O.F. 77 NORTHERN TERRITORY

## TO ACCOMPANY APPENDIX III

P#63/014

					- Sharman and the state of the							
		FORMATION	TONE	TOPOGRAPHY	EROSION	DRAINAGE PATTERN	VEGET ATION	BEDDING OR RELICT BEDDING LINEAMENT	CLEAVAGE OR SCHISTOSITY	JOINTS	FAULTS	GENERAL REMARKS
	Qa	Alluvium, swamps etc.	Light - Medium	Flat	Deeply incised creeks, gutters.	Meandering and deeply incised creeks	Variable - usually light		par.	- 200 - 200	-	
2	Qs ·	Sandplain.	Light - Dark	Flat to gently undulat- ing.	· ·	Deeply incised creeks rapidly "flood-out".	~		_	-		Irregular northwest trending burn marks from old fires.
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Qrd	Sand-dunes.	Light - Medium	Gentle slopes west side. Steep slopes east side.	Loose sandy crests.	Major creeks follow interdune corridors. Flood-out rapidly	Light-toned spinifex Dark mulga patches in corridors.				-	Regular northwest trend of dunes,
	Qrt	Scree, gibbers, Talus etc.	Light	Gently undulating to flat.	Deeply incised gullies around margins of mesas.	Drainage pattern radial around mesas. Sometimes dendritic.	Light scrubs.		-	•	-	7
	Тс	Chalcedony cappings.	Light	Flat, mesa-type.	Steeply incised escarpments. Thin soil cove		Mainly light-toned spinifex.	-	~		-	Structureless mantle- rock,
è	Ta	Austral Downs Limestone.	Light	Medium to gentle slopes of mesas.	Medium soil and scree cover. Gentle gullies.	NAT .	Vegetation mainly con- fined to creek-valleys.		77	~	ens.	Structureless mantle- rock.
TEGTT	Tsi	Duricrust.	Light	Flat, mesa-capping.	Steeply incised escarp- ments. Little soil development.	-Dendritic drainage pattern from mesas.	Vegetation mainly confined to creek-valleys.					Structureless mantle- rock.
<u>ç</u> Ş	Tse	Laterite.	Dark	Flat, mesa-capping.	Steeply incised escarpments. Little soil development.	- Dendritic drainage pattern from mesas.	Variable from light to heavy mulga scrub.		~~		-	Structureless mantle- rock.
CONTROL OF	K S	Highly lateritised sandstone, siltstone mudstone, conglomerate.	Dark	Flat, mesa-type.	Steeply incised escarp- ments.	Dendritic drainage pattern from mesas.	Bare mesa-slopes. To of mesas and plateaux well vegetated.	-	-			Structureless mantle- rock.
SSVIGHE	Rt	Tarlton Formation - Boulder beds, sandstone, siltstone.	Dark	Flat, mesa-type.	Little soil development Steeply incised escarp- ments.		Bare slopes. Lightly timbered plateaux.		-			Structureless mantle- rock,
PUPPER	D	Current-bedded red to white sandstone.	Medium - dark	Fairly rugged strike ridges. Trend N-NW.	Little soil development Sandy soils follow easily eroded beds.	t.Deeply incised gullies at right angles to strike ridges,	Medium scrub cover.	Distinct bedding trends.	-	Creeks follow joint directions near faults.	Minor cross-faults displace bedding trends.	Sandstone-type lithology indistinguishable from Carlo Sandstone.
	Omm	<u>Mithaka Formation</u> - Sandstone, silt- stone.	Medium - dark	edges of Cretaceous plateaux. Lower beds	Sandy soil development	Dendritic - influenced by overlying Cretaceous,	Mainly relatively bare of vegetation.	Indistinct trends on cuestas. No trends visible beneath Greta-	_	-	-	-
MIDDLE	Omc	Carlo Sandstone - Current-bedded red sandstone.	Medium - dark	form low cuestas.  Rugged strike ridges trend NNW.	Little soil development Some light sandy soils on dip slopes.	Deeply incised gullies at right angles to strike ridges.	Medium scrub cover.	Distinct bedding trends sometimes accentuated by vegetation along preferential beds.	l .	Creeks follow joint directions near faults.	Minor cross-faults displace bedding trends.	Typical sandstone- type lithology.
	Omn	Nora Formation - Siltstone, sandstone, thin limestone.	Medium	Subdued slopes under- lying escarpment of Carlo Sandstone.	Some soil development Mainly covered by scree of Carlo Sand- stone.	. Creeks draining from Carlo Sandstone be-come gentler with wider alluvial flats.	Little vegetation cover.	Indistinguishable.			The state of the s	Shale-type lithology. Strike-valley between Ordovician carbonates below and Carlo Sand-
CAMBRO-	€-01	Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician carbonate sequence.	Light - medium	Low rounded subdued topography.	Soil and travertine dev elopment.	gullies, mainly nor-	Medium-low brush- cover. Tends to fav- our thicker soil devel- opments over less- resistant beds.				Not obvious.	Typical limestone- type lithology.
UPPER	€ua	Arrinthrunga Formation - Calcarenite, limestone, dolarenite, dolomite.	Light	Low rounded topograph - steeper to the north along Craigie Fault.		Fairly steeply incised gullies, mainly nor-mal to bedding trends.	Medium-low brush cover, Thicker cover favours certain beds.	Thin and wavy distinct trends.			Not obvious.	Typical limestone- type lithology.
MIDDLE	€mm	Marqua Beds - Thin bedded platy limestones, chert, sandstone.	Light (chert) to m ium - dark (limest	ed- Very subdued.	Heavy travertine and soil development.	Dendritic pattern from chert ridges. Gentle rounded timbered drainage-channels.	Variable from bare on chert ridges to dense on poorly out-cropping thick travertine developments.	Thin and wavy indistinct trends.				Limestone-type lithology.
AENTS	Pug	Grant Bluff Formation - Thin bedded sandstone, siltstone.	Light - medium	Frominent strike ridges and valleys.	Thin soils on resistant ridges. Thicker soils on softer beds.	Mainly fairly incised gullies normal to strike ridges.	Bare, creeks well timbered.	Thin bedding traces on ridges. Ill-defined in valleys.			Minor faults displace bedding trends.	Sandstone-type lithology with shale-type in valleys.
UPPER PROTEROZOIC SEDI	Paf		Variable but main light - medium	strike ridges in folded areas. Dolomites form strike valleys or low rounded hills at base of quartzite-		Variable - mainly nor- mal to strike ridges. Sometimes parallel to strike valleys.	Bare to medium vege- tation cover. Greeks well wooded. Dolom- ites well-wooded.	Well defined bedding traces in arenites. This ner and wavy bedding traces in dolomites. Arkoses poorly bedded		Well developed near faults.	Faults displace bed- ding trends.	Sandstone-type lithology mainly,
TRUSIVES		(b) <u>Lower Members</u> - Siltstone, tillite, boulder beds, arkose.	Medium - grey	Low rounded topo- graphy. Some strike ridges due to arenites	Thin soil development. Softer formations largely scree-covered.	and creeks. Some	Mainly bare of vege- tation except for gullies.	Mainly poorly defined but well defined in arenite bands.	-	Well developed joints near faults.	Faults displace bedding trends. Also recognized by sharp change in lithologic types.	with some sandstone-
LOWER PROTEROZOIC IN	Pgr	Granite, Feispar Forphyry and Associated Intrusives.	Light - medium, Darker when later or overlain by thin Tarlton cappings, Pegmatite-quartz veins and dykes, v light-toned.	reefs.	Scant soil development	Very subdued drain- age.	Mainly bare of vege- tation, some gullies well-wooded.	Structureless except for E-W trend of quartz reefs.		Well jointed NE and NW, Often occupied by pegmatite.		Typical granitic litholo- gies usually masked by younger superficial deposits.
	Aa	<u>Mica Schists</u>	Light	Low rounded subdued rises.	Fair soil cover.	Very subdued drain-	Bare to medium vege-	· -	Schistosity sometimes poorly visible.	- 22		Shale-type lithology.
ARCHAEAN		Meta-Arenites - Quartzites, meta silt- stone etc.	Light - medium		Scant soil development	Control of the Contro	Bare to medium vege- tation, Creeks well timbered,	Well defined bedding trends.				Sandstone-type lithology.
		Meta-Carbonates - Amphibolites, pyroxene - granulites etc.	Mainly light - med Sometimes dark.	lium. Low strike ridges.	Fair soil cover.	Sharp gullies drain strike ridges. Larger creeks smoother.	Some bands well vege- tated. Others bare rocky outcrops.	Thin wavy relict bedding sometimes poorly visible.		* And	· •••	Limestone-type lithology. RBW/bme: 29/10/63