite – foliated, granoblastic texture and sparse garnet; foliation defined by entrainment and alignment of clusters and grains of biotite (less commonly hornblende)
- **Ang** — Quartz, feldspar and biotite (or hornblende) orthogneiss and paragneiss – compositional layering
- **Ana** — Granitic and adamellitic augen gneiss
- **Amf** — Metamorphosed agmatite – granoblastic or gneissic older phase consisting of Agg, minor paragneiss and amphibolite; enclosed by granoblastic leucocratic granite and adamellite
- **Ah** — Schist and paragneiss – includes cordierite schist, calc-silicate gneiss and basic granulite gneiss