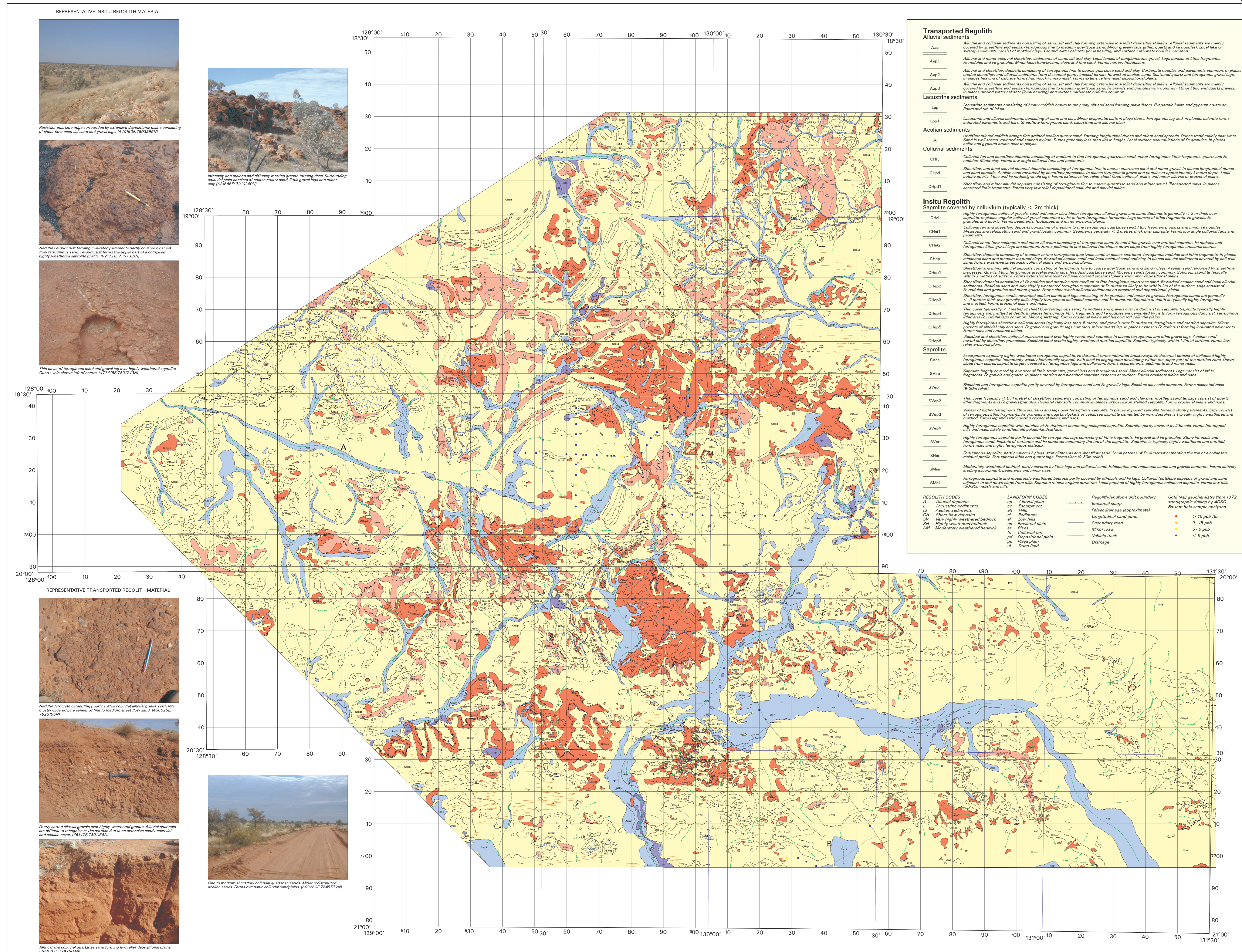


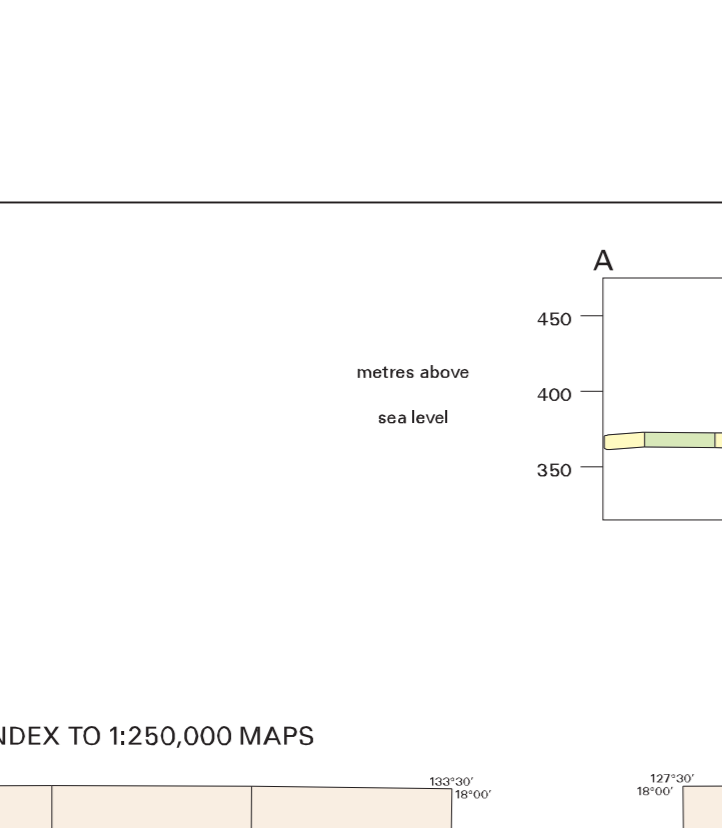
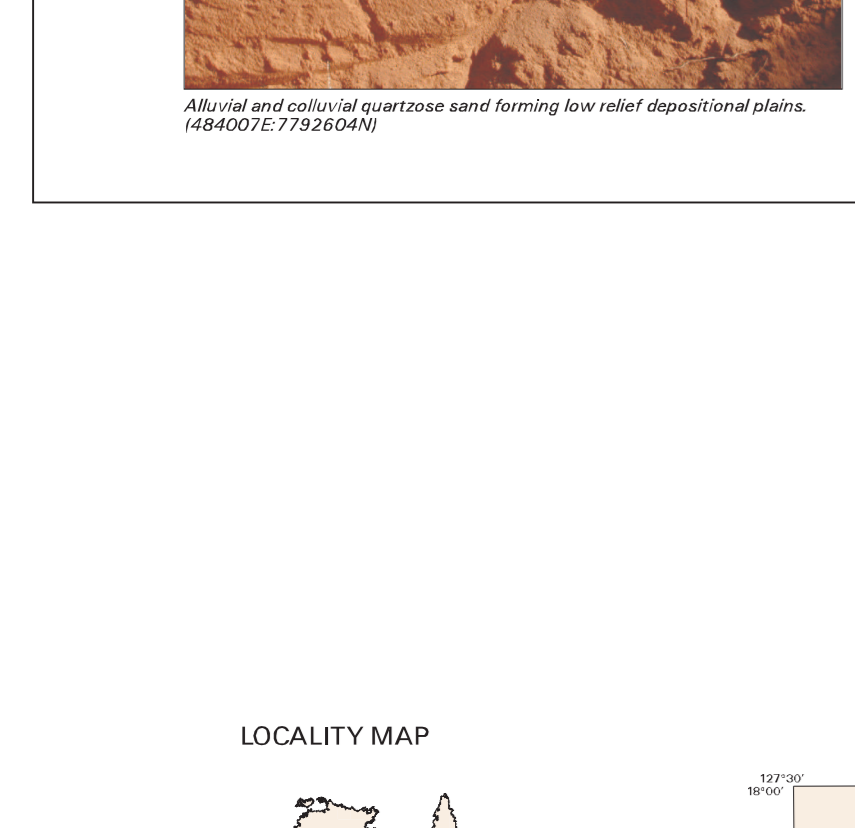
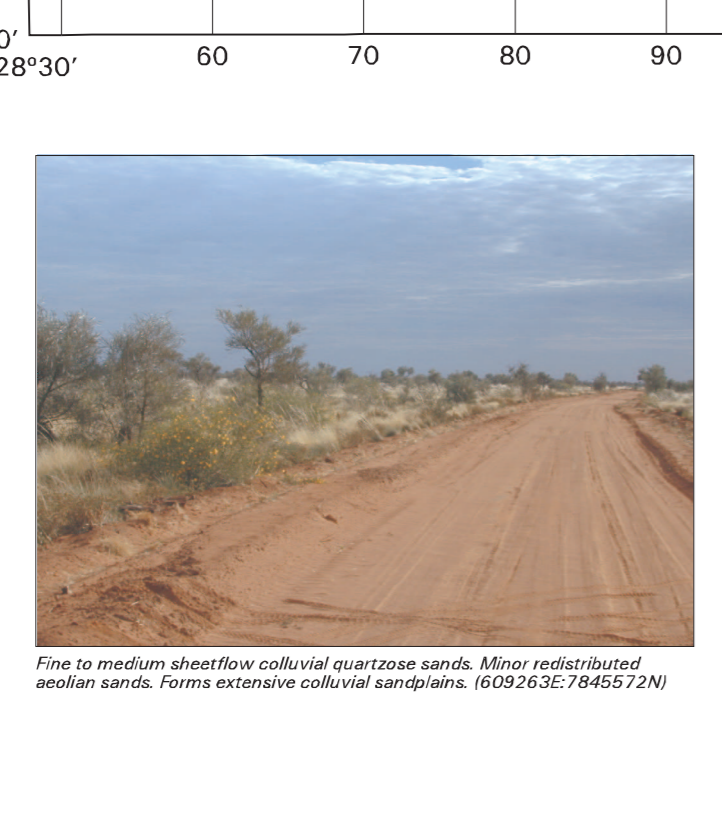
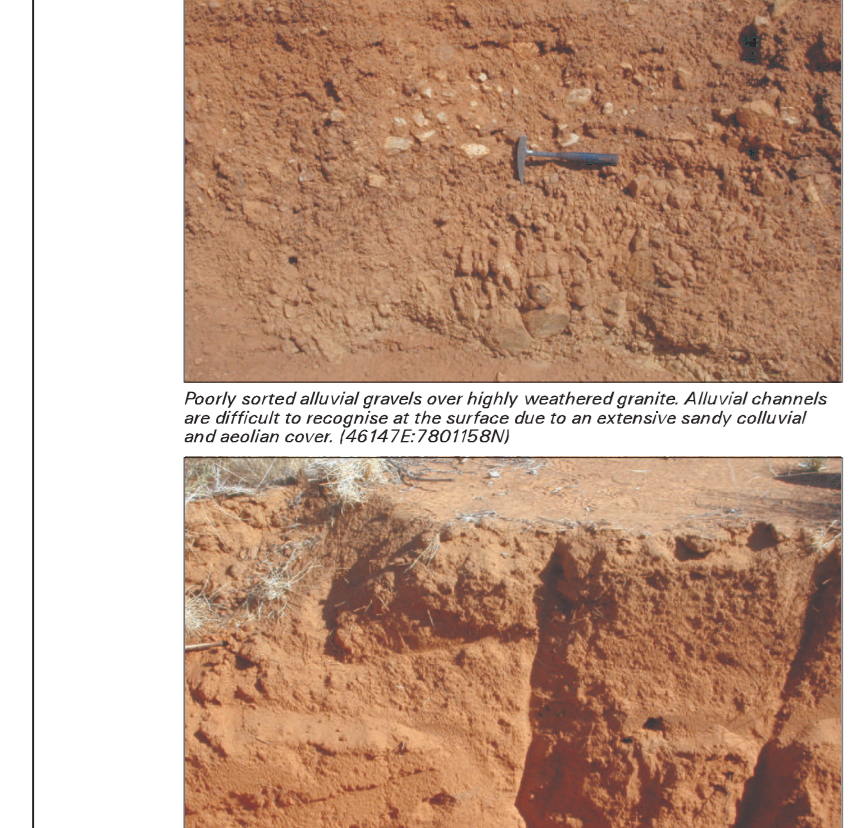
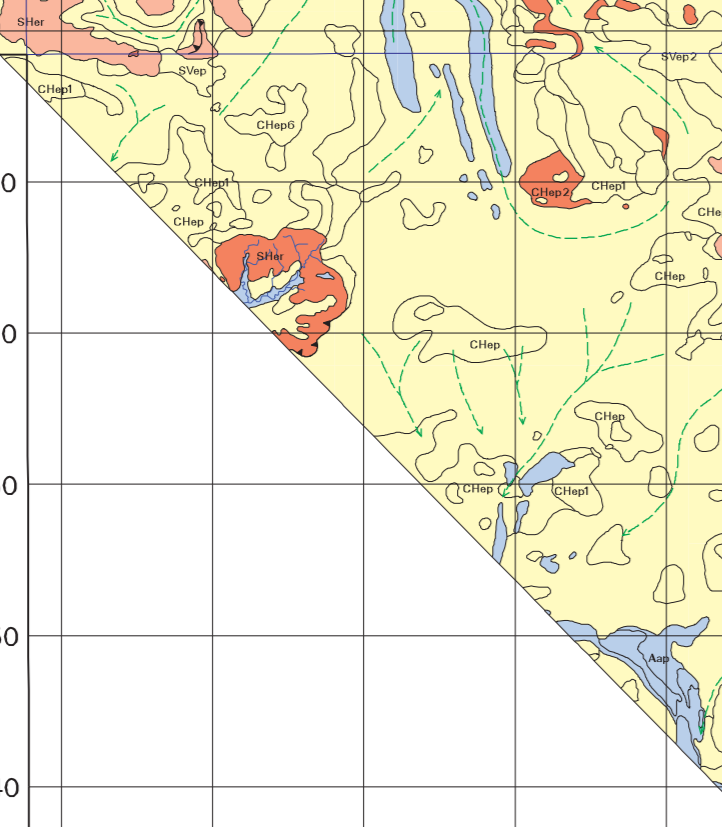
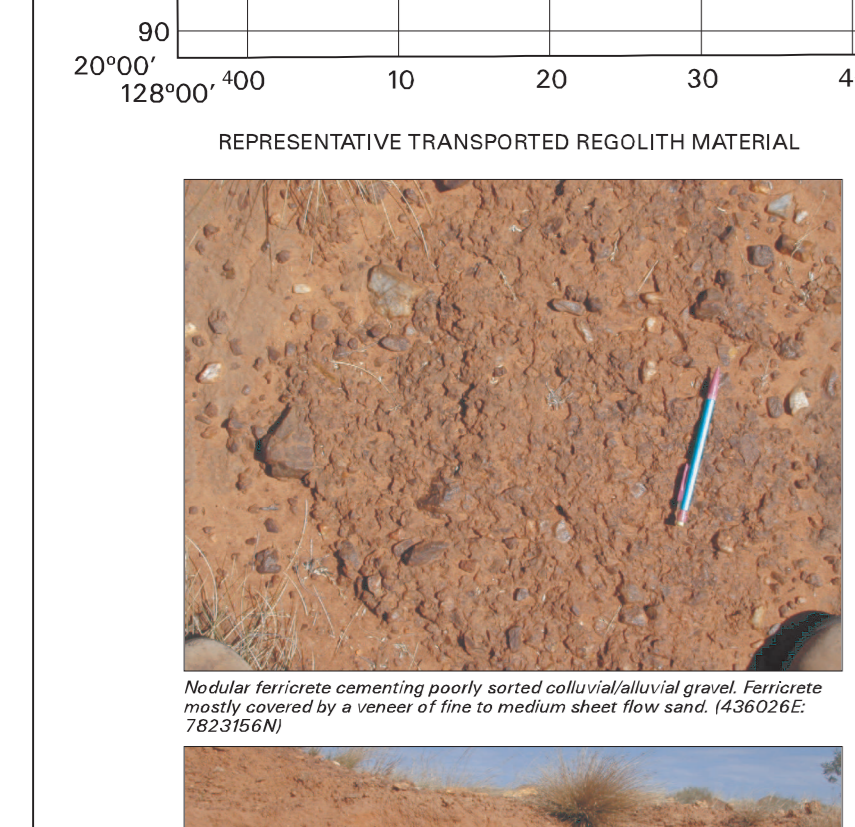
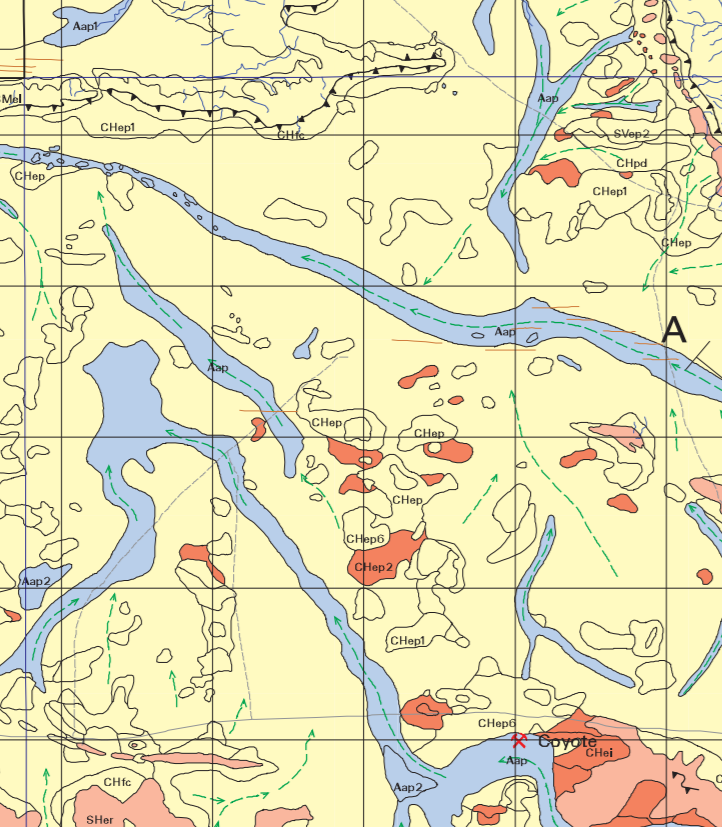
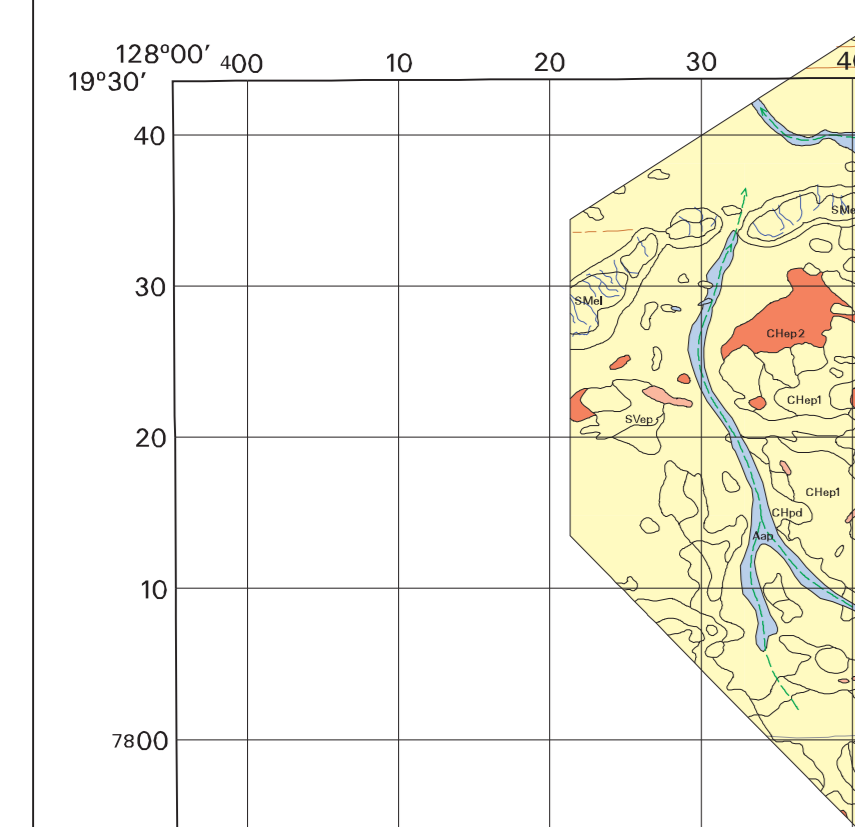
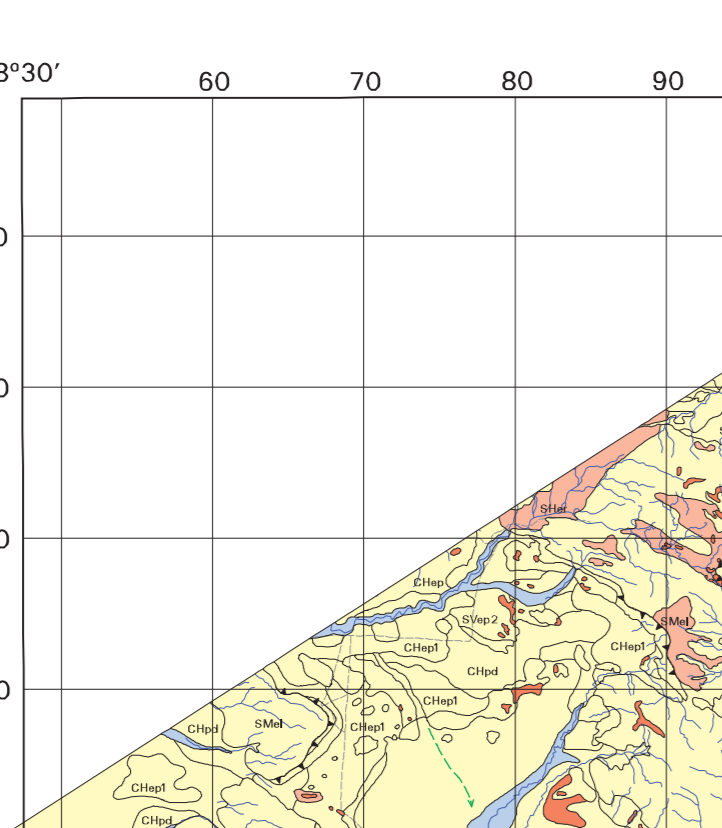
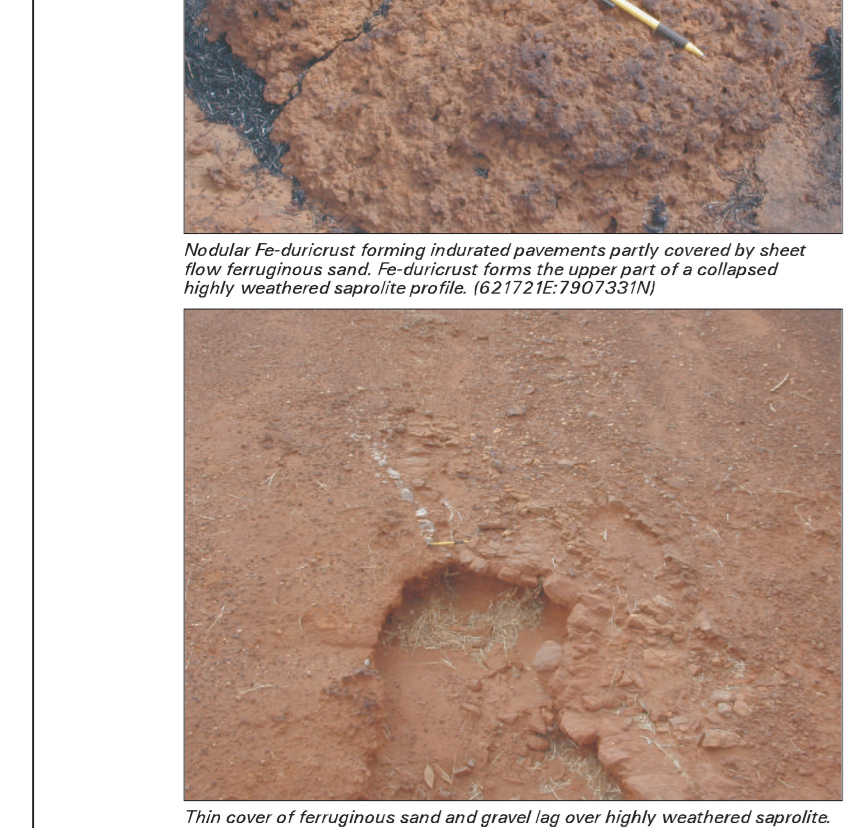
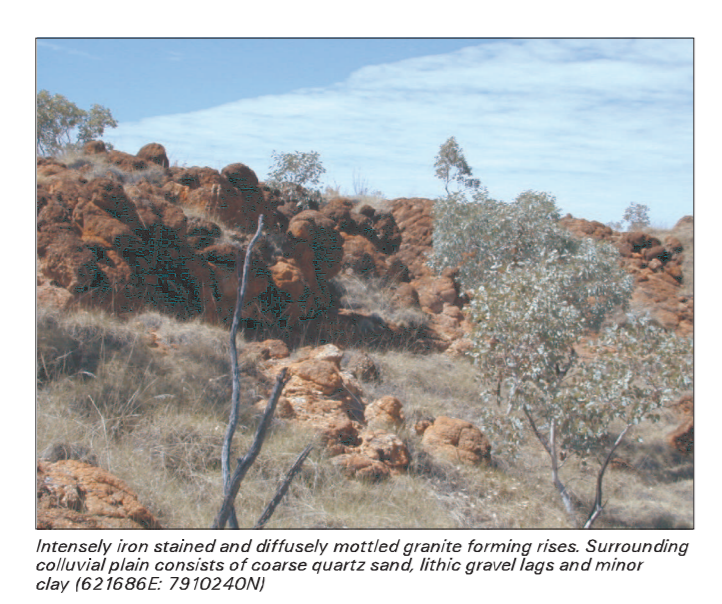
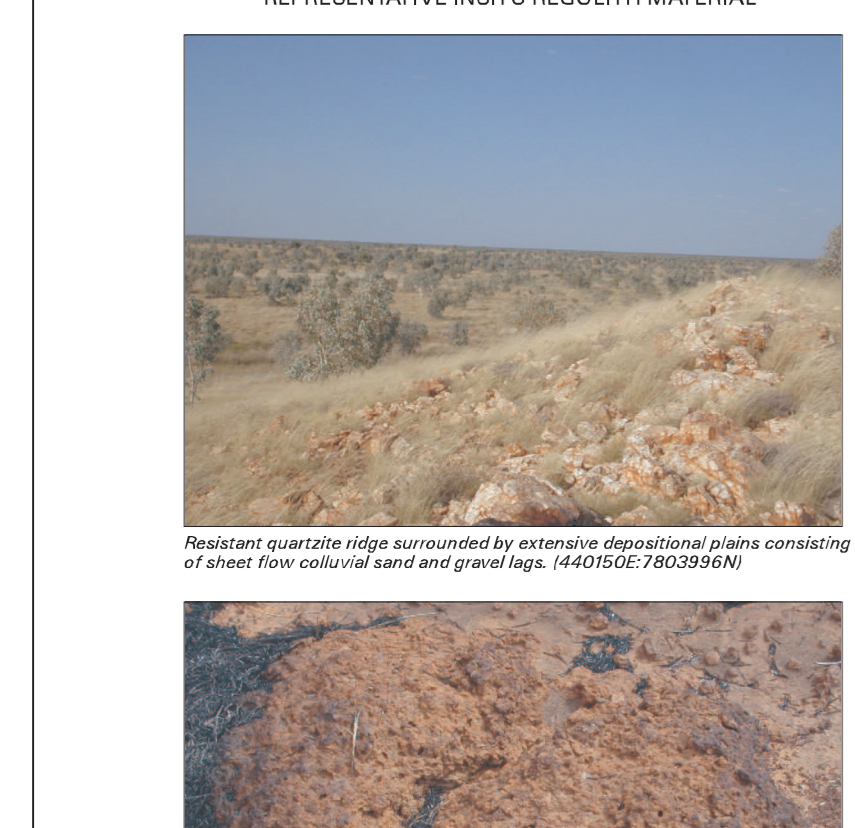
INDURATION STYLES

GRANITES TANAMI
REGOLITH-LANDFORM SERIES

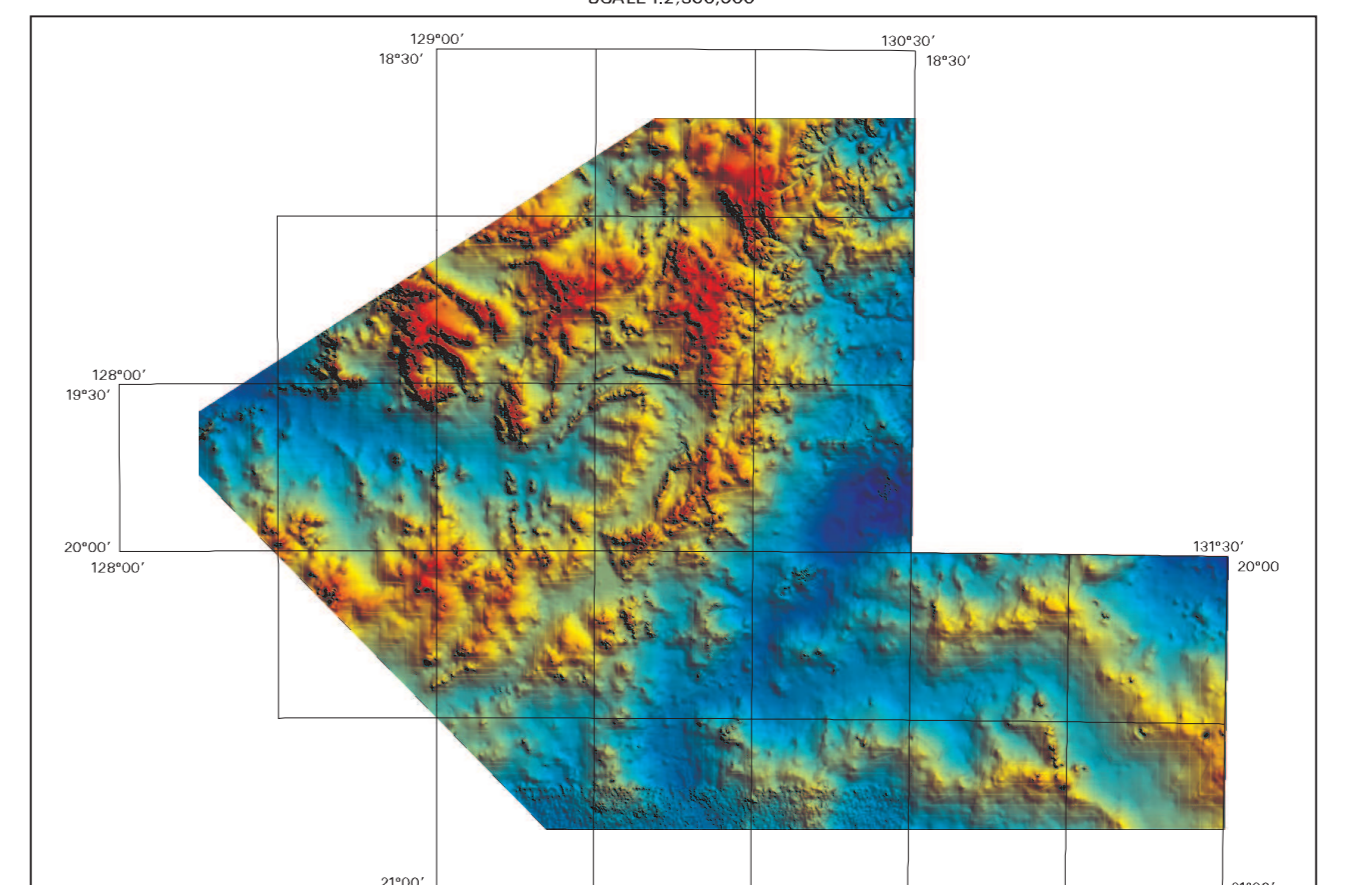
SPECIAL EDITION
SCALE 1:500,000



- Transported Regolith**
Aluvial sediments
- Asp: Alluvial channel deposits consisting of sand, silt and clay forming extensive low relief depositional plains. Alluvial sediments are mainly covered by sheetflood and aeolian ferruginous fine to medium grained sand. Minor gravelly lags (ch, quartz and Fe nodules, local lake or stream deposits) consist of well-sorted fine to medium grained sand and silt. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Asp1: Alluvial and sheetflood deposits consisting of ferruginous fine to coarse quartz sand and clay. Carbonate nodules and concretions are common. In places sheetflood and alluvial sediments from dissected gently sloping terrain. Residual quartz and ferruginous green lags. In sheetflood deposits, ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Asp2: Alluvial and sheetflood deposits consisting of ferruginous fine to coarse quartz sand and clay. Carbonate nodules and concretions are common. In places sheetflood and alluvial sediments from dissected gently sloping terrain. Residual quartz and ferruginous green lags. In sheetflood deposits, ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Asp3: Alluvial and sheetflood deposits consisting of ferruginous fine to coarse quartz sand and clay. Carbonate nodules and concretions are common. In places sheetflood and alluvial sediments from dissected gently sloping terrain. Residual quartz and ferruginous green lags. In sheetflood deposits, ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
- Lacustrine sediments**
- Lsp: Lacustrine sediments consisting of heavy reddish brown to grey clay, silt and sand forming clay floors. Ferruginous lags and, in places, calcareous forms including pavements and fans. Sheetflood ferruginous sand. Lacustrine and alluvial plain.
 - Lsp1: Lacustrine and alluvial sediments consisting of sand and clay. Minor evaporitic salts in playa floors. Ferruginous lag and, in places, calcareous forms including pavements and fans. Sheetflood ferruginous sand. Lacustrine and alluvial plain.
- Aeolian sediments**
- Blst: Unfossiliferous reddish orange fine grained aeolian quartz sand forming longitudinal dunes and minor sand spreads. Dunes trend north-west-south-east and are spaced irregularly along the coast. Dunes generally less than 10m high. Local surface accumulation of Fe granules. In places thin Fe granules occur near to playas.
- Colluvial sediments**
- Chf: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chf1: Sheetflood and local alluvial channel deposits consisting of ferruginous fine to coarse quartz sand and minor gravel. In places longitudinal dunes and sand spreads. Aeolian sand covered by sheetflood processes. In places ferruginous green and nodules are superimposed. Fe nodules. Local patchy quartz. Thin and Fe nodules-gravel lags. Forms extensive low relief sheetflood colluvial, plains and minor alluvial or residual plains.
 - Chf2: Sheetflood and local alluvial channel deposits consisting of ferruginous fine to coarse quartz sand and minor gravel. In places longitudinal dunes and sand spreads. Aeolian sand covered by sheetflood processes. In places ferruginous green and nodules are superimposed. Fe nodules. Local patchy quartz. Thin and Fe nodules-gravel lags. Forms extensive low relief sheetflood colluvial, plains and minor alluvial or residual plains.
 - Chf3: Sheetflood and local alluvial channel deposits consisting of ferruginous fine to coarse quartz sand and minor gravel. In places longitudinal dunes and sand spreads. Aeolian sand covered by sheetflood processes. In places ferruginous green and nodules are superimposed. Fe nodules. Local patchy quartz. Thin and Fe nodules-gravel lags. Forms extensive low relief sheetflood colluvial, plains and minor alluvial or residual plains.
- In situ Regolith**
- Saprolite covered by colluvium (typically < 2m thick)**
- Chc: Highly ferruginous colluvial gravel, sand and minor clay. Minor ferruginous alluvial gravel and sand. Sediments generally < 2m thick over saprolite. In places angular colluvial gravel covered by Fe to form ferruginous ferrites. Lags consist of thin fragments, Fe granules and quartz. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Chc1: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chc2: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chc3: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chc4: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chc5: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chc6: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chc7: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
 - Chc8: Colluvial fan and sheetflood deposits consisting of medium to fine ferruginous quartz sand, minor ferruginous thin fragments, quartz and Fe nodules. Minor clay. Forms low angle colluvial fans and pediments.
- Saprolite**
- Ssv: Faceted angular highly weathered ferruginous saprolite. Fe duricrust forms duricrustal bankways. Fe duricrust consists of collapsed highly ferruginous saprolite. Saprolite is highly weathered and is covered by ferruginous lags and colluvium. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv1: Saprolite largely covered by a veneer of thin ferruginous gravel lags and ferruginous sand. Minor alluvial sediments. Lags consist of thin fragments, Fe granules and quartz. In places nodules and sheetflood deposits occur at surface. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv2: Bleached and ferruginous saprolite partly covered by ferruginous sand and Fe gravelly lags. Residual clay soils common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv3: This cover typically < 0.4 metres of sheetflood sediments consisting of ferruginous sand and clay over mottled saprolite. Lags consist of quartz, thin ferruginous thin fragments and Fe granules. Residual clay soils common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv4: Minor and high ferruginous saprolite. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv5: Highly ferruginous saprolite with patches of Fe duricrust consisting of collapsed saprolite. Saprolite partly covered by thin, ferruginous nodules and concretions. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv6: Highly ferruginous saprolite partly covered by lags, clay, ferruginous thin fragments, Fe gravel and Fe granules. Shaly blocks and nodules are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv7: Ferruginous saprolite, partly covered by lags, clay, ferruginous thin fragments, Fe gravel and Fe granules. Shaly blocks and nodules are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv8: Moderately weathered bedrock partly covered by thin lags and colluvial sand. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
 - Ssv9: Ferruginous saprolite and moderately weathered bedrock partly covered by thin, ferruginous thin fragments, Fe gravel and Fe granules. Colluvial ferruginous deposits of gravel and sand. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common. Ferruginous nodules and concretions are common.
- REGOLITH CODES**
- A: Alluvial deposits
 - L: Lacustrine sediments
 - IS: Aeolian sediments
 - CV: Sheet flow deposits
 - SV: Very highly weathered bedrock
 - SH: Highly weathered bedrock
 - SM: Moderately weathered bedrock
- LANDFORM CODES**
- al: Alluvial plain
 - as: Escarpment
 - ps: Palaeodrainage superimposed
 - pd: Pediment
 - ls: Low flow
 - cl: Colluvial plain
 - ri: Ridge
 - pl: Depositional plain
 - pl: Dune field
- REGOLITH-LANDFORM UNIT BOUNDARY**
- : Regional scale
 - : Project scale
 - : Palaeodrainage superimposed
 - : Longitudinal sand dune
 - : Low flow
 - : Minor road
 - : Vehicle track
 - : Drainage
- Gold (Au) geochemistry from 1972 stratigraphic analysis by AGSO**
- : > 15 ppb Au
 - : 9 - 15 ppb
 - : 5 - 9 ppb
 - : < 5 ppb

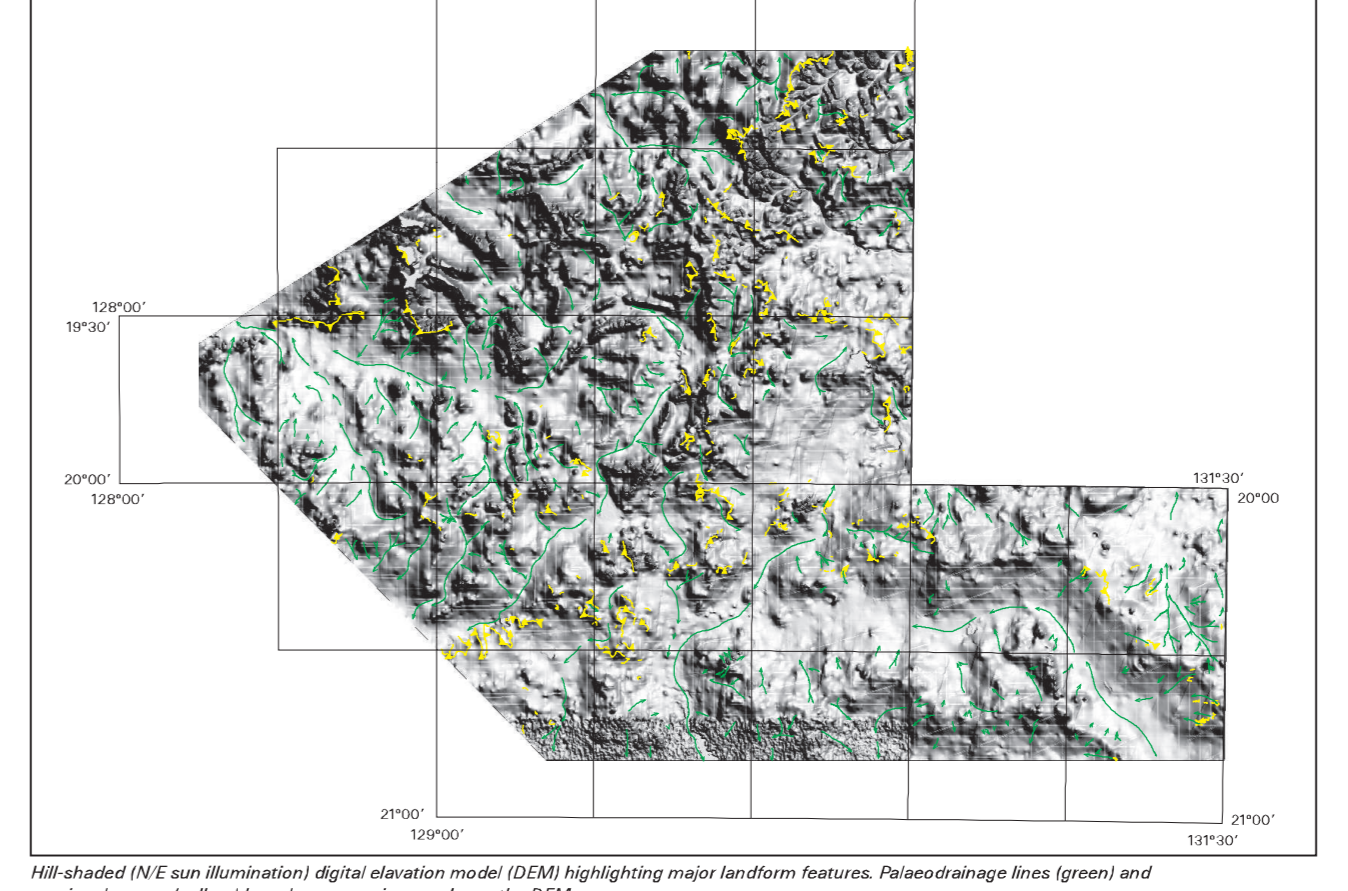


DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL
SCALE 1:500,000



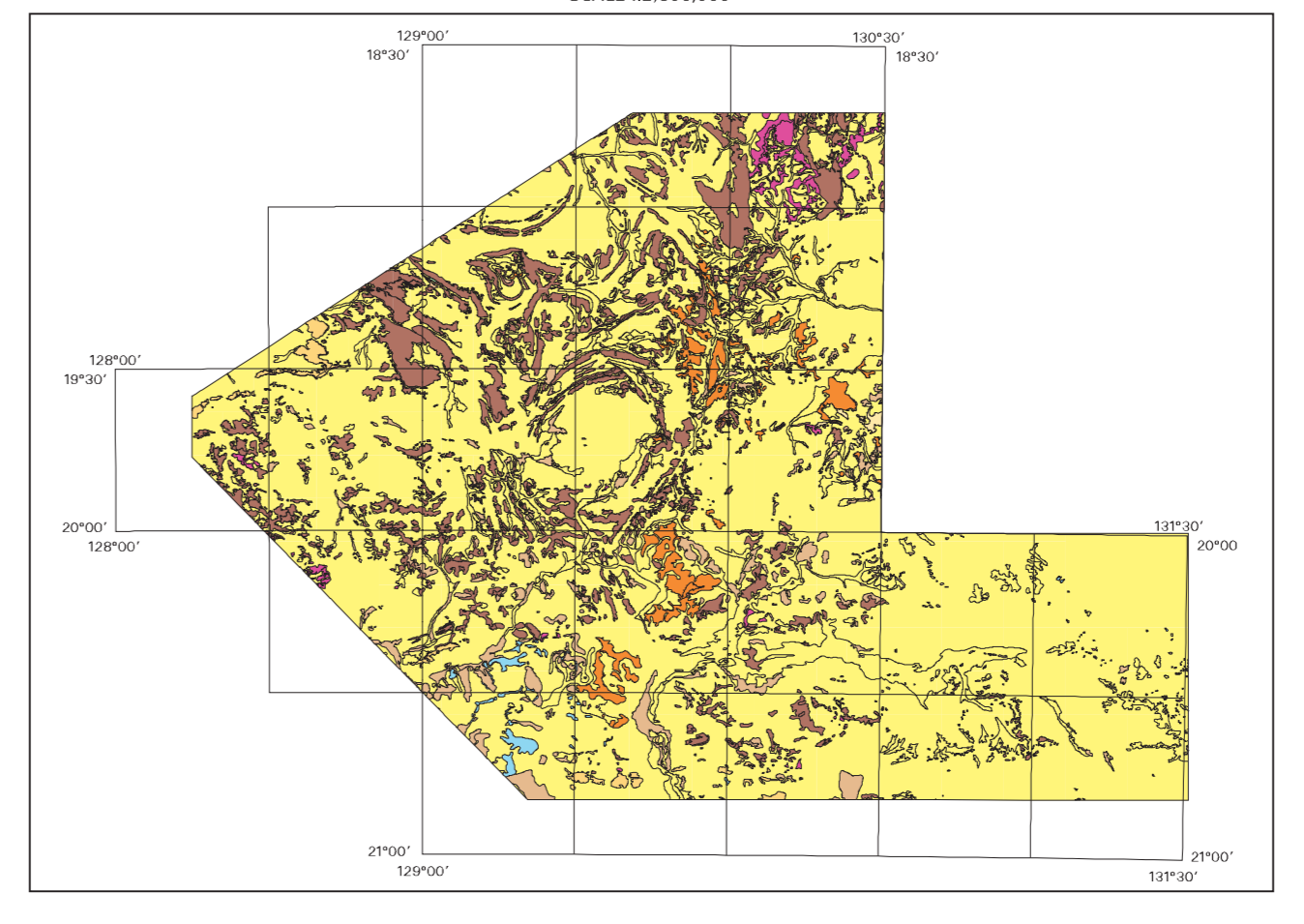
Palaeodrainage: Digital elevation model (DEM) derived from ASTER/GSASCO CRES 2 second grid. Low elevations are shown in blue while high elevations are shown in red. Elevations between the highest and the lowest point is 300 metres. The image is 100 metres wide and 100 metres high with an elevation of 55°00'.

PALAEODRAINAGE
SCALE 1:500,000



Highly detailed 100 m (horizontal) digital elevation model (DEM) highlighting major landform features. Palaeodrainage lines (green) and erosion axes (yellow) have been superimposed over the DEM.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
SCALE 1:500,000



QUATERNARY: Colluvium, alluvial lacustrine and aeolian sediments.

PALEOZOIC: Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, shale, and dolomite.

PROTEROZOIC: Archaic conglomerate, siltstone, sandstone, schist, amphibolite, gneiss, and granite.

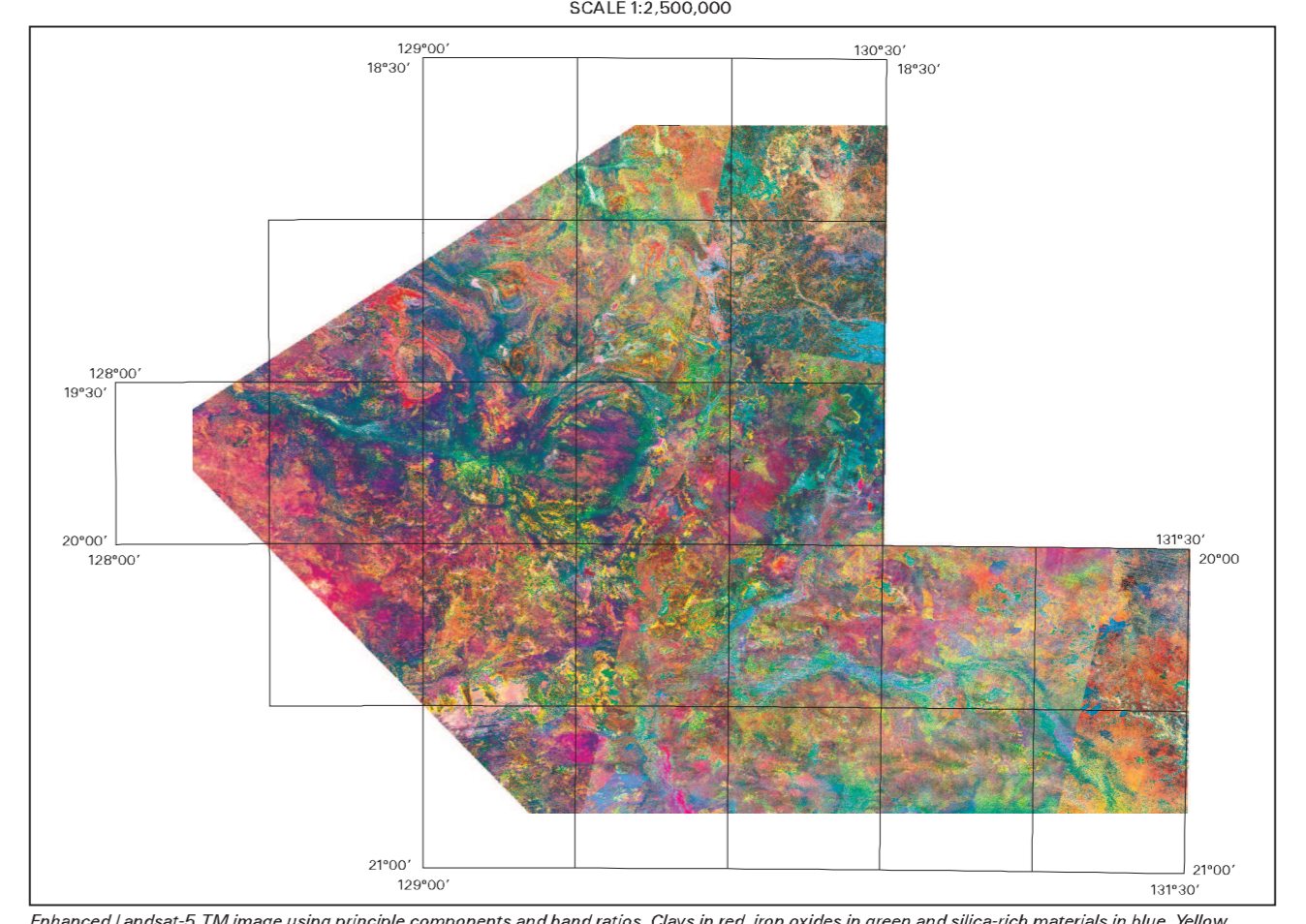
TERTIARY: Highly weathered bedrock, ferruginous, siliceous, and calcareous.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN: Dolomite, siltstone, sandstone, and calcareous.

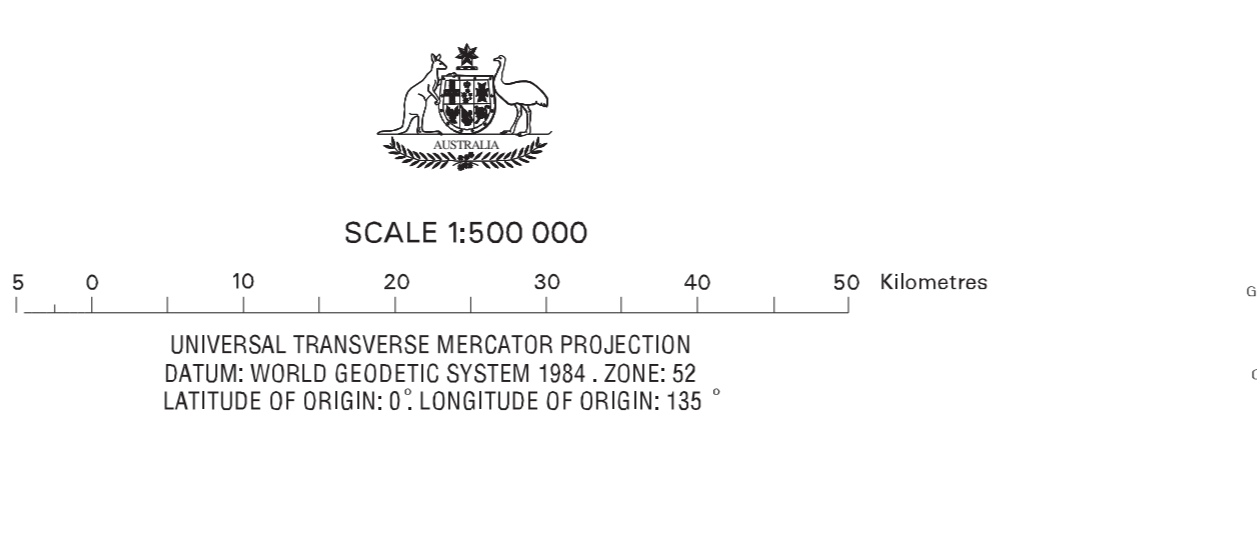
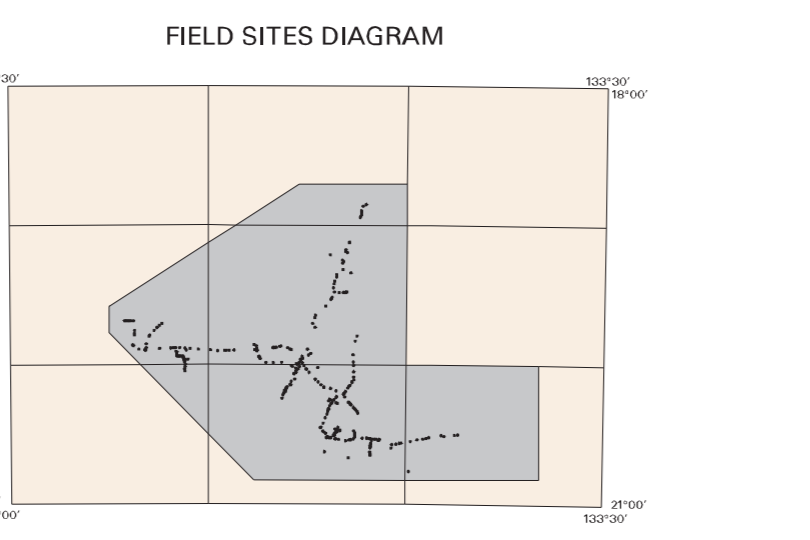
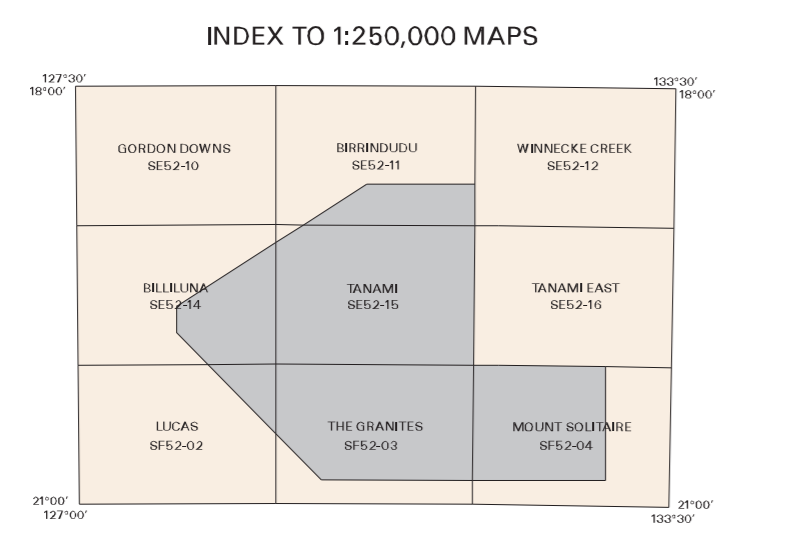
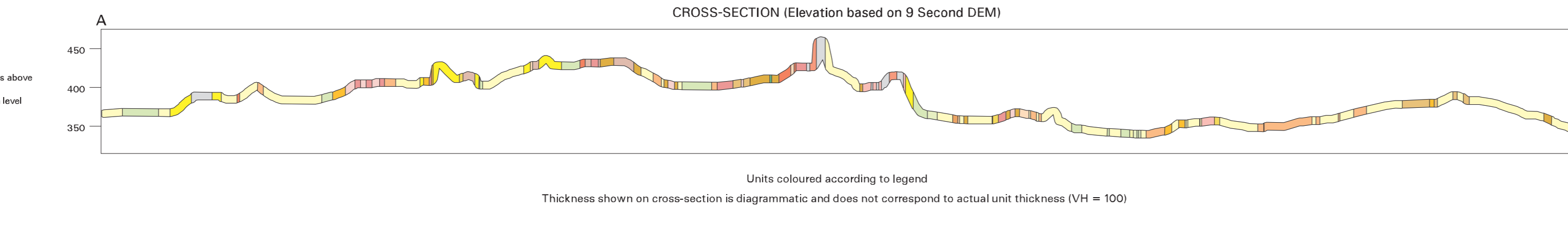
MESOZOIC: Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and shale.

LOWER CAMBRIAN: Tholeiitic basalt, siliceous sand, and siltstone.

LANDSAT-5 TM
SCALE 1:500,000



Enhanced Landsat-5 TM image using principal components and band ratios. Clay in red, iron oxides in green and silica-rich materials in blue. Yellow hues relate to mixtures of clay and iron oxides and concrete to highly ferruginous saprolite and gravel lags. In places the bands obscure their relationships.



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GRANITES TANAMI
REGOLITH-LANDFORM SPECIAL EDITION MAP
FOR ACACIA RESOURCES, NORMANDY NFM
AND OTTER GOLD NFM
PRELIMINARY EDITION DECEMBER 1999
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