REVIEW OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE MT. MAGNIFICENT AREA

by J.E.HEASLIP

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CONTENTS AND ABBREVIATIONS	PGE
ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
Fig. 1 : Locality Map	3
SECTION I : STRATIGRAPHY	4
Archaean Basement	4.
Proterozoic Adelaidean Series	7
'basal' Cambrian Series	12
Kanmantoo Group	14
SECTION II : STRUCTURE	16
Fig. 2 : pales to layering and foliation in	17
cover and schistosity in basement	
Fig. 3: poles to layering and foliation in cover and schistosity in basement	19
SECTION III : METAMORPHISM	22
SECTION IV : DISCUSSION ON THE ADELAIDEAN SERIES	25
Fig. 4: Stratigraphic section, map and notes Inset of Fig. 6	26
SECTION V : DICUSSION ON THE CAMBRIAN - PRECAMBRIAN BOUNDARY	29
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	30
LIST OF PLATES I to VI	31
PLATES I to VI	. 37

BIBLIOGRAPHY			38
APPENDICES LIST			40
APPENDIX I			41
APPENDIX II			43
APPENDIX III			5 7
FIG. 5 : SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION MAP)	held in folder	
FIG. 6 : GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE MAP)	on back cover	

ABBREVIATIONS

S. : Station

H.S.: Hand Specimen

T.S.: Thin Section

M.P.: Microphotograph

P. : Photograph

ABSTRACT

For this thesis work an area in the Mt. Magnificent — Kuitpo region was mapped and studied with respect to stratigraphy and rock types, metamorphism, structure and the relationships between various rock sequences.

Sequences represented are the Archaean 'basement' of augen gneisses, schists and quartzo-feldspathic rocks with tourmaline and magnetite mineralizations, the Proterozoic Adelaidean Series consisting of sequences of shales, phyllitic siltstones, phyllites and quartzitic sandstones with thin, cleaan quartzites, the 'basal' Cambrian beds of limestone, calc-schist and blue shale and the Cambrian Kanmantoo Group rocks, metagreywaches and phyllitic siltstones with a single, broad marble member.

The sequence was found to be basically conformable throughout, though disrupted by faulting and perhaps indicating periods of non-deposition of some beds. The overall grade of metamorphism is Amphibolite Facies, retrograded to Greenschist Facies. The area is included in a regionally overturned anticlinorium, with fold axis plunging shallowly to the South, basement and cover having been folded together.

The boundary betweenPreCambrian Adelaidan and the first Cambrian beds is found to be apparently conformable, although slight non-deposition or strike faulting is suggested to explain minor incongruencies in correlation with the type section in Stockyard Creek. The subdivision of the Adelaidean in this area into Torrensian, Sturtian and Marinoan is discarded and the whole is treated as a single sequence for the most part.

Thinning of beds in the southern part is as a result of two factors, repetition in the northern part due to thrusting and strike faulting in the southern part causing a disappearance of part of the sequence. Associated with this is a geheral thinning out of individual beds in a southerly direction due to increase in the distance from the source of material.

