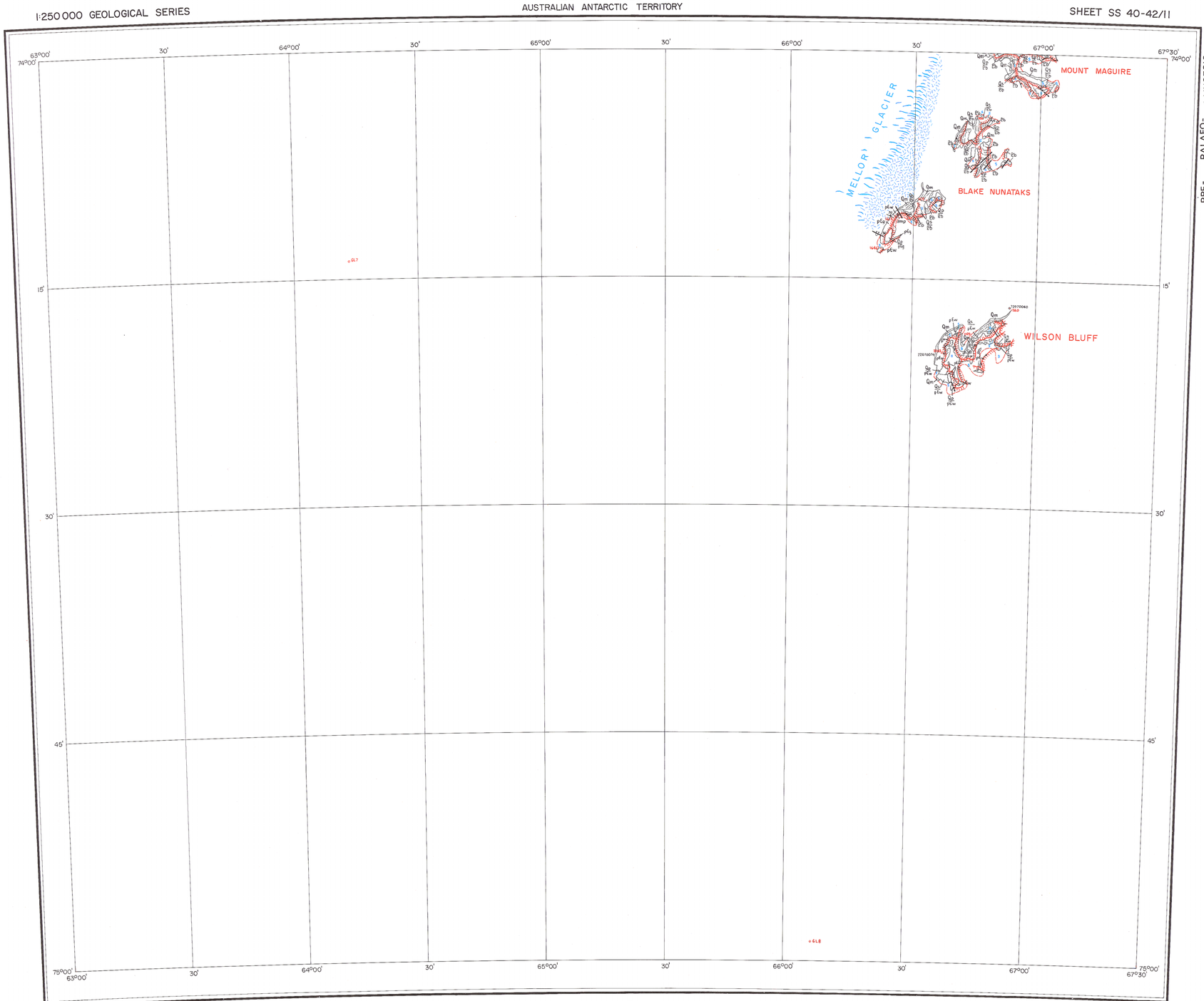
WILSON BLUFF

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

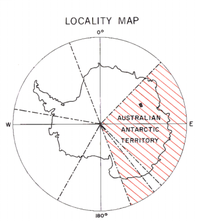
1:250 000 GEOLOGICAL SERIES

SHEET SS 40-42/11



Compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Department of Minerals and Energy. Issued under the authority of the Hon. R.F.X. Connor M.P., Minister for Minerals and Energy. Base map compiled by the Antarctic Mapping Branch, Division of National Mapping from ERTS-1 imagery

LOCALITY MAP



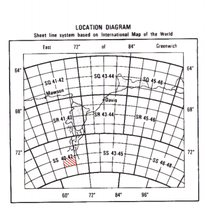
Scale 1:250 000

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 KILOMETRES

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION, INTERNATIONAL SPHEROID, ZONES 41-42

LOCATION DIAGRAM

Sheet line system based on International Map of the World



Geology 1958 by I.R. McLeod
1972 by R.N. England
1973 by P.A. Arriens (ANU), R.N. England, J.W. Sheraton, R.J. Tingey
Glaciology 1972-1976 by ANARE
Compiled 1979 by R.J. Tingey
Drawn 1979 by G.A. Young
Printed by: Mercury-Walch Pty Ltd., Hobart, Australia

Reference

CAINOZOIC

QUATERNARY

- s — Permanent snow and ice on mountains
- Qm — Moraine
- Qs — Scree and till
- Qp — Patterned ground developed on both in-situ and transported rock debris

PALAEOZOIC

CAMBRIAN

- p — Biotite pegmatites locally containing muscovite. Seen only at Wilson Bluff

PRE-CAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

Prince Charles Metamorphic Complex*

- pEb — Well banded, dark grey, middle to lower amphibolite facies metasediments including conglomerates, quartzites, calcareous quartzites, metapelites and schists. Typical mineral assemblages include garnet, biotite, actinolite, blue-green hornblende, carbonate, plagioclase and quartz
- pEw — Brown weathering metamorphosed calcareous sandstone typically pervaded by abundant biotite pegmatites. Typical mineral assemblages contain quartz, biotite and actinolite with or without diopside
- pEq — Well banded spectacularly folded leucogneiss with subordinate interbanded basic gneiss and amphibolite

Because of large scale recumbent folding the sequence of rock units in the reference above may not be indicative of the true stratigraphic succession

* The Prince Charles Metamorphic Complex has resulted from several metamorphic events. Because metamorphic effects vary from place to place, rock units that are locally distinctive mapping units may not be recognizable elsewhere. In the reference above the order of the rock units is determined by field observations and isotopic age determinations and does not necessarily have any stratigraphic significance

- Geological boundary
- Overturned anticline, showing dip of axial plane
- Fault
- Where location of boundaries, folds and faults is approximate, line is broken, where inferred, queried; where concealed, boundaries and folds are dotted, faults are shown by short dashes
- Trend line, airphoto interpretation
- Strike and dip of foliation, measured
- Strike and dip of foliation, unmeasured
- Dyke or vein; amp-amphibolite, p-pegmatite
- Edge of rock, with snow covering
- Escarpment
- Arête
- Distorted ice
- Crevasses
- Trigonometrical station
- 1085 — Elevation in metres
- 64L7 — Glaciological station, ANARE
- 72070040 — Gravity station, BMR

CAUTION

Absence of the depiction of crevasses does not necessarily indicate a crevasse-free area

Geographical names have been approved by the Antarctic Names Committee of Australia

GEOLOGICAL RELIABILITY

Outcrop mapped by helicopter and foot traverse, and airphoto interpretation

Ice detail interpreted from ERTS 1 imagery (Band 7, 0.8 - 1.1 μm)

WILSON BLUFF

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