

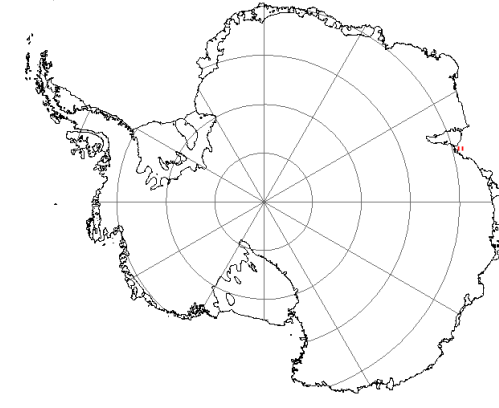
AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY



GEOLOGY OF THE LARSEMANN HILLS

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ANTARCTICA

EDITION 1
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SCALE 1:25 000
0 500 1000 3000 4000
Metres

PROJECTION: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 43
HORIZONTAL DATUM: WGS84
VERTICAL DATUM: Mean Sea Level
NOMENCLATURE: Names have been approved by the
Australian Antarctic Names and Medals Committee
Map number - 13379

- Shaded relief (year-round seasonal)
- Alfjell
- Crosshatch (bedlike approximates)
- Geological boundary (bedlike approximates)
- Continental ice or snow
- Unmapped exposed bedrock
- Glacier
- Water

CAINOZOIC

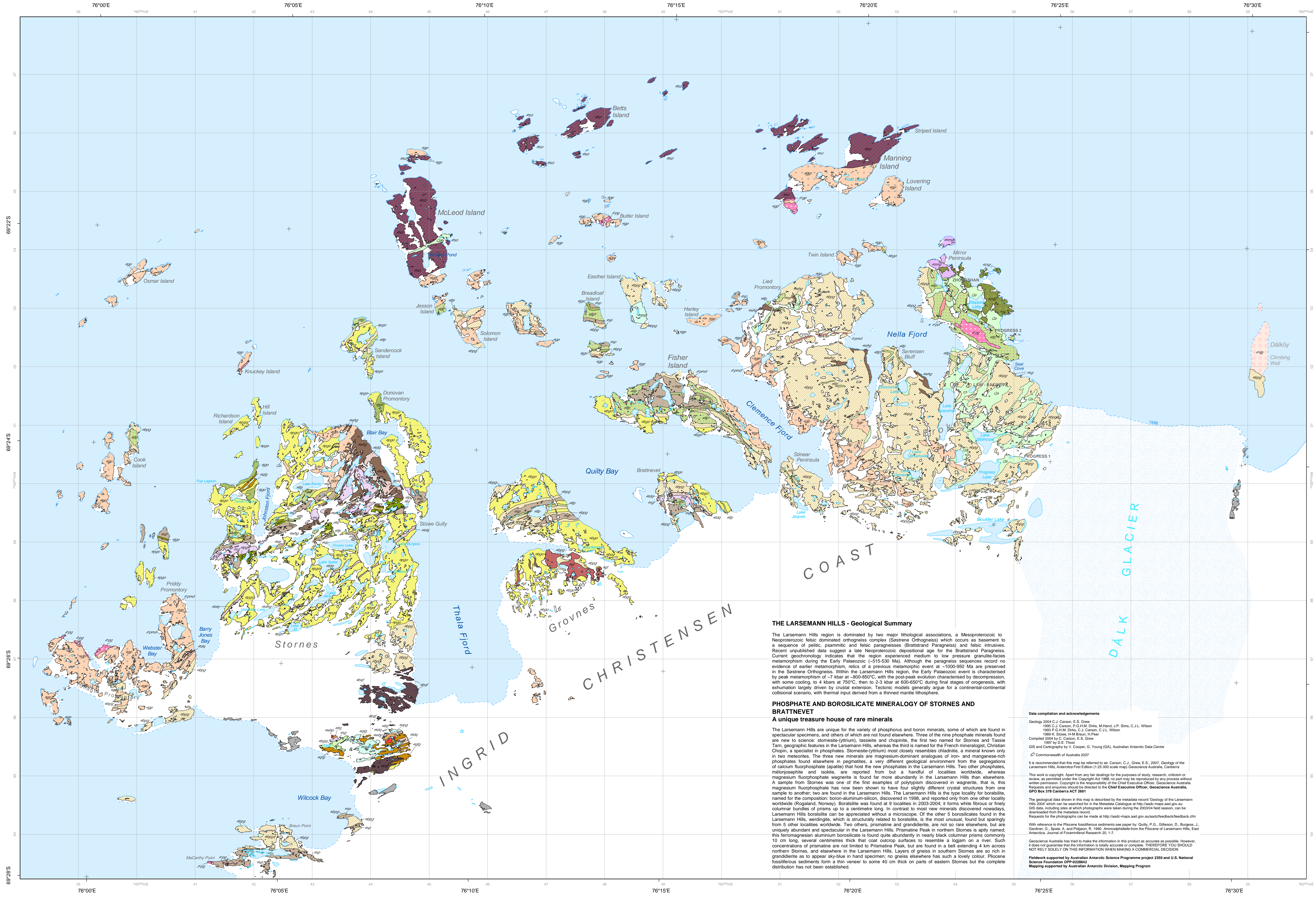
CAMBRIAN

NEOPROTEROZOIC

MESOPROTEROZOIC

Geological legend listing units such as Progress microgranite dyke, White Hill leucogneiss, and Blundell orthogneiss with their descriptions and symbols.

HOW TO QUOTE A GRID REFERENCE FOR A PARTICULAR POINT. Includes a diagram showing grid coordinates and a note about the grid interval.



THE LARSEMANN HILLS - Geological Summary

The Larsemann Hills region is dominated by two major lithological associations, a Mesoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic felsic-dominated orthogneiss complex (Sestrene Orthogneiss) which occurs as basement to a sequence of pelitic, psammitic and felsic paragneisses (Bratstrand Paragneiss) and felsic intrusives.

PHOSPHATE AND BOROSILICATE MINERALOGY OF STORNES AND BRATTNEVET

A unique treasure house of rare minerals. The Larsemann Hills are unique for the variety of phosphorus and boron minerals, some of which are found in spectacular specimens, and others of which are not found elsewhere.

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