

- Erosional**
- SVap01** *Very highly weathered bedrock*
Very weathered mafic to ultramafic and metabasaltic bedrock exposures developed on erosional plains. In places, they sometimes be bounded by erosional scarp usually at the head of drainage tracts.
 - SMa01** *Moderately weathered bedrock*
Moderately weathered mafic to ultramafic, gabbro and metamorphosed magnesium basalts forming an erosional plain with a shallow colluvial mantle.
 - SMa02** *Moderately weathered, dominantly granitoid bedrock lithologies developed as rises (> 9 m local relief) with calcareous colluvial mantles of very fine sandy light textured clays.*
 - SMa03** *Moderately weathered mafic schists, metabasalts, metabasites and metakomatiites forming mostly erosional rises (> 9 m local relief) and low hills. Colluvial mantles consisting of calcareous medium fine sandy ferruginous granules and possibly pliocenic. Likely to have ferruginous granular lag including iron saprolite fragments.*
 - SMa04** *Moderately weathered mafic schists, metabasalts, metabasites and amphibole forming erosional rises to undulating plain.*
 - SMa05** *Moderately weathered metacherts, silstones, sandstones, spongiolite silstones, calcarenites, calcareous sandstones, abundant silstones forming rises merging to undulating plain. Heavily indurated ferruginous caprocks present in some parts.*
 - SMa06** *Moderately weathered granitic bedrock in some parts very weathered forming erosional rises to undulating erosional plain with a thin mantle consisting of quartzite/taconitic fine to medium sands with some mantles of ferruginous granules and iron bedrock fragments.*
 - SMa07** *Moderately weathered granitoid bedrock exposures forming low hills (30-50m local relief) with a mantle of calcareous containing bedrock fragments and also bedrock fragments sometimes present as surface lag.*
 - SMa08** *Moderately weathered mafic schists, metabasalts and metabasites forming erosional low hills (5-30 metres local relief).*
 - SSa01** *Slightly weathered bedrock*
Slightly weathered granitic bedrock exposures forming limited extent etched plain to slightly undulating plateaus with little or no colluvial mantle remaining.
 - SSa02** *Slightly weathered granitic bedrock exposures forming gently to moderately inclined surfaces on the flanks of erosional rises and being an extensive but mostly shallow cover of sandy to slightly clayey colluvial sheetflow sandstones.*
 - SSa04** *Slightly weathered moderately weathered metamorphosed sequences developed as bedrock rises (> 9 m local relief) with a colluvial mantle of clayey, silty sands through to sandy clays.*
 - SSa07** *Slightly to moderately weathered (in part) bedrock rises consisting of acid to intermediate volcanic and subvolcanic rocks at the margin of quartzite/taconitic sand covers and undulating small erosional plains between rises.*
- Depositional**
- Aluvial sediments**
- Ala02** *Aluvial sediments with minor colluvium derived from nearby slopes. Calcareous sandy silty clays and clayey silty sands are exposed on an alluvial plain and smaller tracts between rises and low hills.*
 - AlCa01** *Aluvial channel sediments consisting of various combinations of quartz sands, clays, and silts.*
 - AlCa02** *Aluvial channel sediments consisting of calcareous sand, red to red-brown clays derived from weathered mafic to ultramafic bedrock. Consists of very coarsest polymer lags consisting of 15cm quartz and 1-3cm lithic fragments with red-brown and bright blue iron granules.*
- Colluvial sediments**
- CHa01** *Sheet flow deposit*
Sheetflow mantling consisting of colluvial sediments derived from ultramafic bedrock exposures, and having a surface lags consisting of Fe granules over calcareous soil.
 - CHa02** *Colluvial sediments as sheetflow deposits from ultramafic source rocks with ferruginous granular lag growth, some calcareous nodules and some calcareous soils.*
 - CHa03** *Calcareous sheetflow sediments consisting of red-brown sands, light to medium textured clays to a depth of more than 70 cm and occurring on and bounded to gently undulating depositional plain. Some areas of quartzite/taconitic sandy lag at the surface and with less than 20% of Fe granular lithic bedrock fragments derived from local granitoid.*
 - CHa04** *Moderately weathered mafic schists, metabasalts, metabasites and metakomatiites forming mostly erosional rises (> 9 metres developed on depositional plain. Some calcareous nodules also present at the surface and within one metre of the surface as a layer between 2-3cm thick and developed over further sand.*
 - CHa05** *Andeolite modified sheetflow sediments consisting of calcareous very fine sandy light clays to red-brown clayey very fine sands to about 4 metres developed on a slightly inclined to undulating depositional plain.*
 - CHa06** *Another uniform red-brown and well sorted fine to very fine sand at least 25cm thick developed over compact medium textured red-brown non-calcareous clay. Iron nodules, quartz fragments are present at the surface and within sandy upper horizon. Sediments are developed on an inclined plain.*
 - CHa07** *Colluvial sheetflow sediments consisting of calcareous sandy light to medium red-brown textured silts over brown clayey clays at about 6 metres in some localities and probably mostly overlying weathered mafic bedrock.*
 - CHa08** *Colluvial sheetflow sediments consisting of calcareous slightly sandy (medium), light brown, light textured clays through to medium and heavy textured clays to a depth 75cm. Lags are rare to mostly absent with some calcareous nodules present in rills and flow lines.*
- Dune/field Sediments**
- DSa01** *Lunette and single dune forms consisting of combinations of some halite, quartz sands, silts and plays plains and lakes.*
- Lacustrine sediments**
- LSa01** *Lacustrine sediments consisting of saline granules red-brown muds in clays and silt mixtures forming mud flats on the edge of saline lakes and broad plays plains.*
 - LSa02** *Lacustrine sediments with some halite, and gypsiferous red-brown clays and silts forming salt lake beds and plays plains.*

INDURATION MODIFIER

- Calcareous earth, soft carbonate, calcareous nodules
- Lag - variable composition but dominantly gravel-sized consisting of bedrock fragments
- Lag-gravel: dominantly sandy quartzite/taconitic, or quartzite/taconitic granules or cobbles
- Ferruginous fine gravel lags
- Ferruginous saprolite

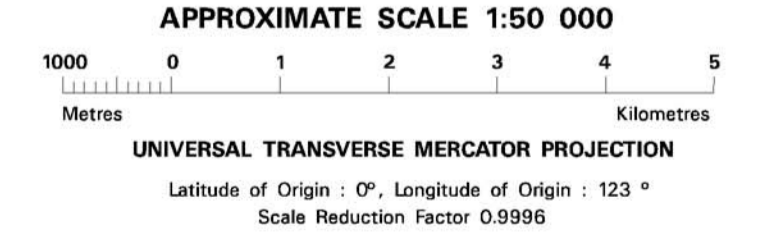
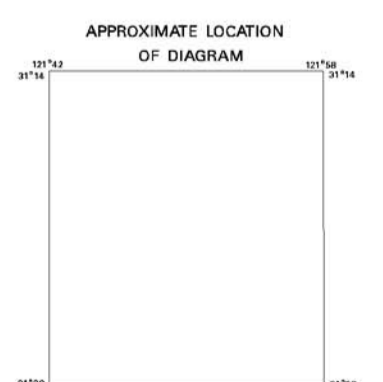
DEPOSITIONAL LANDFORMS

- ap Alluvial plain
- un Lunette
- fa Sheet-flood fan
- pd Depositional plain
- pp Plays plain
- pl Lacustrine plain

EROSIONAL LANDFORMS

- ep Erosional plain
- ec Ectoplain
- er Rise
- el Low hills

— Roads, tracks, fences and powerlines



WARNING: This is not a rectified map, the scale is approximate and non-linear, spatial relationships are only approximate.

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GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF THE SOIL AND VEGETATION AT THE APOLLO AU DEPOSIT, KAMBALDA, WA
M. J. Lintern, R. N. Carver and M. A. Craig
The regolith diagram is based on the interpretation of 1:86 000 RCR panoramic aerial photography (1987) of the Widgeemooth 250k sheet area and selected field traverses. This diagram provides a broad overview of regolith landforms as a framework for more detailed local knowledge. Boundaries and polygon descriptions are generated to allow the main regolith and landform types. The diagram is not a true map. It is not fully spatially rectified. The scale is non-linear and is only approximate. Relative spatial relationships are approximate.

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The Director
CRC LEME
c/ CSIRO Division of Exploration and Mining
Private Mail Bag
Post Office, WEMBLEY WA, 6014
Tel: (08) 387 0222; Fax: (08) 387 0146

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