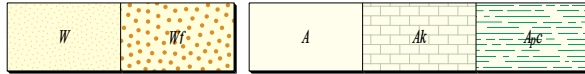


PHANEROZOIC

CAINOZOIC

QUATERNARY

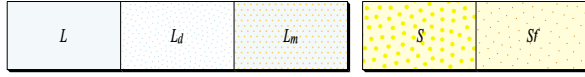


Sheetwash units

- W* Sheetwash, silt, sand, and gravel deposited on low-gradient slopes with no clear channel pattern
- Wf* Ferruginous sheetwash, derived largely from adjacent ferricrete and ironstone areas

Alluvial units

- A* Clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in channels and adjoining areas within channel systems
- Ak* Calcrete developed within alluvial systems; includes calcrete now associated with lakes
- ApC* Claypan

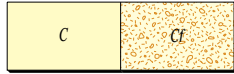


Lacustrine units

- L* Clay, silt, and sand in saline lakes (playas), primarily developed in palaeodrainages
- Ld* Silt and sand in dunes associated with lacustrine systems; primarily fringing saline playas
- Lm* Clay, silt, and sand in mixed dune-and-playa terrain associated with lacustrine systems

Sandplain units

- S* Sand and subordinate silt of eolian and probable residual origin in sandplain; includes minor small dunes, sand reddened by iron-oxide coatings
- Sf* Ferruginous sand, in large part residual; derived largely from underlying ferricrete and ironstone areas



Colluvial units

- C* Colluvium; sand, gravel, and silt deposited as proximal slope-deposits, generally undergoing dissection
- Cf* Ferruginous colluvium developed as reworked ferricrete and iron-rich clastic rocks, adjacent to ferricrete and granular iron-formation

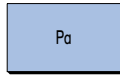


Residual units

- Rf* Ferruginous duricrust; nodular, pisolitic, and massive ferricrete, and associated debris; commonly includes overlying residual sand, developed largely on mafic igneous rocks
- Rz* Siliceous duricrust; nodular, pisolitic, and massive silcrete, and intensely silicified rock

PALAEOZOIC

PERMIAN



PATERSON FORMATION: poorly sorted sandstone; minor conglomerate and siltstone; glaciogene



- d* Dolerite dyke, cuts older dolerite sills; inferred from aeromagnetic data where dashed
- q* Quartz vein

GUNBARREL BASIN

PROTEROZOIC

MESOPROTEROZOIC

c. 1070 Ma¹

>917 Ma²

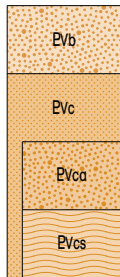


PRENTI DOLERITE: aphanitic dolerite, plagioclase phyrlic



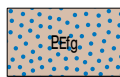
- Edg* GLENAYLE DOLERITE: fine- to medium-grained dolerite
- Edgw* Weld Spring Member: fine- to medium-grained dolerite with disseminated Fe-Ti oxides; minor sulfides and accessory apatite; local superposition of sills indicated by l (lower) and u (upper)
- Edgp* Parker Range Member: fine- to medium-grained dolerite, commonly with pink granophyre zones; local superposition of sills indicated by l (lower) and u (upper)
- Edgy* Yallum Hill Member: medium- to coarse-grained dolerite, locally mesocratic and granophyric; in places layered with gabbroic base; local superposition of sills indicated by l (lower) and u (upper)
- Eds* Thin aphanitic dolerite sills intruding sandstone, siltstone, and shale and cut by dykes

Salvation Group

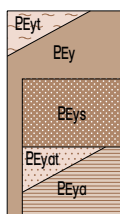


- Pvb* BRASSEY RANGE FORMATION: quartz sandstone and subordinate siltstone, predominantly cross-bedded, in places pebbly; fluvial to coastal deposits
- Pvc* COONABILDIE FORMATION: siltstone and fine-grained lithic sandstone, commonly rippled; coastal and fluvial deposits
- PvcA* Sandstone and subordinate siltstone, trough cross-bedded; locally pebbly
- PvcS* Siltstone and subordinate sandstone, rippled to laminated; local shale and mudstone

Stanley Fold Belt (c. 1790–1760 Ma)



FRERE FORMATION
Granular iron-formation and granular siliceous iron-formation, in places peloidal; minor siltstone, shale, and chert



- PEyt* Metasiltstone, metasandstone, metaconglomerate, quartz-sericite schist, and carbonate-quartz-sericite schist; deformed in the Stanley Fold Belt
- PEy* YELMA FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, and phyllitic shale; shallow marine to fluvial deposits
- PEys* Siltstone and shale with minor sandstone
- PEyat* Sandstone, deformed and metamorphosed in the Stanley Fold Belt
- PEya* Sandstone, coarse grained and locally pebbly

EARAHEEDY BASIN

ARCHEAN

c. 2600 Ma²



MALMAC GRANITE: monzogranite, weathered; foliated and cut by quartz veins near contact with country rock

Malmac Dome

YILGARN CRATON