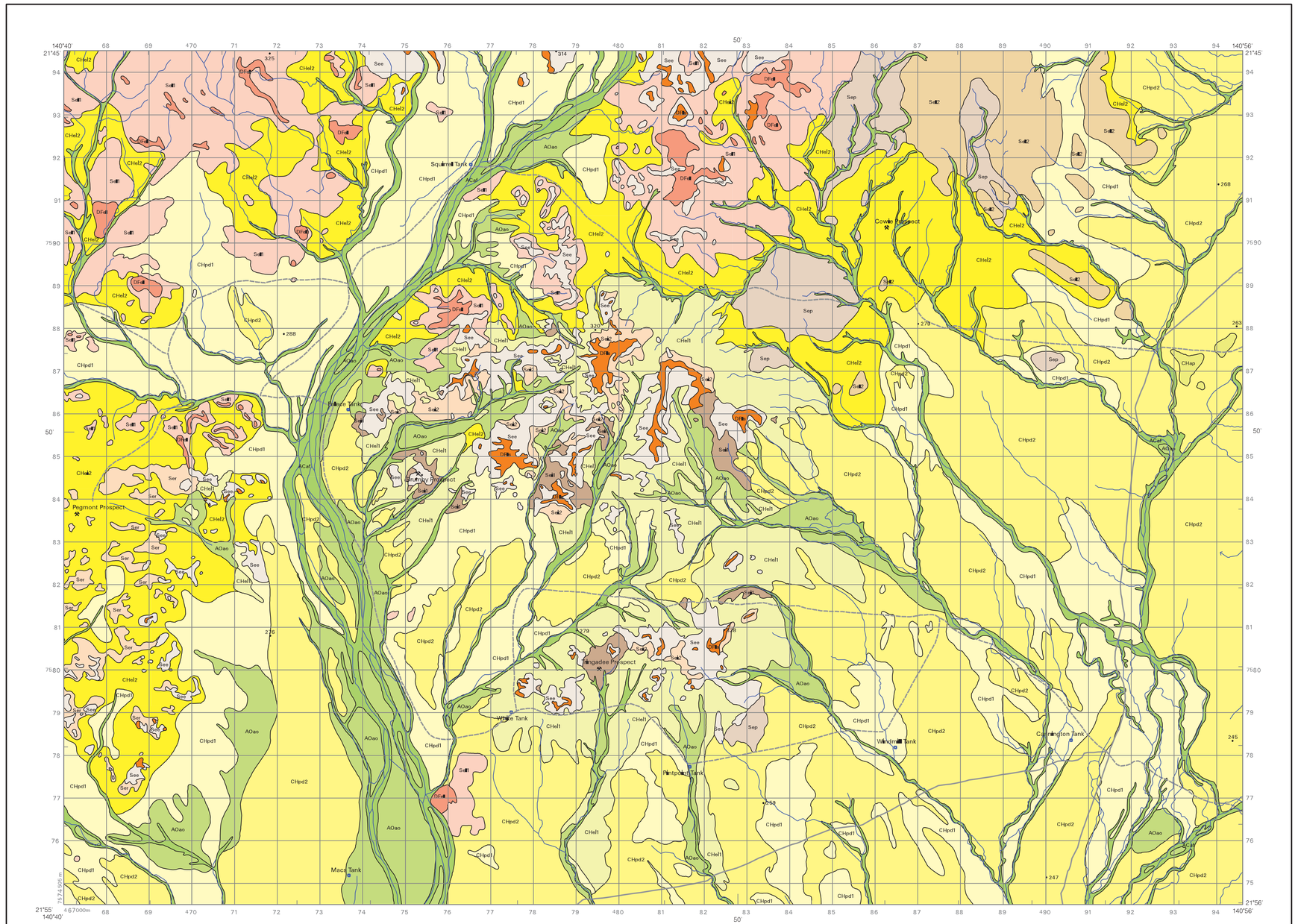
TRINGADEE AREA Regolith - Landforms



SCALE 1:50000

0,5 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
LATITUDE OF ORIGIN: 0°. LONGITUDE OF ORIGIN: 129°

Appendix 1
CJPhang, TJMunday and JJDWellman, 1997, CRC LEME Restricted Report 58R/E&M Report 429R

REGOLITH TYPES

Major bedrock type

Duricrust
Proterozoic bedrock
Ferruginous

Granite — Dfe8 — *Leg of lateritic nodules and mottles. Patchy mottled ferruginous duricrust, in places silicified, which overlies mottled ferruginous saprolite and pale saprolite. Silicification of the saprolite is common. Low hills (30 - 90m relief).*

Post Proterozoic
Ferruginous

Mesozoic sediments — Dfk — *Leg of lateritic nodules, mottles and mottled saprolite fragments. Patchy silicified mottled duricrust overlies brecciated silicified mottled saprolite and silicified saprolite. Mesa, plateaux and buttes.*

Saprolite
Proterozoic bedrock

Proterozoic bedrock — Sa81 — *Leg of saprolite fragments, in places ferruginous. Mottled or pale silicified saprolite, occasional outcropping of weathered granite. Low hills (30 - 90m relief).*

Sap — *Leg of lithic fragments on red sand. Ferruginous bedrock develops in dominantly gneiss and schist with minor amphibolite. Erosional plain (< 9m relief)*

Ser — *Lithosols and lithic fragments. Mottled saprolite, ferruginous saprolite develop in dominantly schistose metagreywacke/amica schist. Rises (9 - 30m relief).*

Sa82 — *Lithosols, lithic fragments develop in calc-silicate breccia and granofels, in places ferruginous. Low hills (30 - 90m relief).*

Post-Proterozoic bedrock

Mesozoic sediments — Sea — *Collapsed and brecciated iron-stained silicified mottled saprolite, in places showing megamottling, overlying silicified pale saprolite. Escarpment.*

Sa81 — *Leg of goethite rich lithic fragments. Silicified pale saprolite with exposed goethitic rich subhorizontal veins which at times appear as small mounds. Pediments.*

Sa82 — *Silicified pale greyish saprolite with smectitic clays, highly erodible with deeply-incised gullies. Pediments.*

Alluvial/colluvial sediments

ACal — *Recent alluvium of sands, gravels and sandy clay in confined channels. Floodplain.*

ACao — *Recent alluvium of sands, gravels and sandy clay in poorly defined channels, overbank and channel overflow deposits. Floodout, overbank plain.*

CHel1 — *Polymictic lag of Fe-rich gravels and collapsed brecciated saprolite fragments (mainly derived from Mesozoic sediments) quartz gravels. Pediments.*

CHel2 — *Sheetflow deposits consisting of red sands, clay, quartz pebbles and minor ferruginous lag. Occasional subcropping of mottled saprolite developed dominantly from Proterozoic bedrock. Pediments.*

CHpd1 — *Reddish brown sheet flow deposits with polymictic ferruginous gravels, granules and quartz clasts. Depositional plain.*

CHpd2 — *Dark brown to black smectitic soils, 1-2m thick, with quartz gravels and gilgai microrelief. Depositional plain.*

CHsp — *Calcareous soils with fragments of limestone and quartz gravels. Alluvial plain.*

Minor Road
Vehicle track
River or creek
Water Tank
Spot height in metres
Prospect

REGOLITH CODES

DF	Ferruginous duricrust
S	Saprolite
AC	Channel deposits
AO	Overbank deposits
CH	Sheet flow sediments

LANDFORM CODES

ls	Plateau
er	Pediments
ep	Erosional plain (< 9m relief)
rp	Depositional plain
er	Rises (9-30m relief)
el	Low hills (30-90m relief)
af	Floodplain
ao	Floodout, overbank plain
ap	Depositional plain
aa	Alluvial plain

MAP LOCALITY

INDEX TO 1:100 000 MAPS
1:250 000 maps shown in blue

	DUCHESS			McKINLAY	
	SF54-04			SF54-07	
	SQUILLA			MACKUNDA	
	SF54-12			SF54-11	

Compiled by CJPhang (CRC LEME) and TJMunday (CRC AMET), 1997

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It is recommended that this map be referred to as:
CJPhang and TJMunday 1997 Tringadee Area Regolith • Landforms (1:50,000 map sheets), Cooperative Research Centre for Landscape Evolution and Mineral Exploration, (CRC LEME) Perth

Regolith/Landforms polygons are based on interpretation of 1:25,000 colour aerophotos, Landsat TM image interpretation, field observations, and logging of RAB cuttings.

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