



Colluvial units

- Cfw* Ferruginous, pisolitic, sandy, and lateritic soils; colluvial deposits derived from weathered bedrock
- Cmpi* Ferromagnesian colluvial deposits and lateritic soils derived from dolerite
- Cmvb* Ferromagnesian, red-brown sand and silt, with pisoliths; derived from basalt
- Cqs* Quartz-rich sand, silt and gravel in colluvial deposits derived from sedimentary rocks



Alluvial units

- A* Clay, silt, sand, and gravel in channels and on floodplains
- AaCb* Black soils (gilgai): grey to black smectitic clays on alluvial plains



Coastal (wave-dominated) unit

- Bb* Coastal dunes and beach deposits; unconsolidated shelly sand



Coastal (tide-dominated) units

- Tf* Sand, silt, and mud on tidal flats; locally with salt crust
- Tm* Sand, silt, and mud on mangrove flats



Residual or relict unit

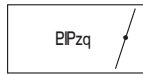
- Rs* Residual sand; locally iron-rich and rubbly; may contain ferruginous pisoliths and nodules



Residual or relict units

- Riwwb* In situ weathered basalt
- Rrtpi* Ferruginous duricrust derived from dolerite
- Rrfs* Ferruginous duricrust, massive to rubbly; derived from siliciclastic sedimentary rocks; includes iron-cemented reworked products
- Rrvb* Ferruginous duricrust; pisolitic and locally rubbly; developed on basalt as mesas and caps
- Rrxavb* Aluminous duricrust; pisolitic, massive to locally rubbly; developed on basalt as mesas and caps

King Leopold Orogeny (c. 560 Ma)



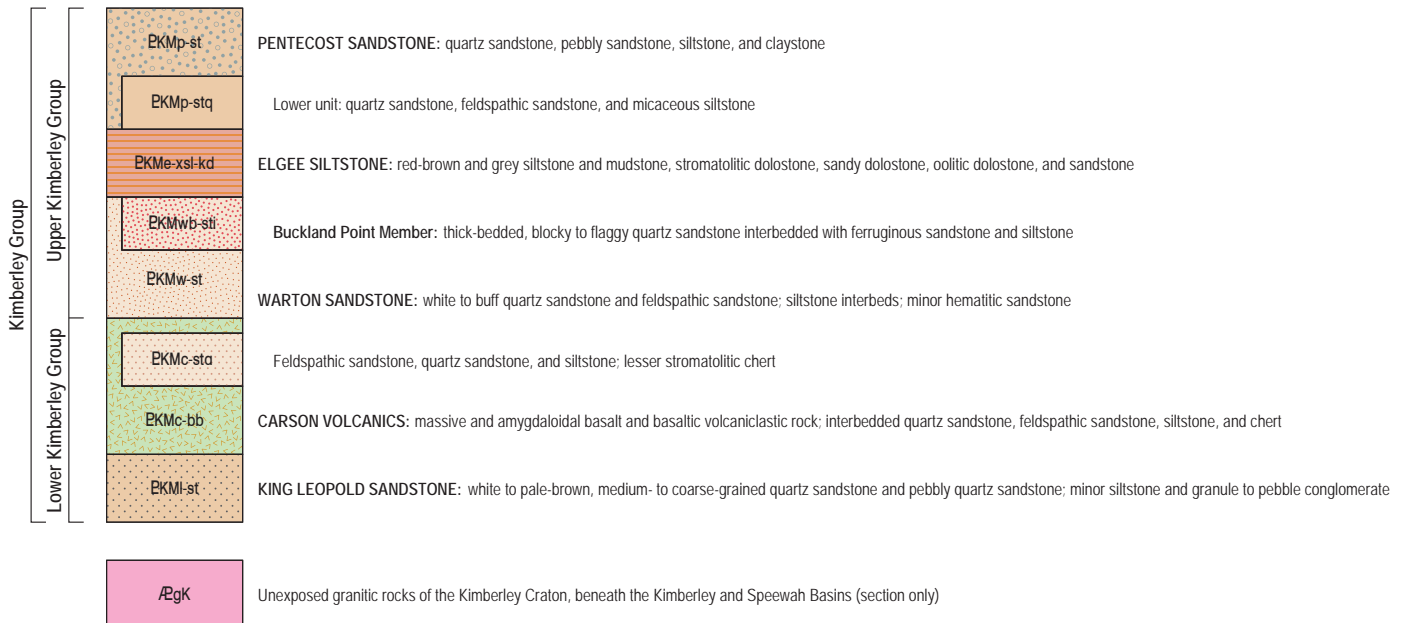
Quartz vein; massive, crystalline, or brecciated; various ages from Paleoproterozoic to Phanerozoic

Yampi Orogeny (1475–999 Ma)

c. 1795 Ma



HART DOLERITE: dark-grey dolerite and gabbro, and pink to pale-grey, medium- to coarse-grained granophyre



PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

PROTEROZOIC

PALEOPROTEROZOIC

ARCHEAN-
PROTEROZOIC

KIMBERLEY BASIN

NORTH AUSTRALIAN CRATON