

PERIOD	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
QUATERNARY	S	Permanent snow and ice cover on mountains
	Qm	Moraine
	Qp	Patterned ground developed in in-situ debris
	Qt	Till and stree
	Qt1	Patterned ground developed upon till
CAMBRIAN TO ORDOVICIAN	CO	Basic granite, muscovite granite, and associated pegmatites commonly containing tourmaline
	Pz	
PROTEROZOIC	PRINCE CHARLES METAMORPHIC COMPLEX	
	Eb	Weakly metamorphosed, occasionally folded conglomerate, calcareous sandstone, siltstone, marl, shale and phyllite; quartzite and calcareous schist
	Ej	Migmatite, locally garnetiferous, biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss with minor calc-silicate gneiss and amphibolite
	amp	Metamorphosed basic dykes
	Eh	Low grade, broadly folded, quartzite, graywacke, slate, phyllite, chert, schist, and minor basic volcanics
	Eg1	Foliated biotite granite with xenoliths of metasediment
	Eg2	Red, poorly foliated biotite granite
	En	Poorly foliated pegmatic granite containing rills of metasediment
	Eh1	Locally forms an injection gneiss with An
	ARCHAIC	Pr
Az		Medium grade, folded, conglomerate white quartzite, green quartzite, purple quartzite, garnet mica-schist, hornblende schist, calc-silicate gneiss, banded metasediment and basic gneiss
An		High grade garnet-sillimanite gneiss; spotted low grade chlorite-chloritoid schist, biotite gneiss, hornblende gneiss, quartzite, calc-silicate schist and basic gneiss
Ap		Biotite gneiss, granitic gneiss, gneissic granite with interbedded quartzite, metapelite and calc-silicate
Aph		Dark brown acid gneiss with ferrohastingsite
Agg		Gneiss, massive gneissic granite

* 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 determination and does not necessarily have any stratigraphic significance.

- Geological boundary
- Unconformity, section only
- Anticline, showing dip of axial plane
- Fault
- Fault, concealed
- Strike and dip of foliation
- Strike and dip of foliation, unmeasured
- Vertical foliation
- Plunge of lineation on vertical bedding
- Trend line
- Joint pattern (airphoto interpretation)
- Glacial striae, showing direction of ice movement
- Dyke or vein: amp-amphibolite, d-dolerite, p-muscovite pegmatite, pz-muscovite pegmatite, biotite pegmatite
- Edge of rock, with snow covering
- Escarpment
- Arête
- Distorted ice
- Crevasse
- Flow lines on glacier
- Trigonometrical station
- Elevation in metres
- Gravity station BMR

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

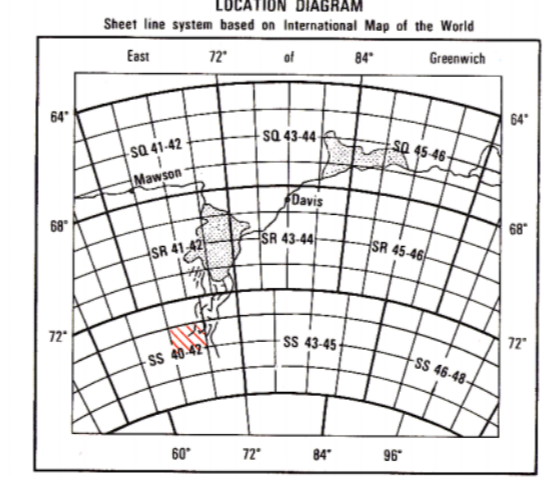
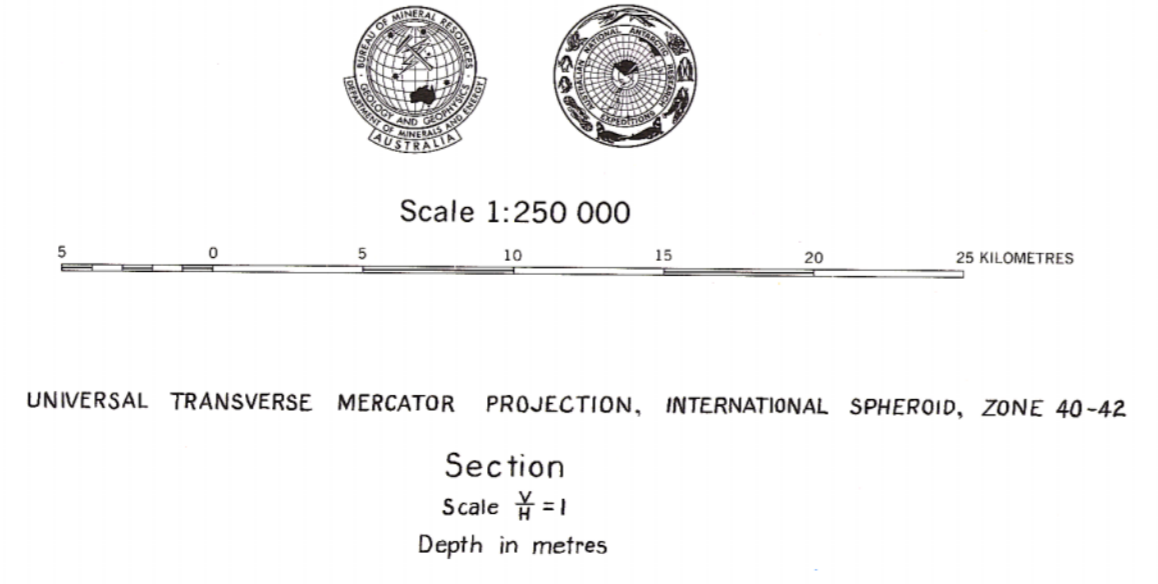
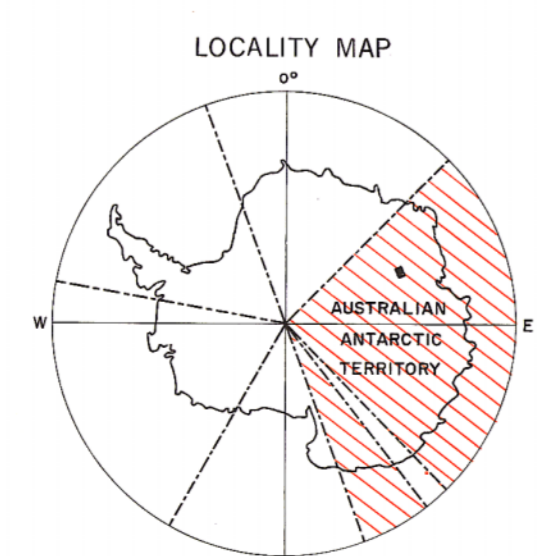
Names have been approved by the Antarctic Names Committee of Australia.

GEOLOGICAL RELIABILITY
Outcrops mapped by helicopter and foot traverse, and airphoto interpretation.
Ice detail interpreted from ERTS 1 imagery (Band 7, 0.8-11 µm)

PRELIMINARY EDITION, 1975

SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT
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Base map compiled by the Antarctic Mapping Branch, Division of National Mapping from ERTS-1 imagery.



Geology 1957 by B.H. Stinear
1960 by R.A. Ruker
1962 by D. Soloviev, Soviet Antarctic Expedition (S.A.E.)
1972 by R.N. England, R.A. Tingey, G. Grakurov S.A.E.
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