



Australian Government
Geoscience Australia

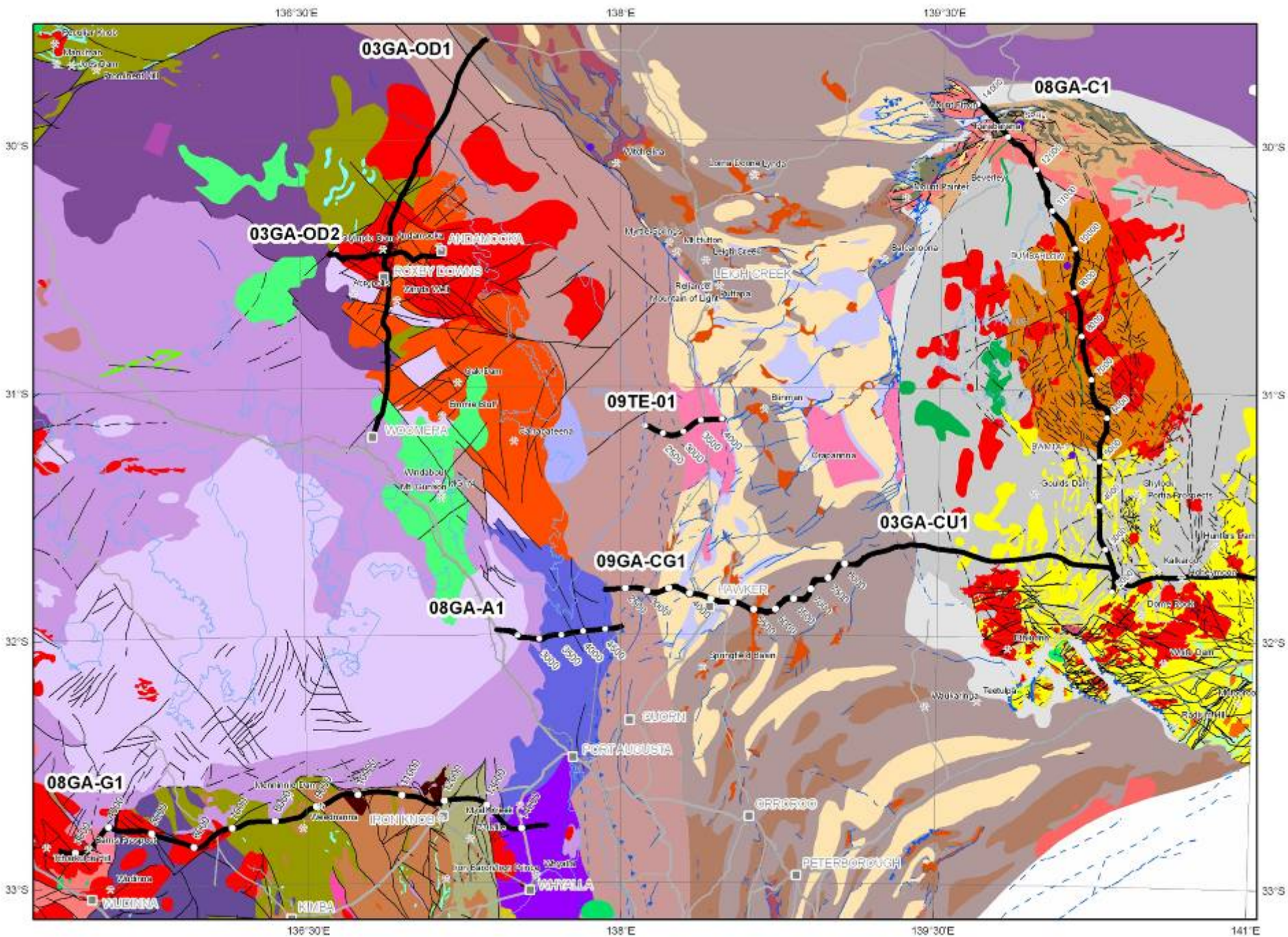
INTERPRETATION OF THE GAWLER SEISMIC LINE; 08GA-G1

G. Fraser, R. Blewett, A. Reid, R. Korsch, R.
Dutch, N. Neumann, T. Meixner, R. Skirrow,
W. Cowley, M. Szpunar, W. Preiss, T. Fomin,
J. Holzschuh, S. Thiel, P. Milligan, B. Bendall

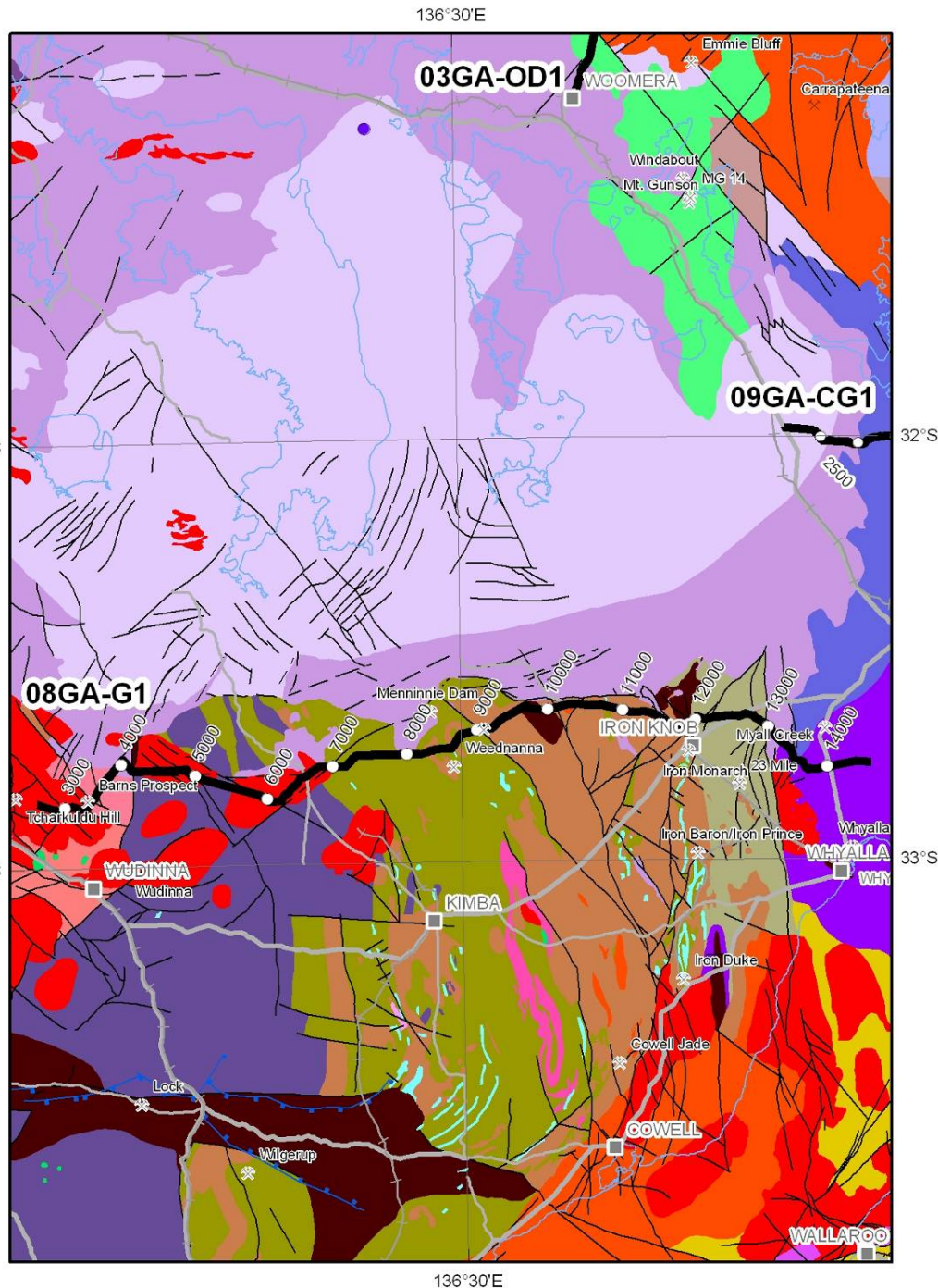


Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

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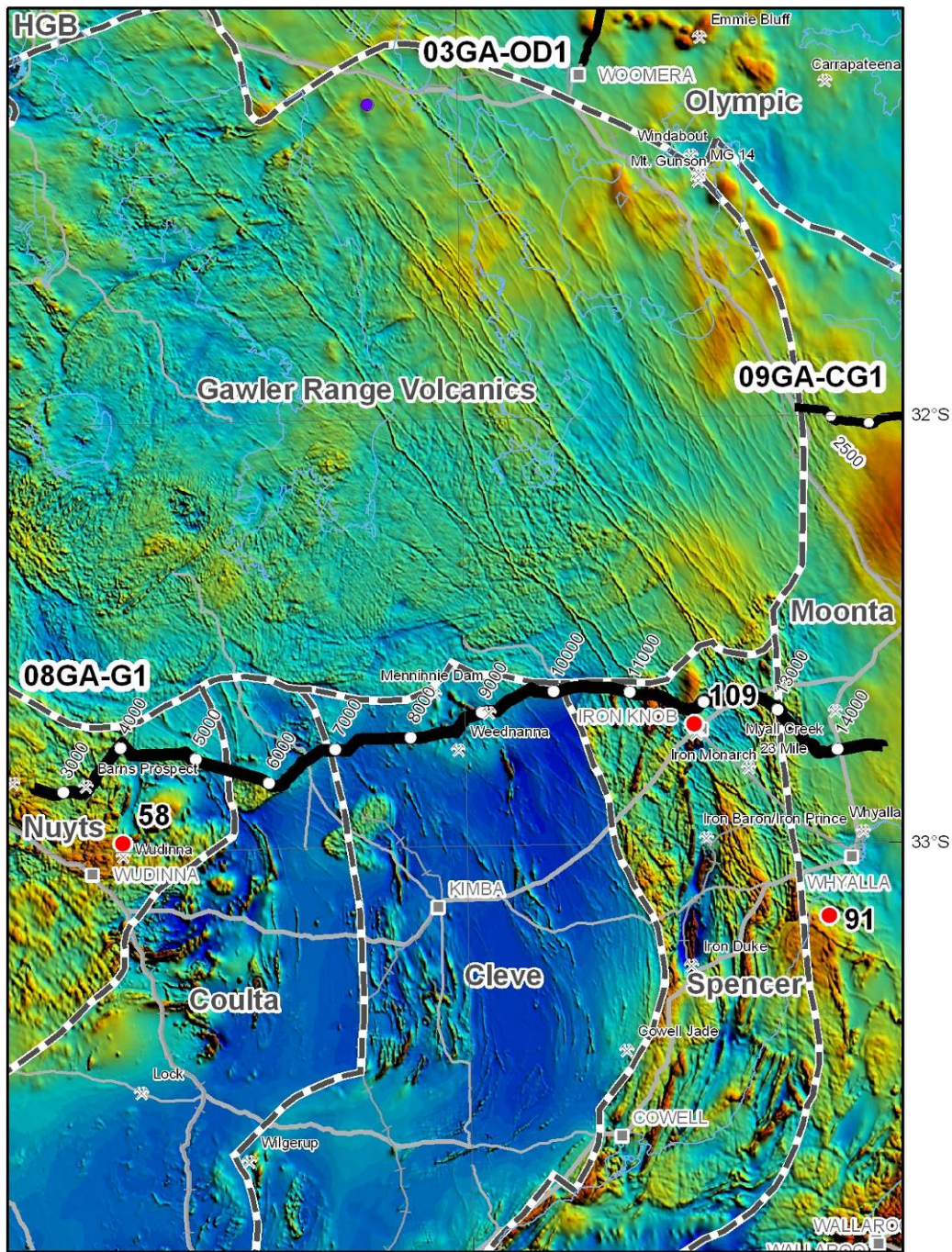


Solid Geology



- Hiltaba Suite granite
- Wallaroo Group
- 'Lincoln Complex' gneisses
- Hutchison Group
- Miltalie Gneiss
- Sleaford Complex

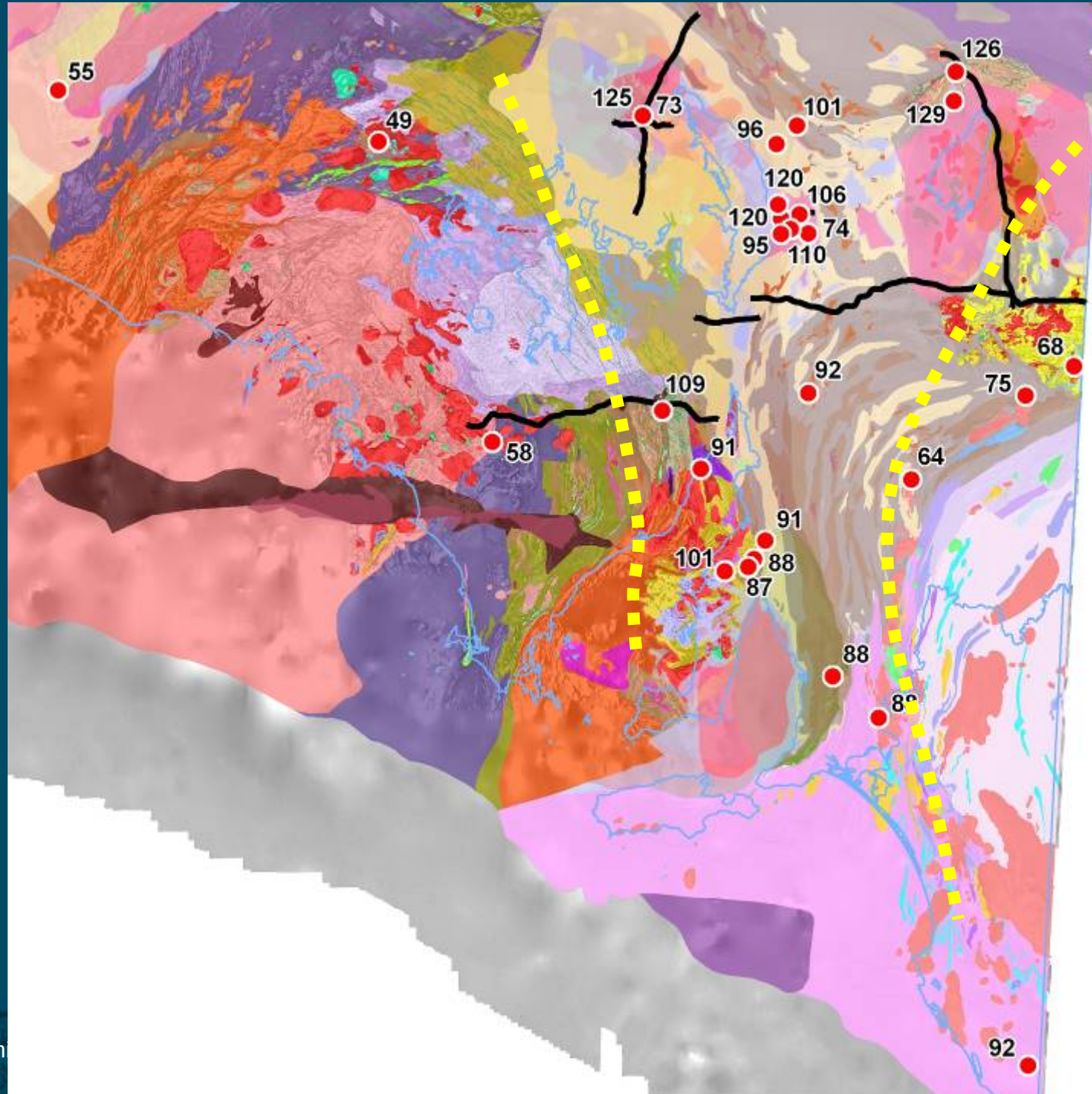
136°30'E

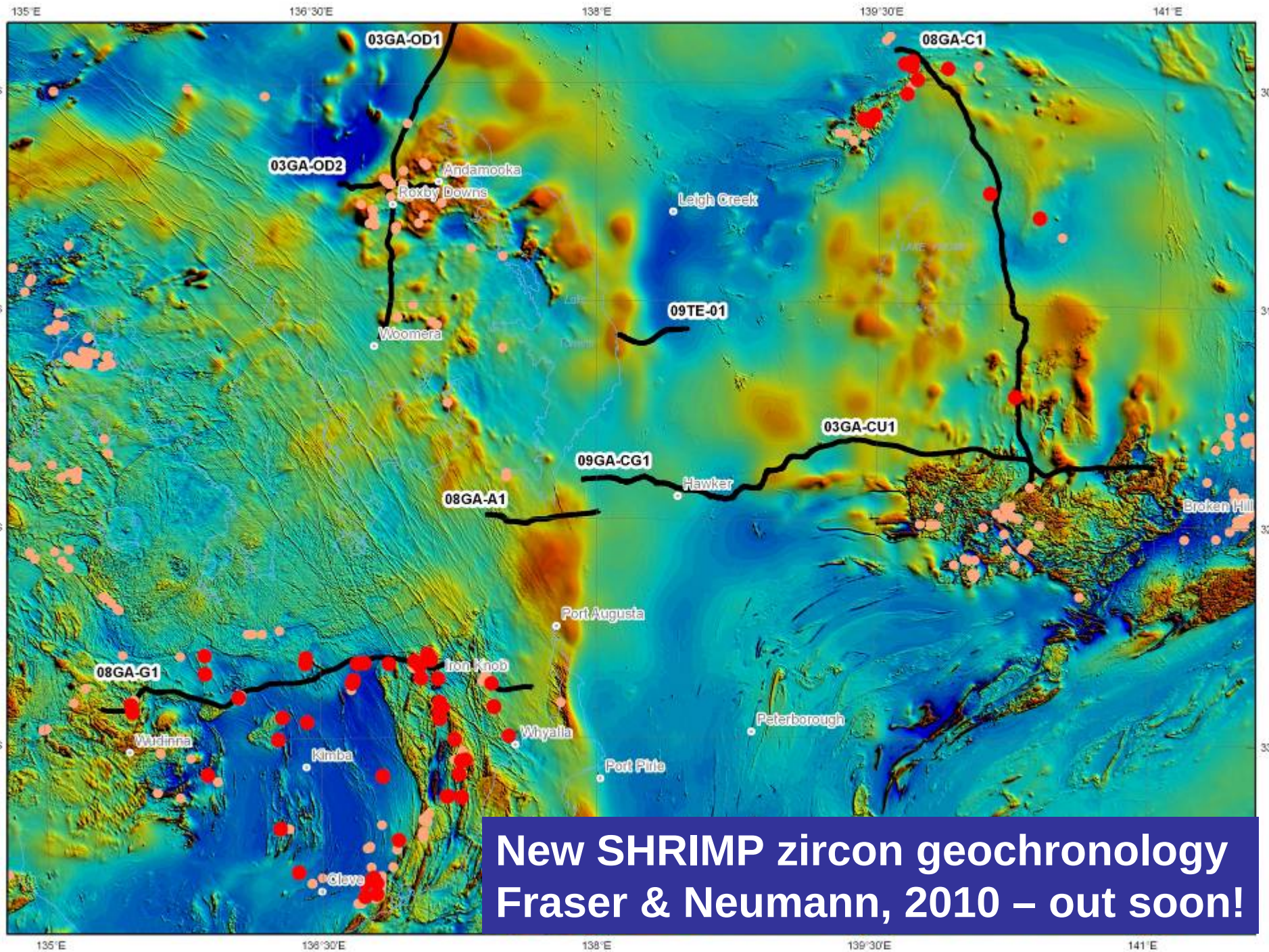


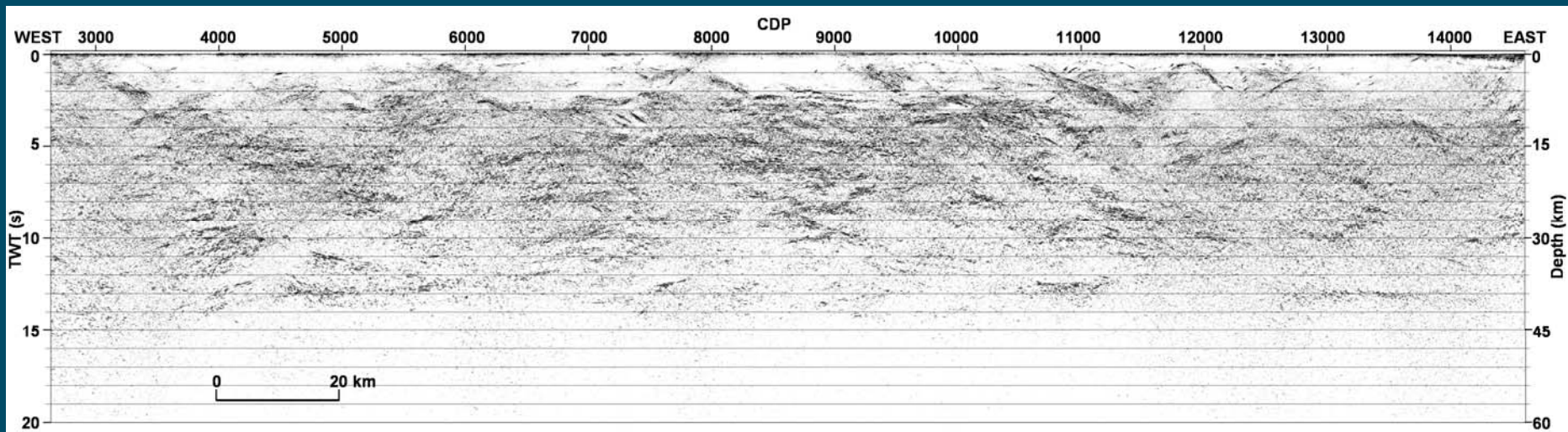
Magnetics

Domain subdivisions after Ferris et al. 2002

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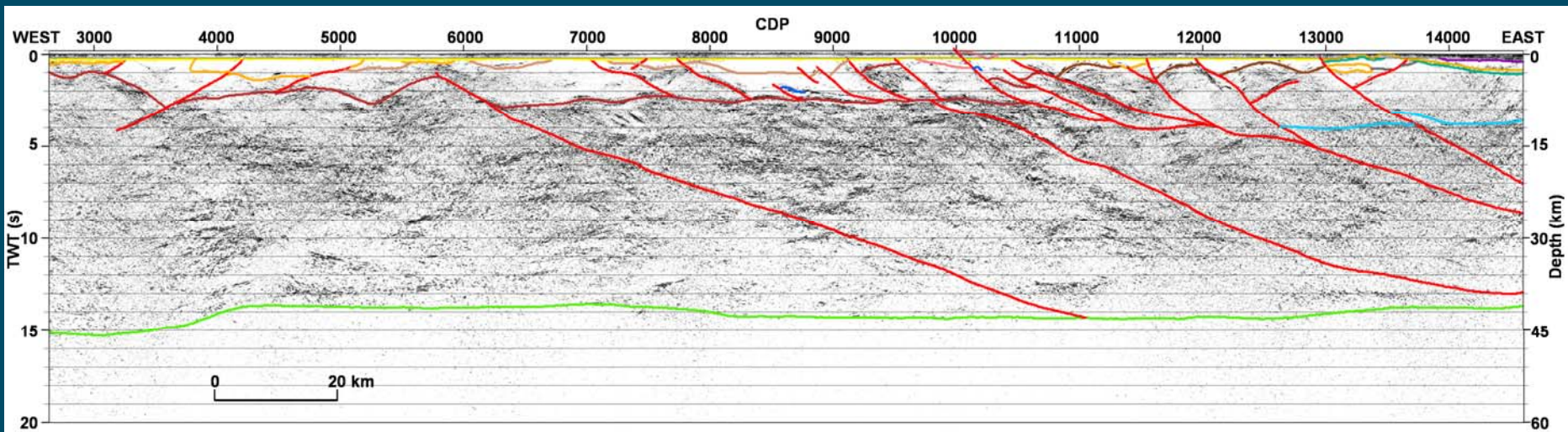
Nuyts

Coulta

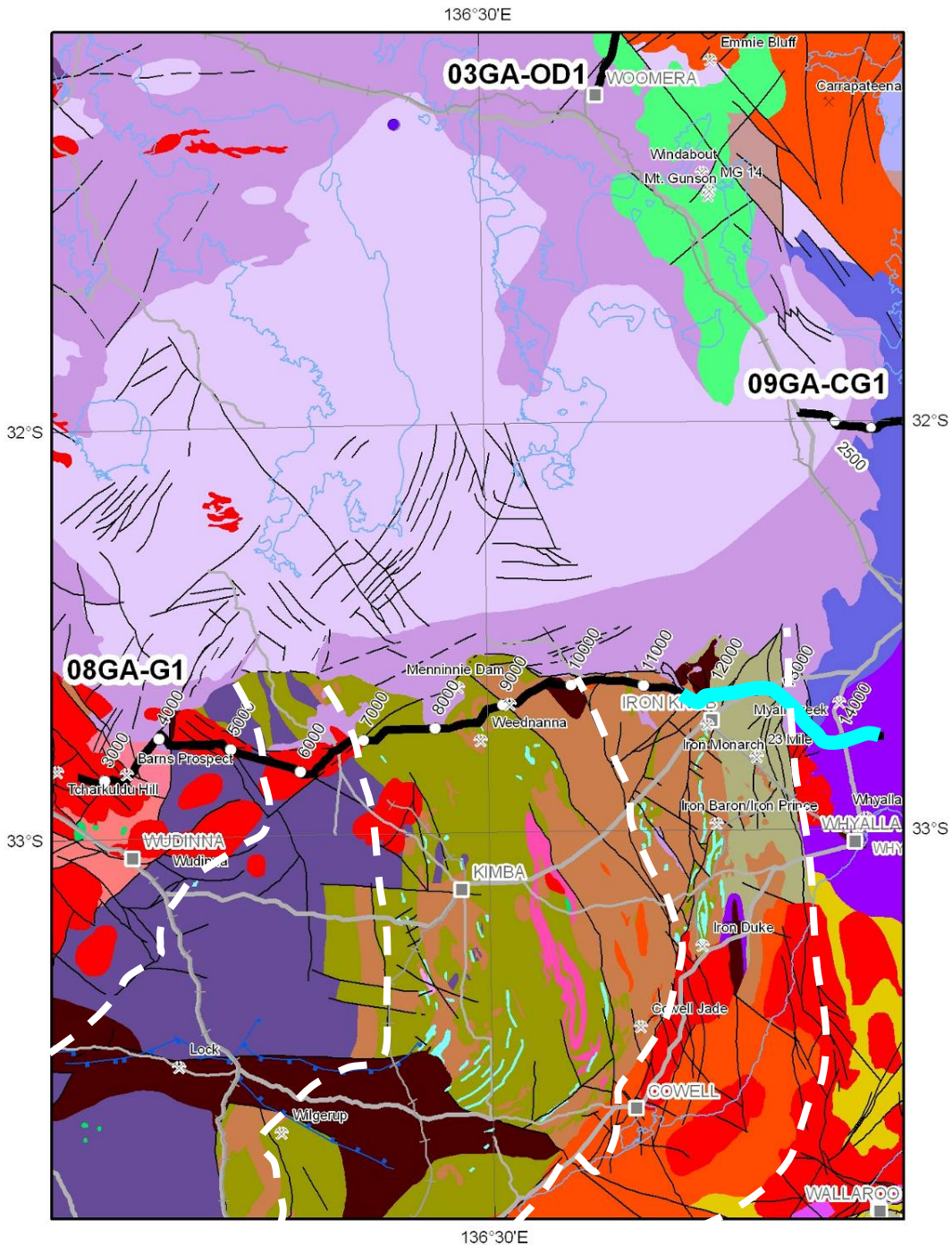
Cleve

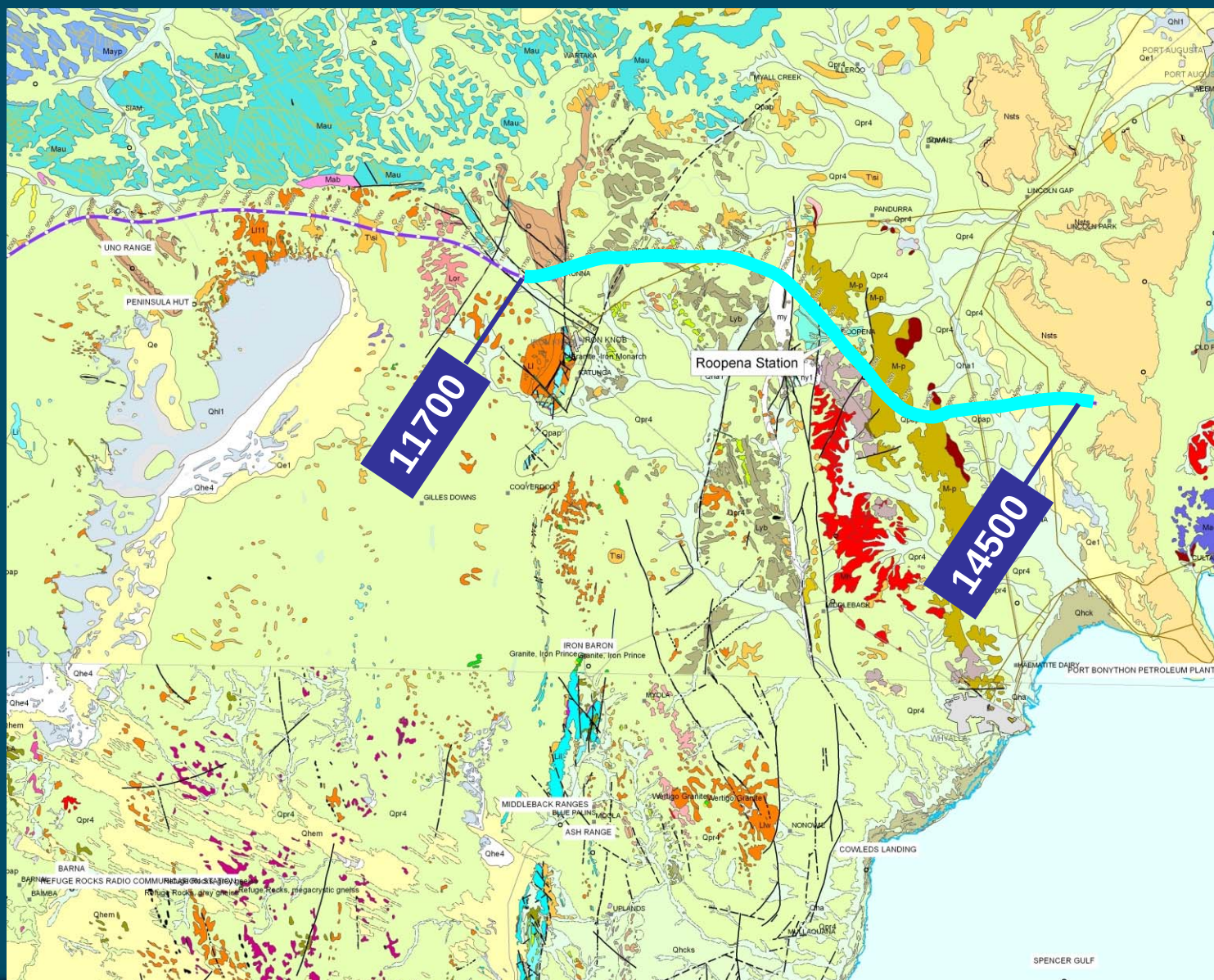
Spencer

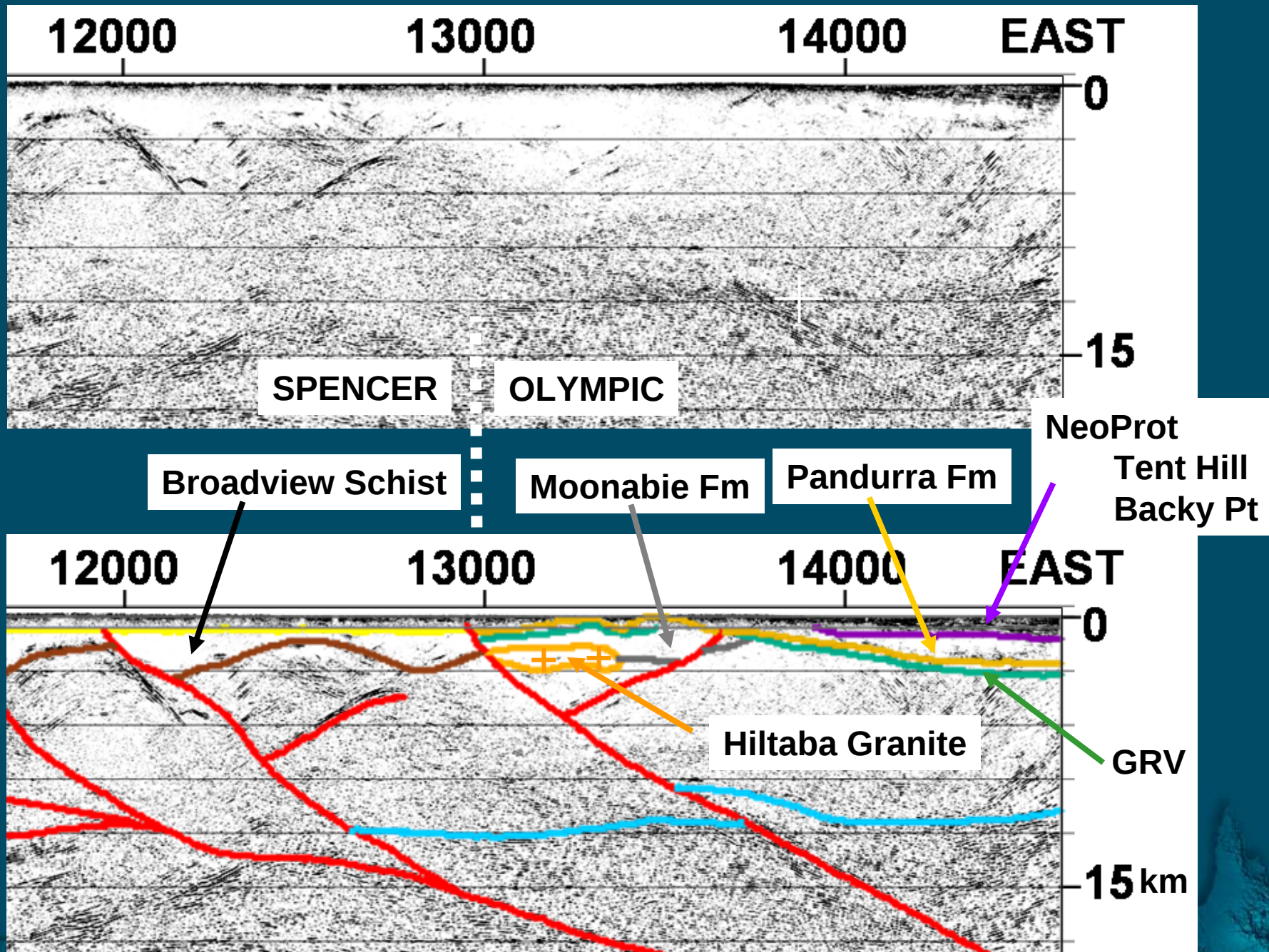
Moonta/Olympic

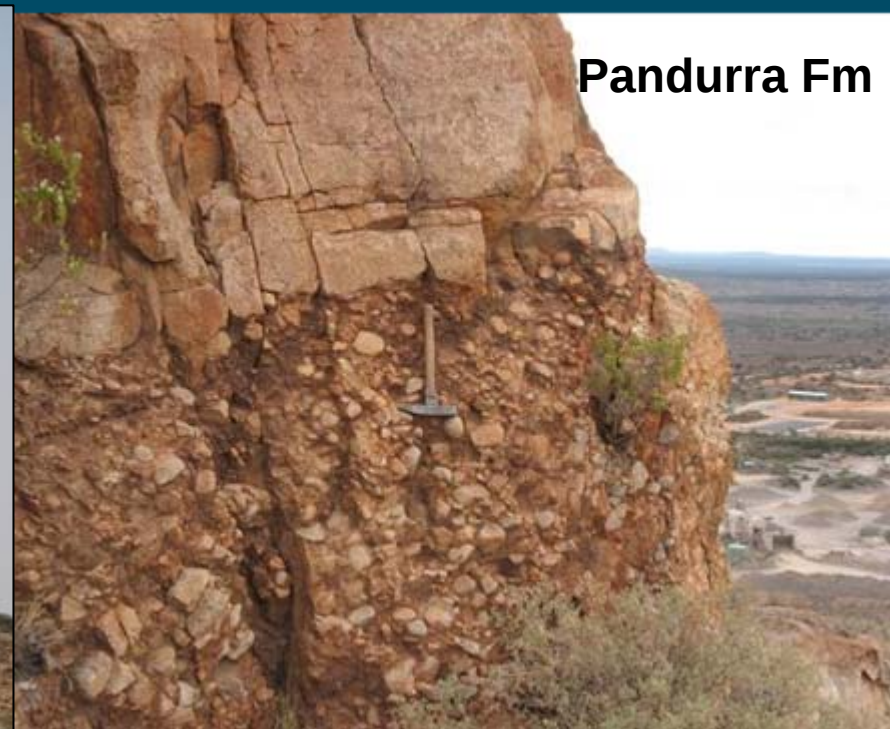


Solid Geology

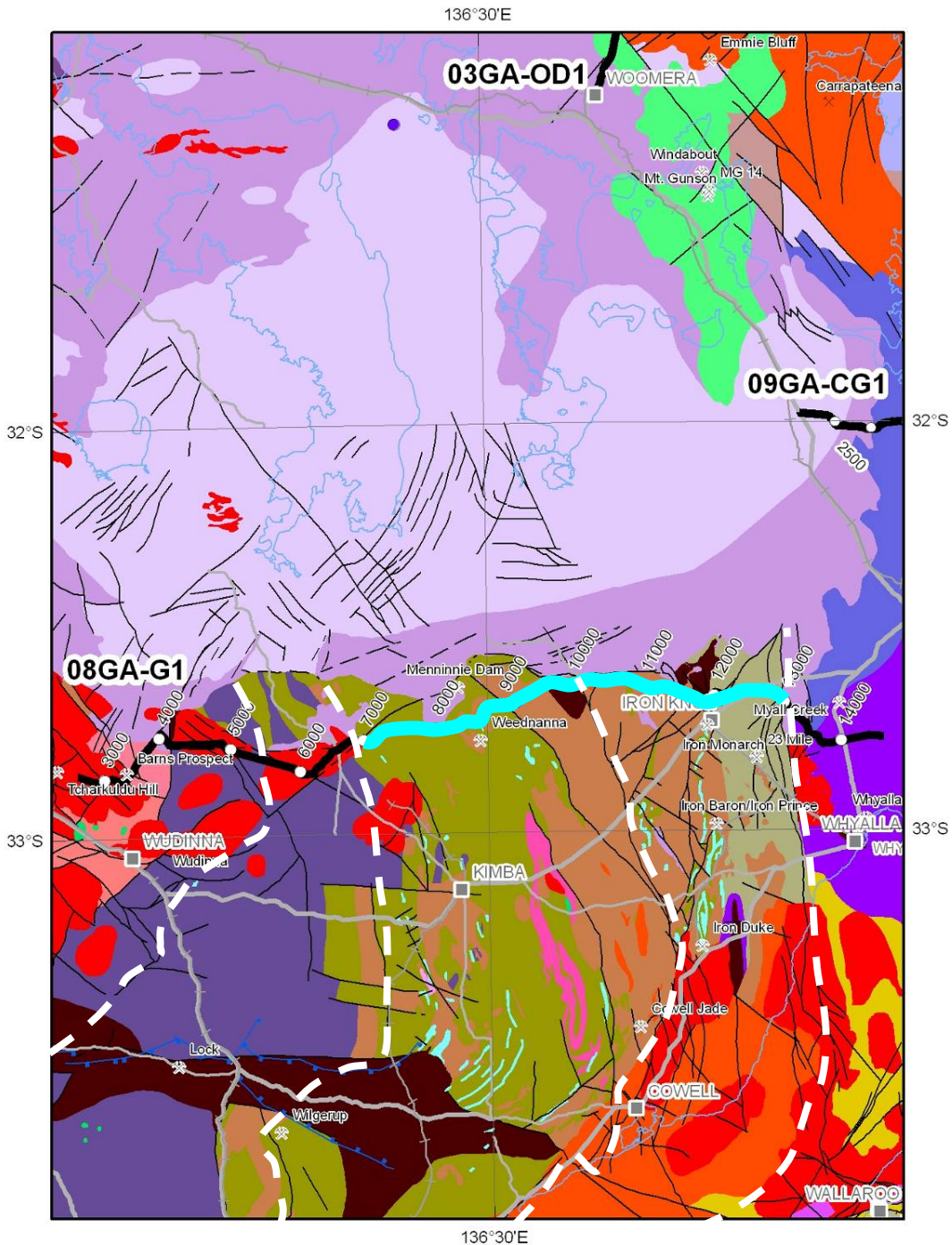


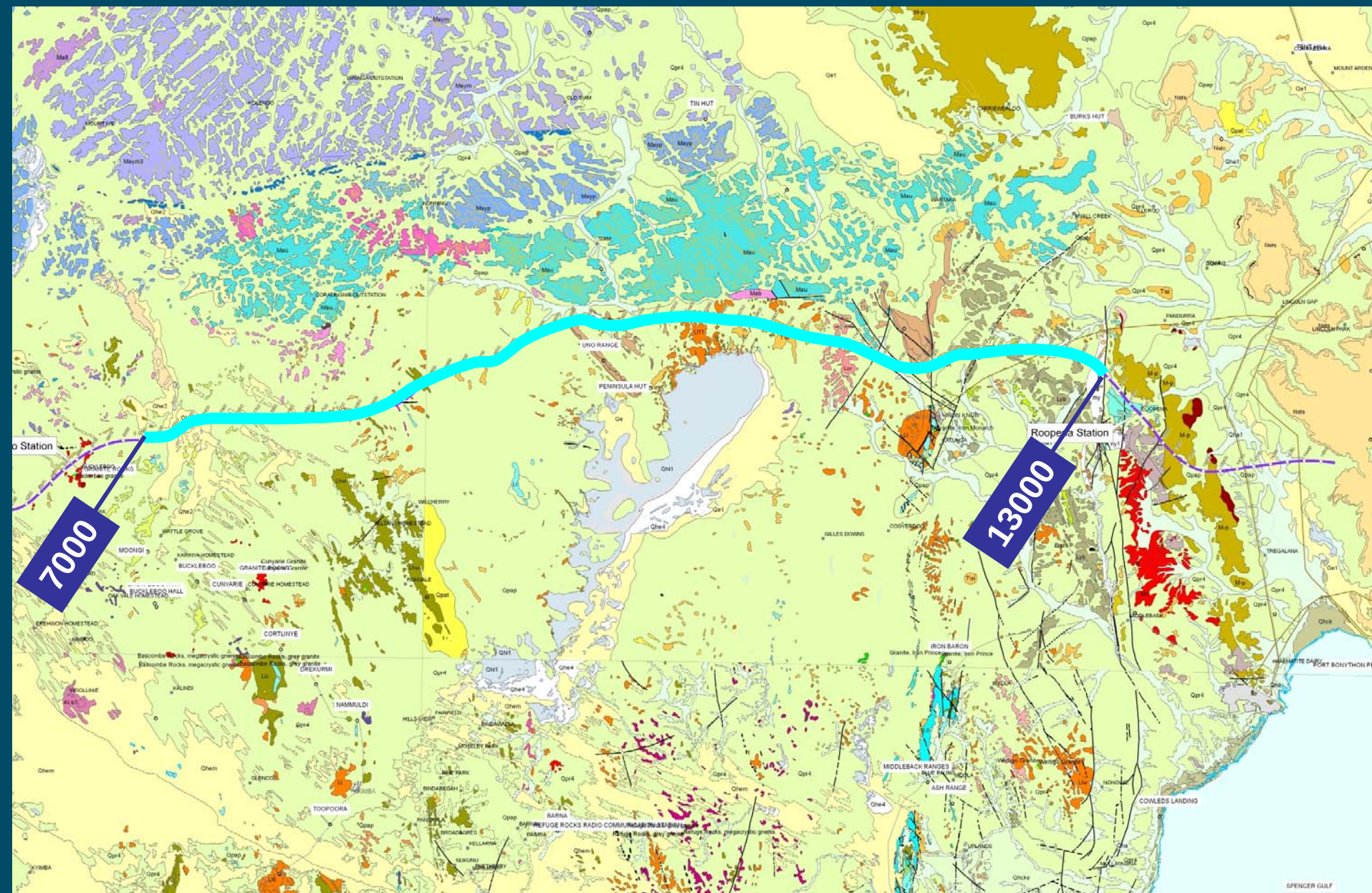


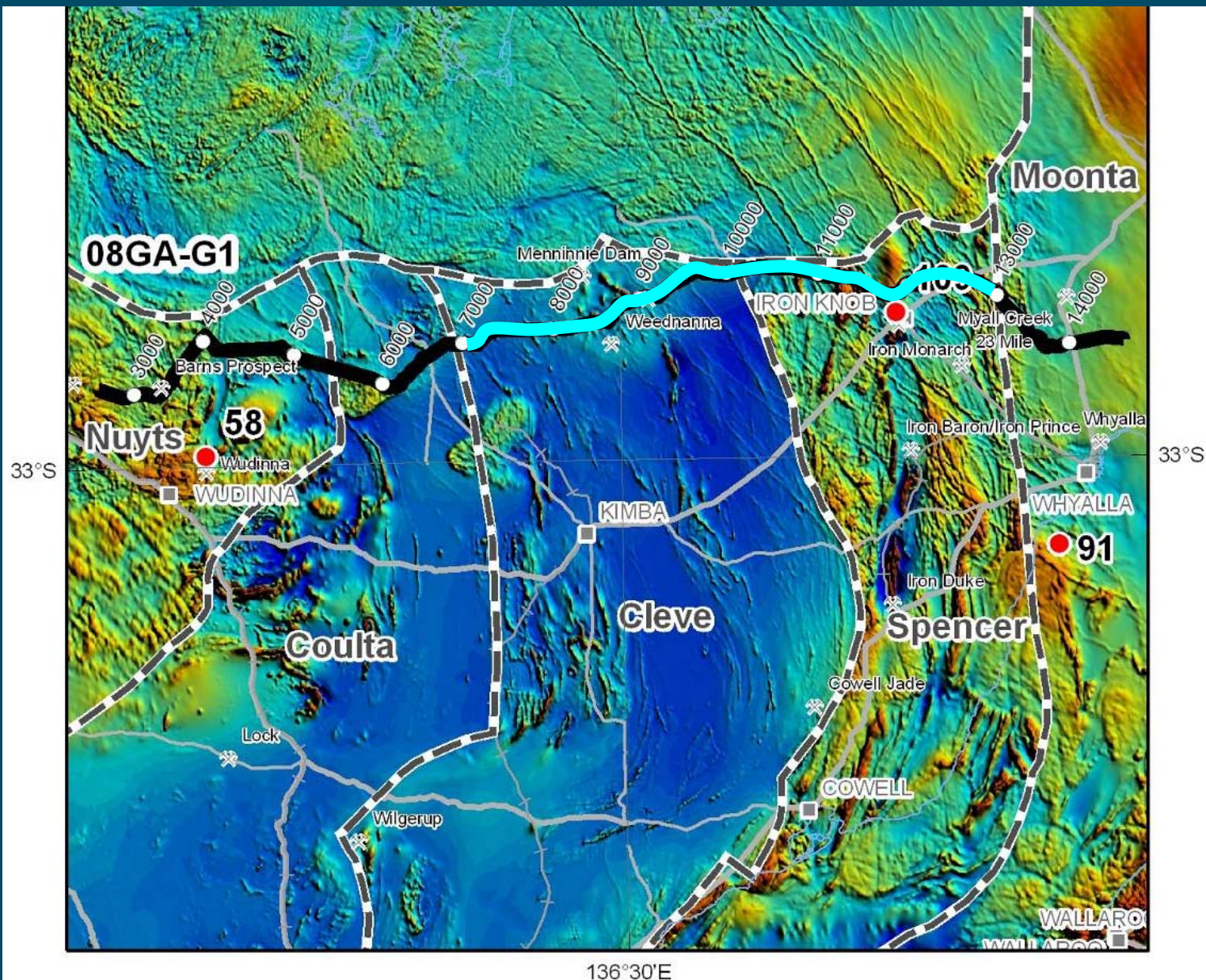


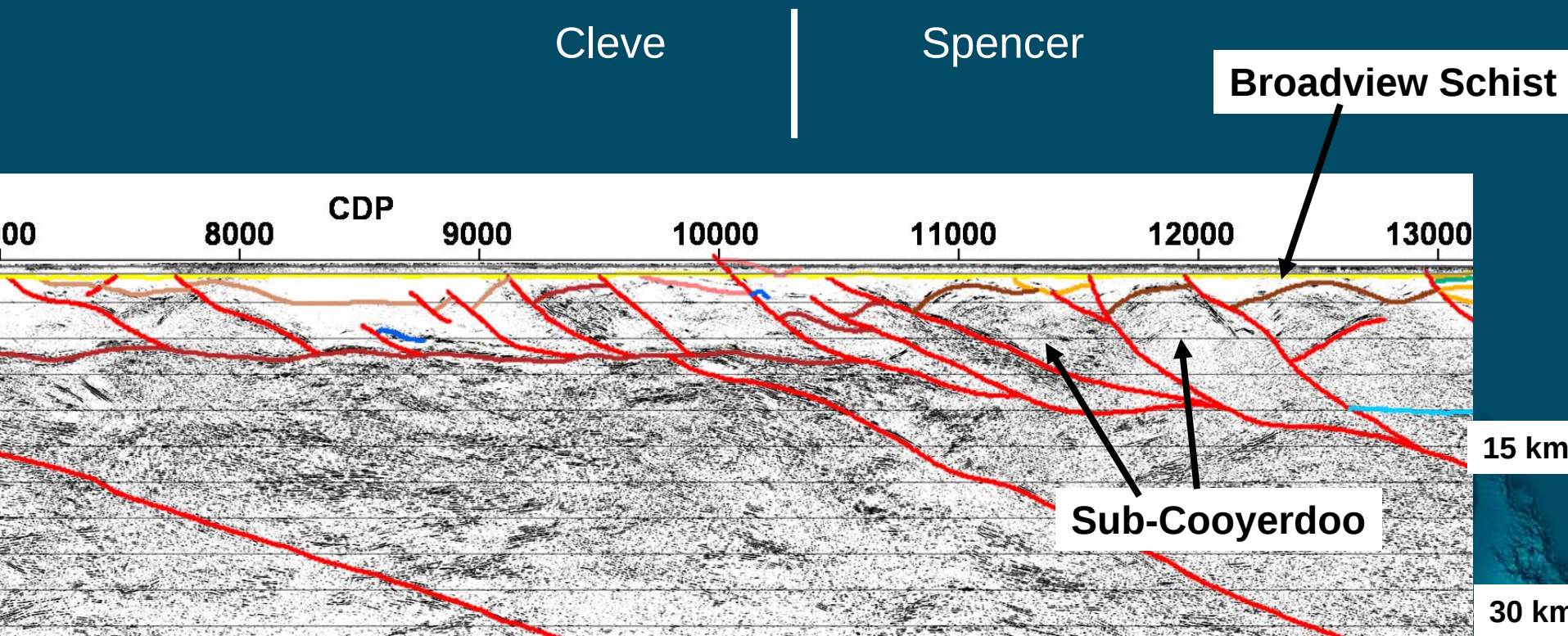
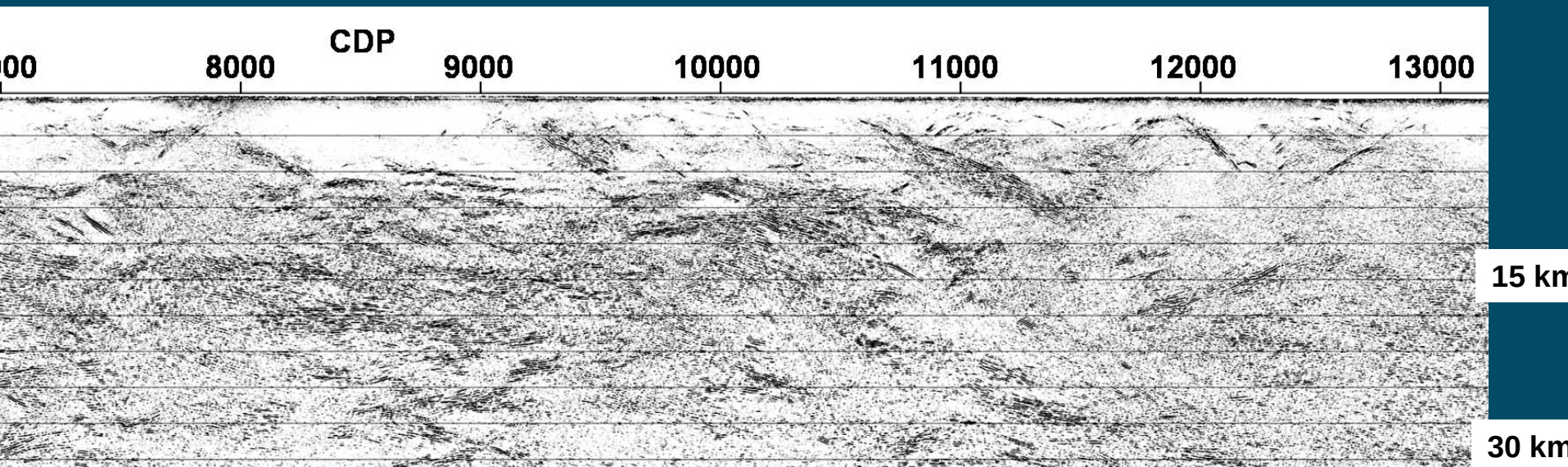


Solid Geology









sub-Cooyerdoo Crust

~3.4 to 3.3 Ga

Tonalitic (TTG) composition

Evidence

Inherited zircons as old as ~3.31 Ga

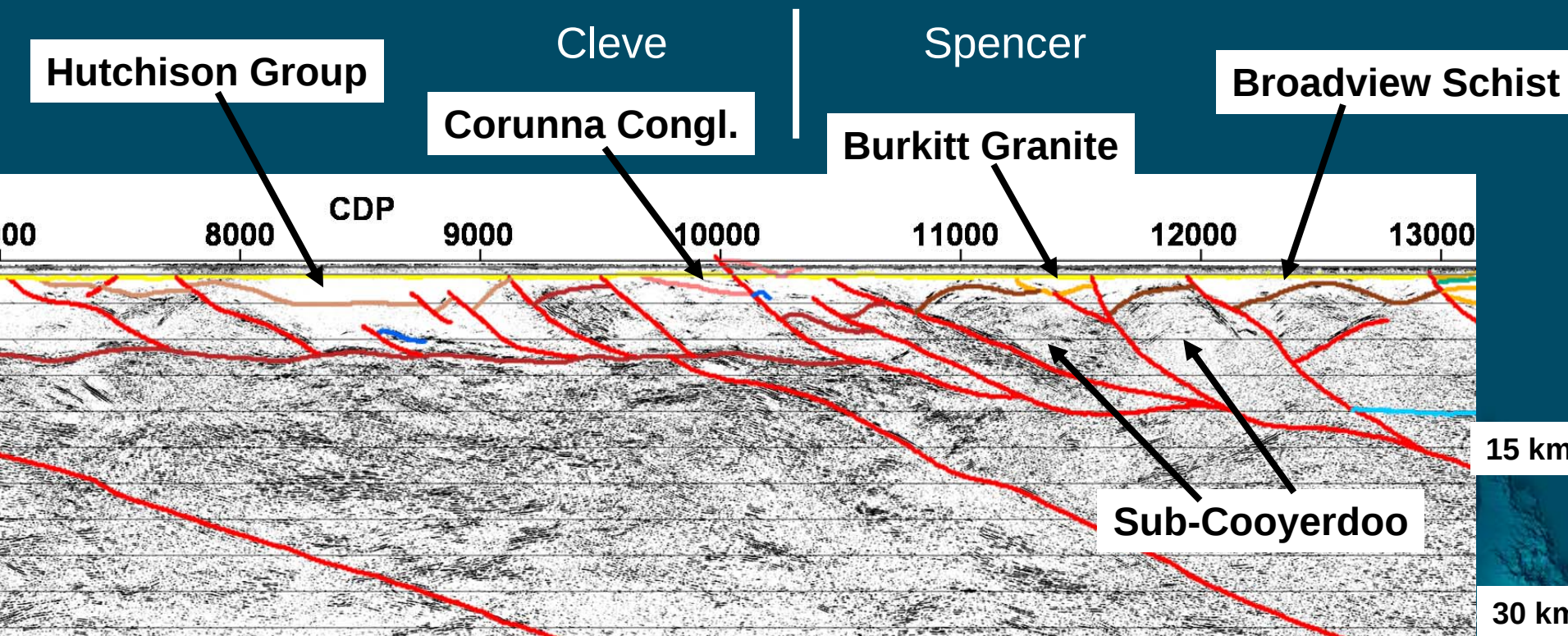
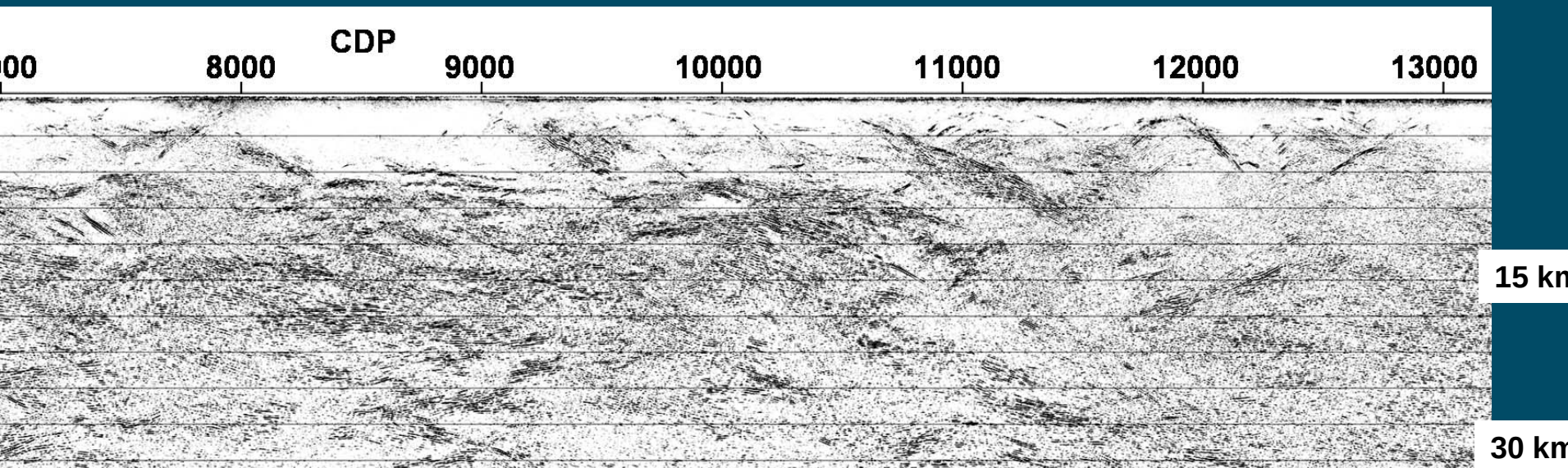
Nd-model ages 3.4 to 3.3 Ga

Cooyerdoo Granite chemistry consistent with melting of TTG composition

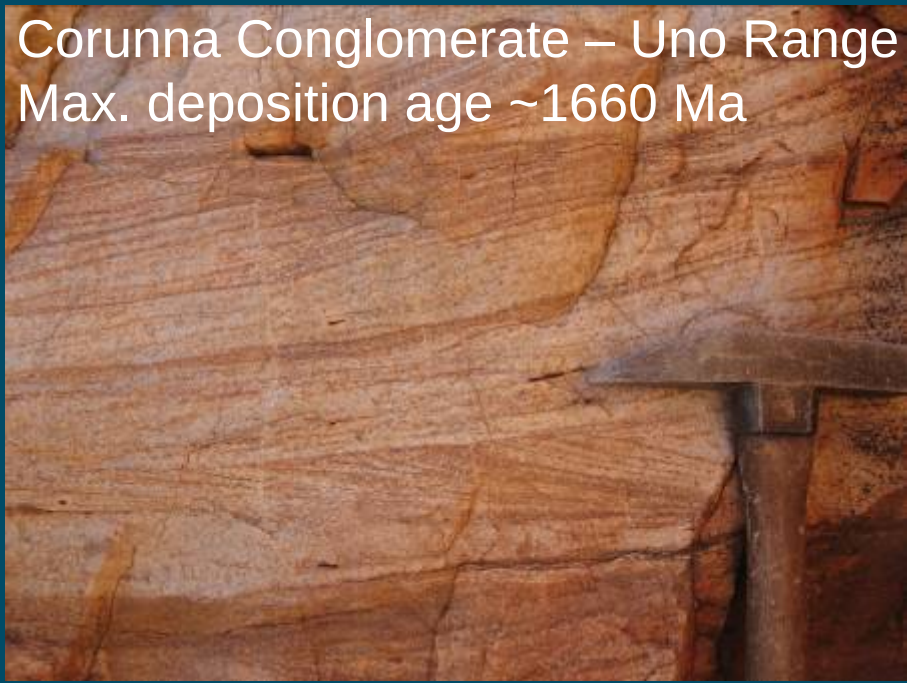
similar to high-K, low-Ca granites of Yilgarn & Pilbara

(Fraser et al., 2010 Precambrian Research)





Corunna Conglomerate – Uno Range
Max. deposition age ~1660 Ma



Warro Quartzite – west L. Gilles
Max. deposition age ~2000 Ma

Corunna Conglomerate – Uno Range

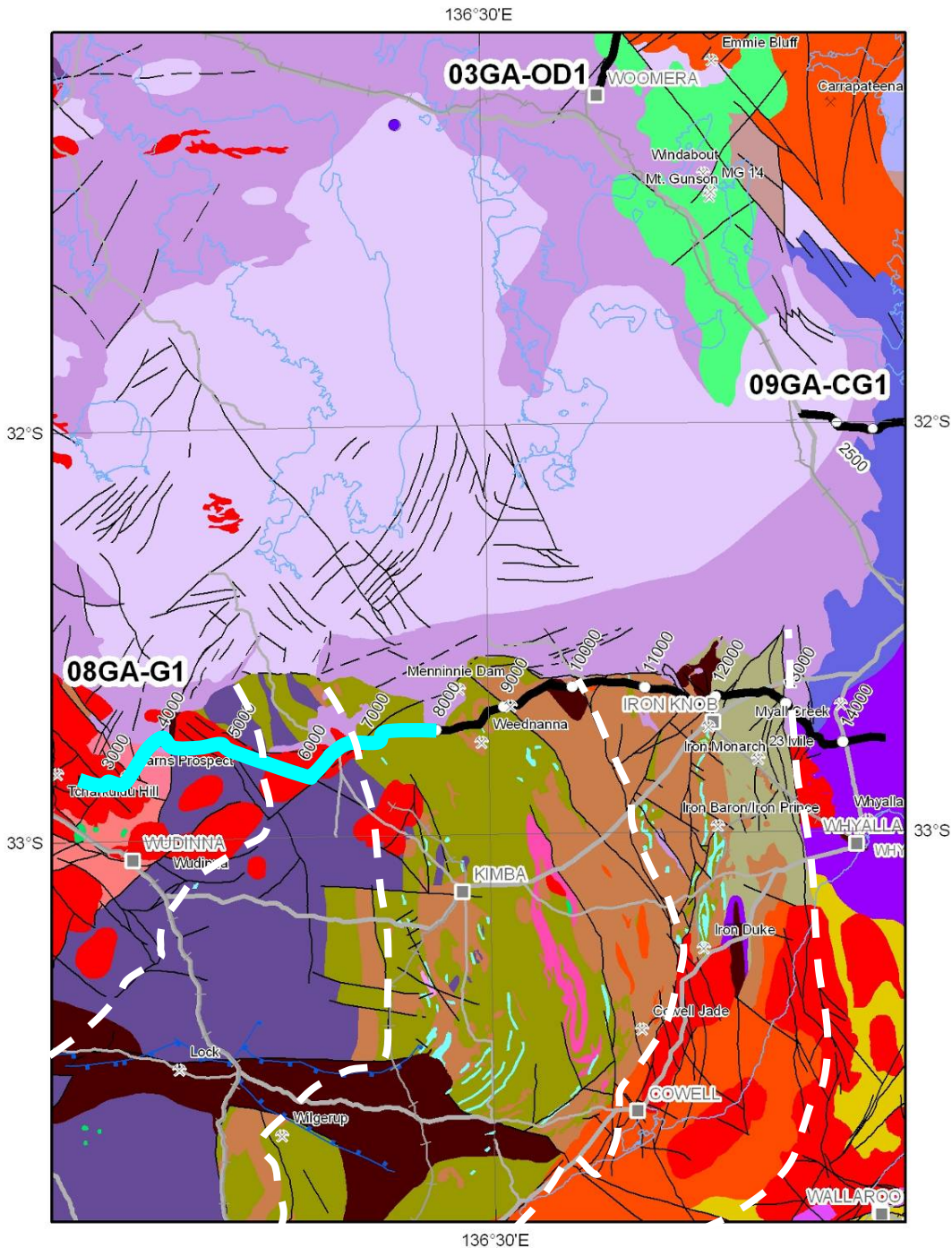


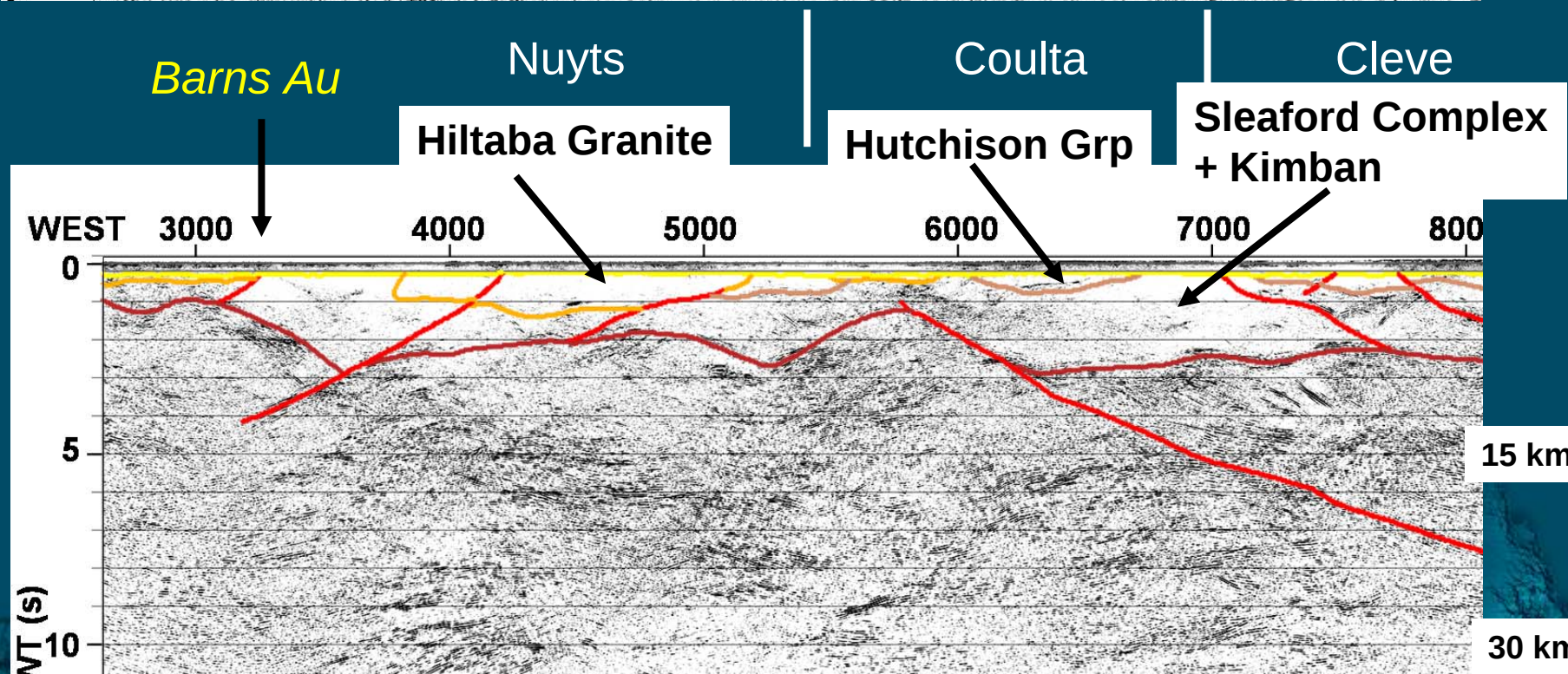
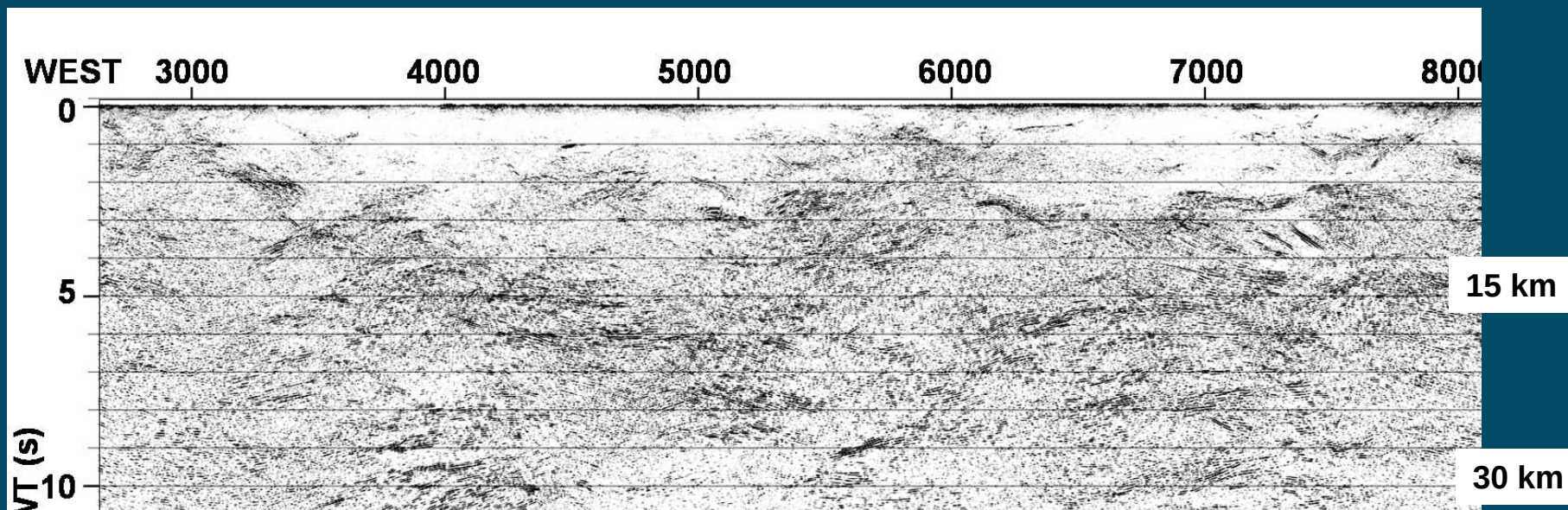
Minbrie Gneiss – Refuge Rocks

~2550 – 2500 Ma protolith zircons
~1725 Ma melting, deformation,
granite intrusion



Solid Geology





Sleaford Complex protoliths with Kimban granites and deformation



Peter Pan platforms granite
~2550 – 2500 Ma inheritance
~1725 Ma granite



Peter Pan platforms gneiss
~2550 – 2500 Ma protolith
~1725 Ma melting

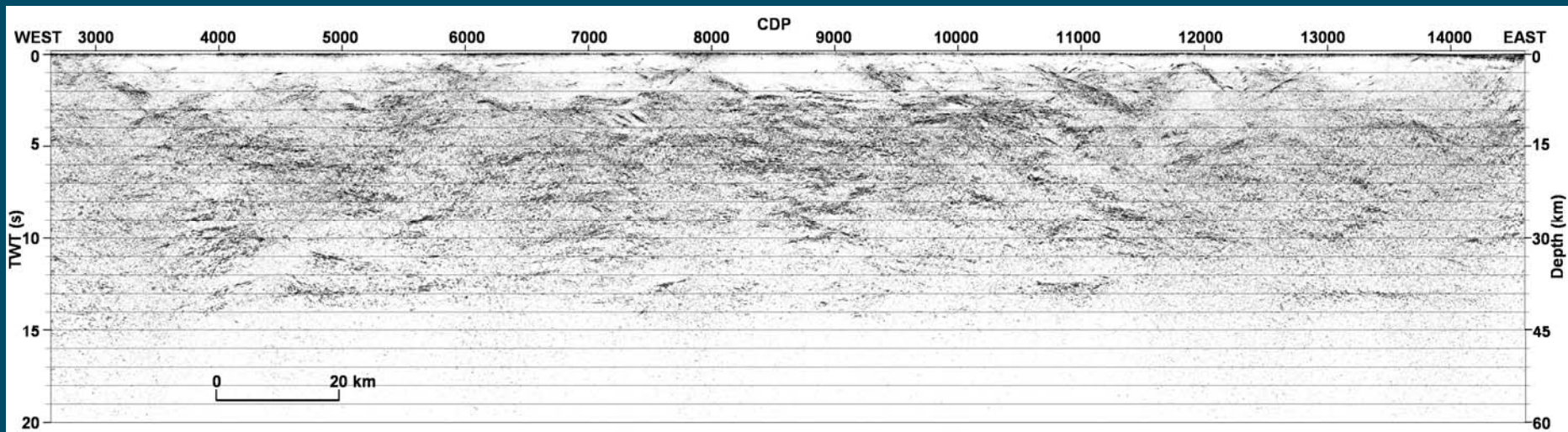


Warrow Quartzite
Max dep age ~2500 Ma



Hiltaba Granites – eg Mt Wudinna





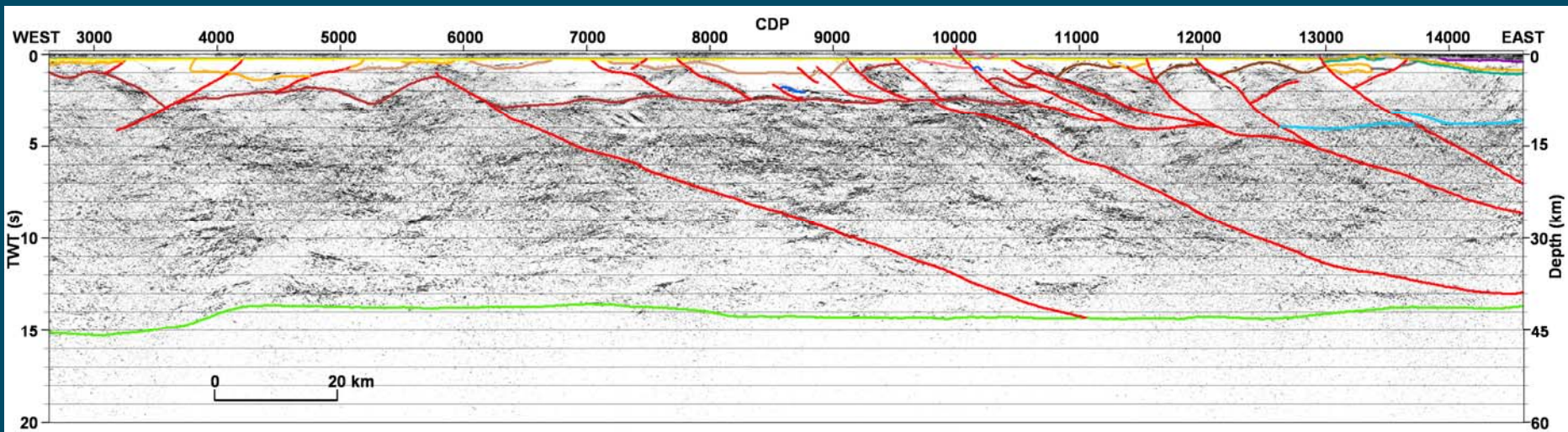
Nuyts

Coultas

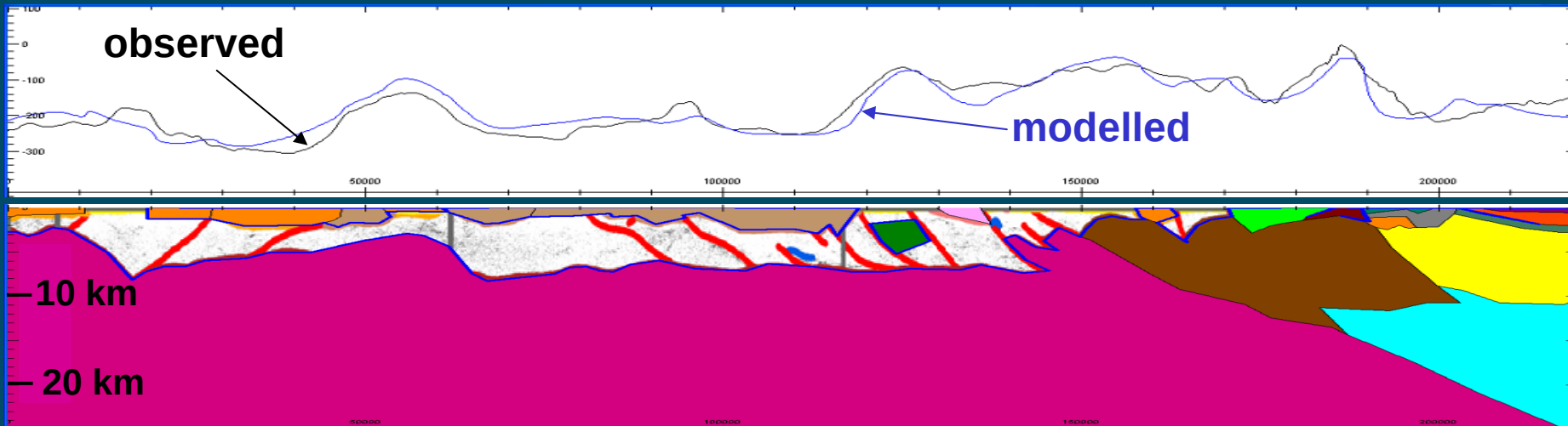
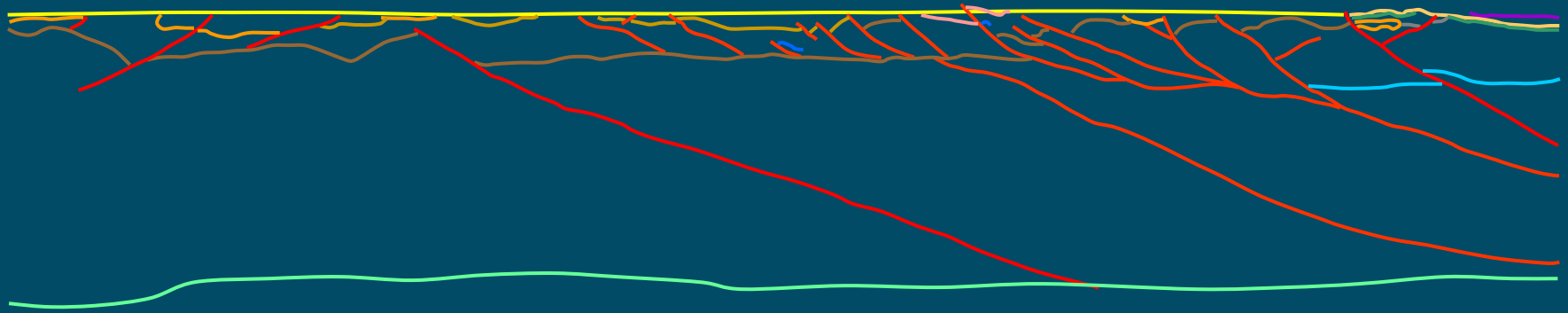
Cleve

Spencer

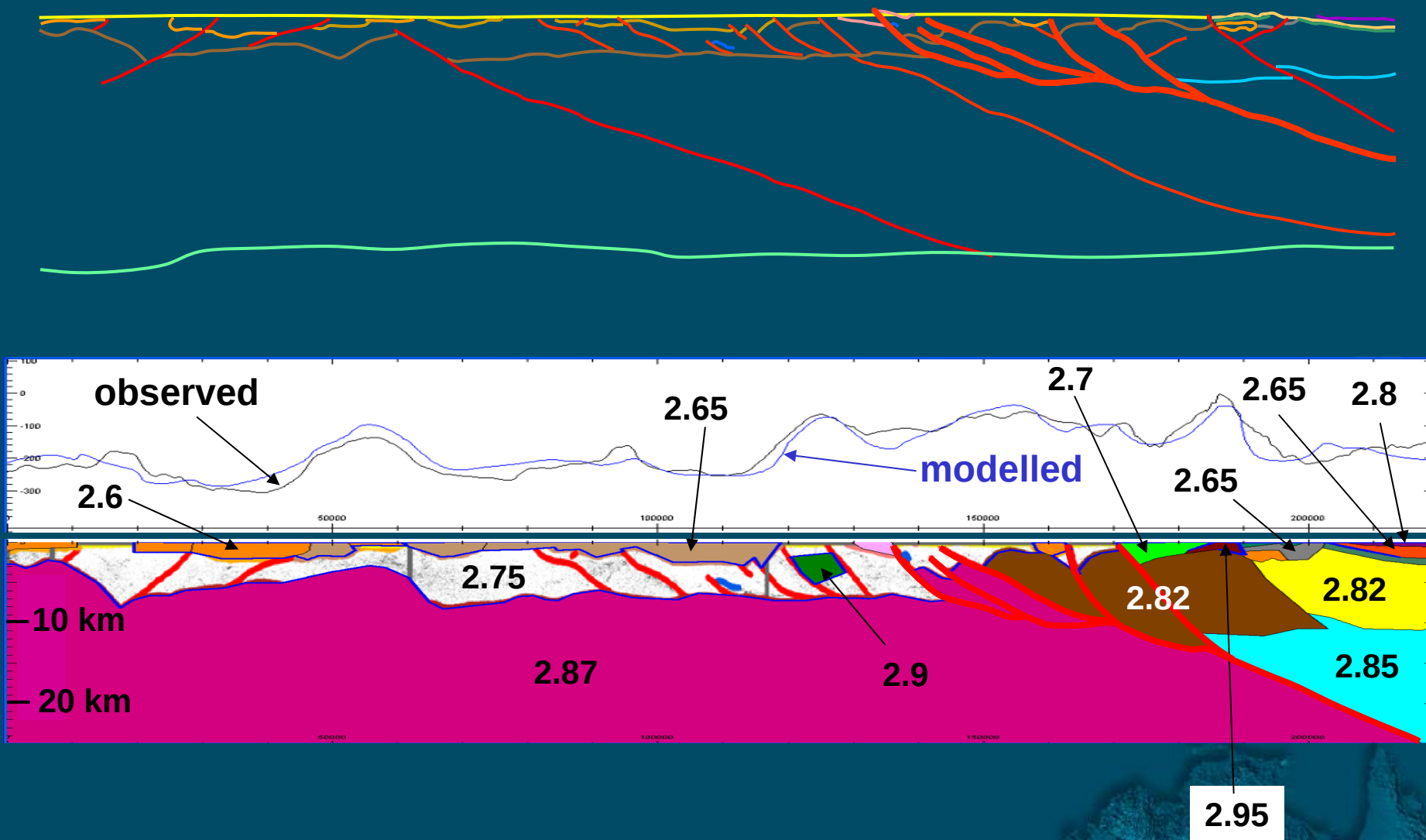
Moonta/Olympic



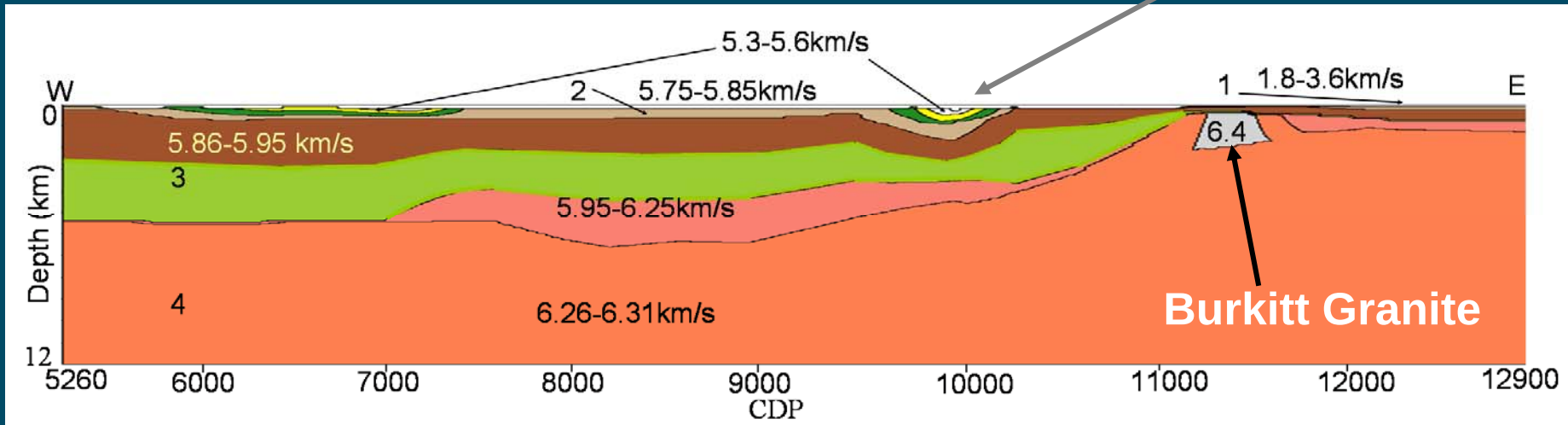
Gravity: Forward Model



Gravity: Forward Model



Velocity model for the upper crust

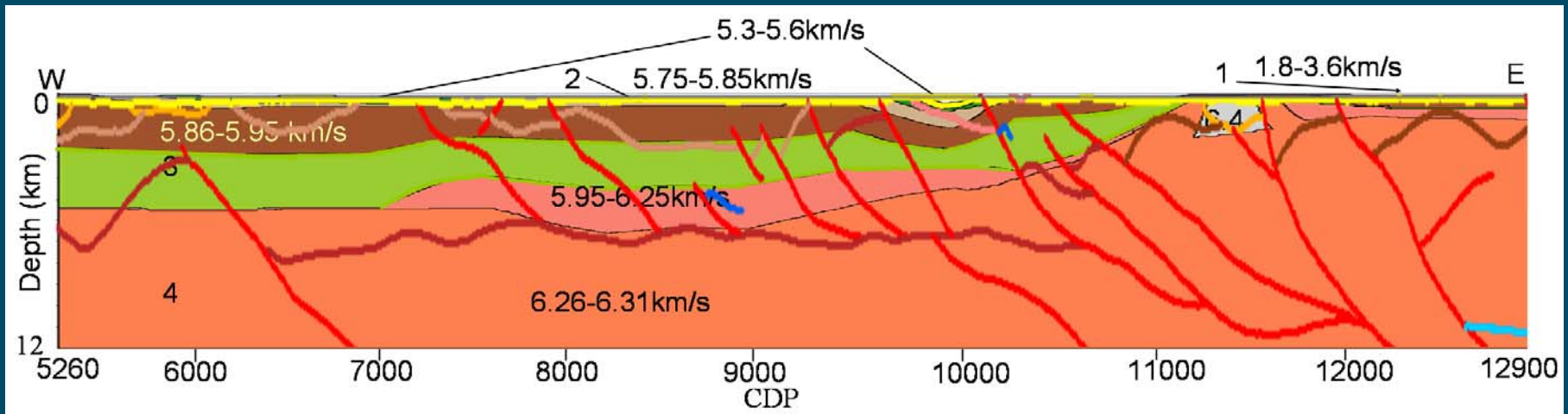


The upper crustal model consists of three layers over basement:

- (1) thin upper layer from 4 to 200 m depth with velocity - 1.8-3.6 km/s
- (2) 200-900 m thin layer in general with velocity 5.75-5.85 km/s; with two local bodies relatively lower velocity 5.3-5.6 km/s
- (3) thick layer with velocity 5.86-6.25 km/s down to 5.5 km depth in the western part and only 1.3 km in the east
- (4) basement 6.26 - 6.31 km/s, 6.4 km/s high velocity body

Velocity model for the upper crust

Interpretation (lines) of reflection seismic data, superimposed on the velocity model

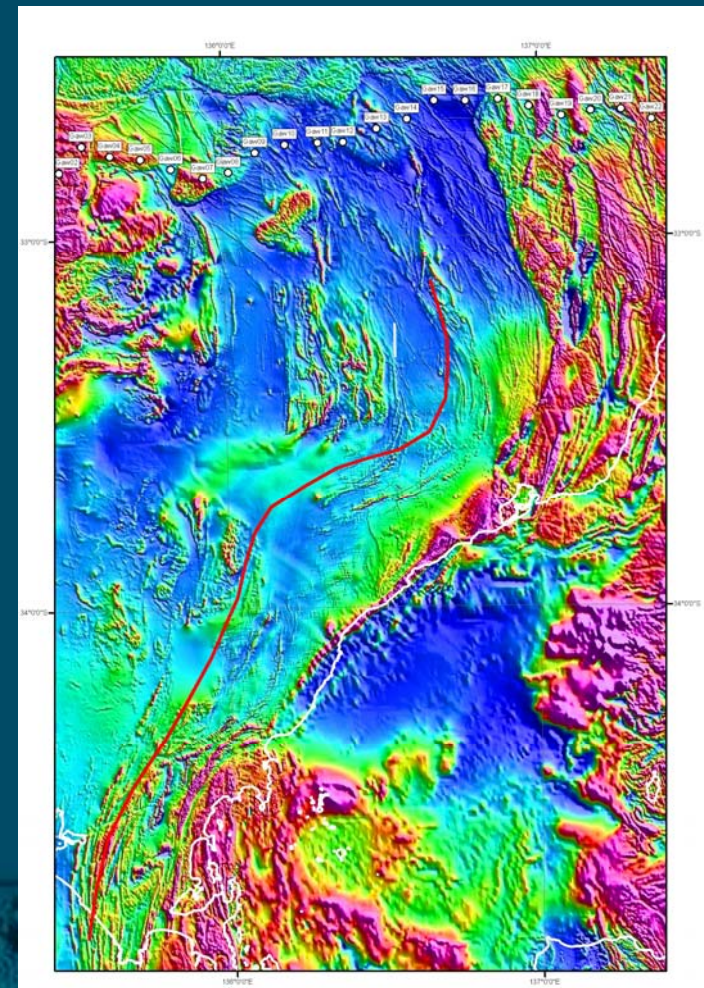
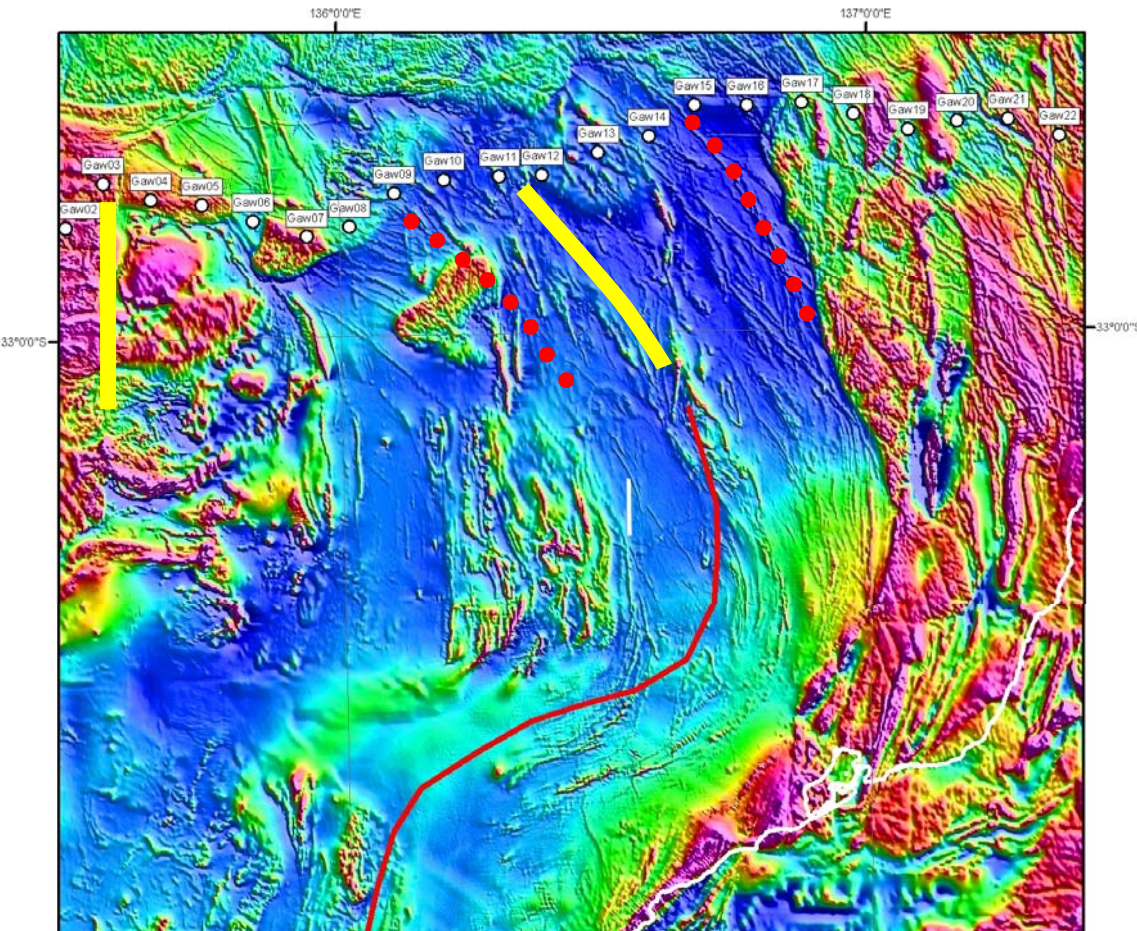
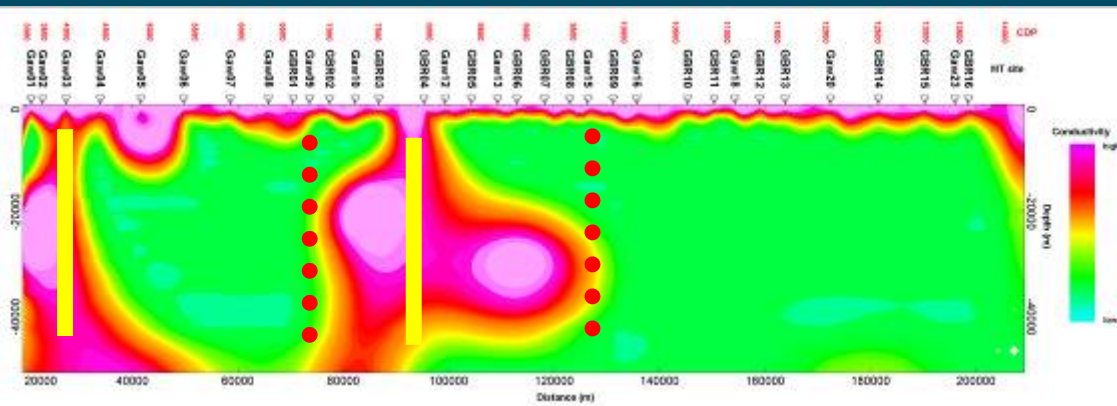


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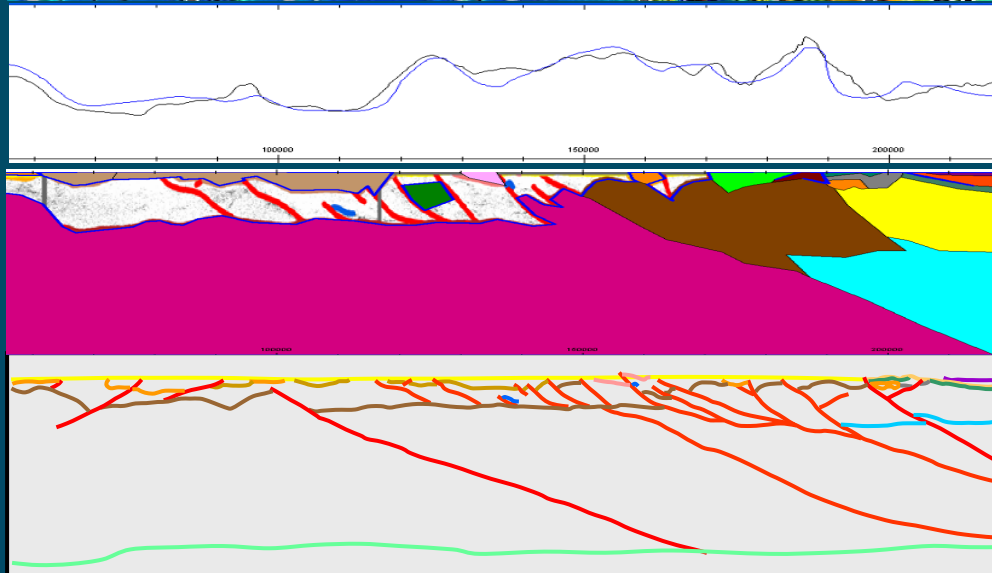
Magnetotellurics

Eyre Peninsula Conductivity Anomaly

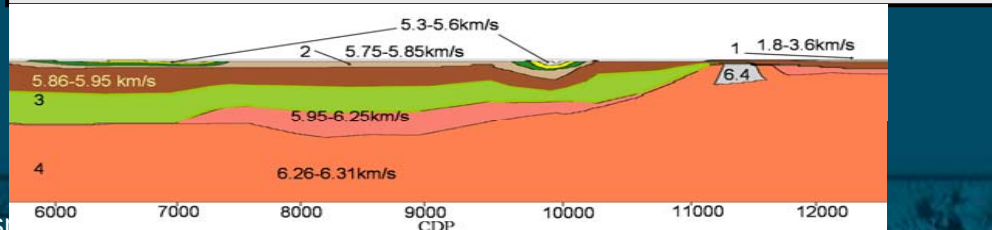




Magnetics



Gravity



Reflection Seismic



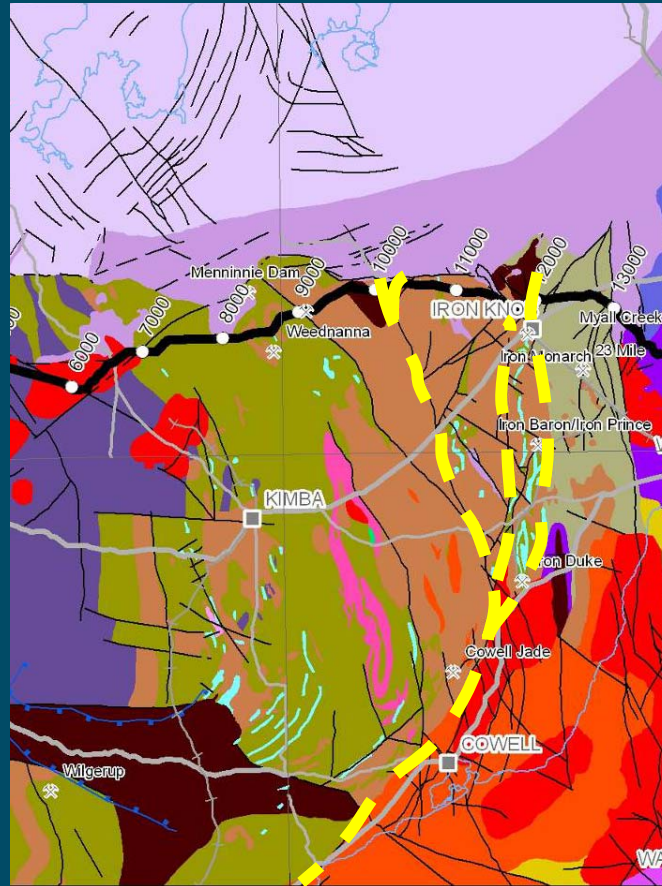
Wide-angle seismic

Geological differences across KMZ

West

Sleaford Complex
No Donington Suite
No Mesoarchean
possibly at depth?

Kimban (~1730 Ma)
gneisses and granites
Refuge Rocks
Minbrie Gneiss
Middlecamp Granite
Bascombe Rocks
Peter Pan Platforms



East

No Sleaford Complex
Mesoarchean
Donington Suite
Cornian Orogeny

No Kimban gneisses
Few Kimban granites
only undeformed
Burkitt Granite
~1750 – 1740 Ma
volcanics and clastics
low metamorphic grade
~1790 & ~1765 Ma
magmatism &
metamorphism

Geological commonalities across KMZ

< ~1790 Ma sedimentary rocks
Hutchison Group

< ~1790 Ma sedimentary rocks
Myola Volcs, Broadview Schist

Evidence for extension across KMZ: Gneisses to the west - footwall



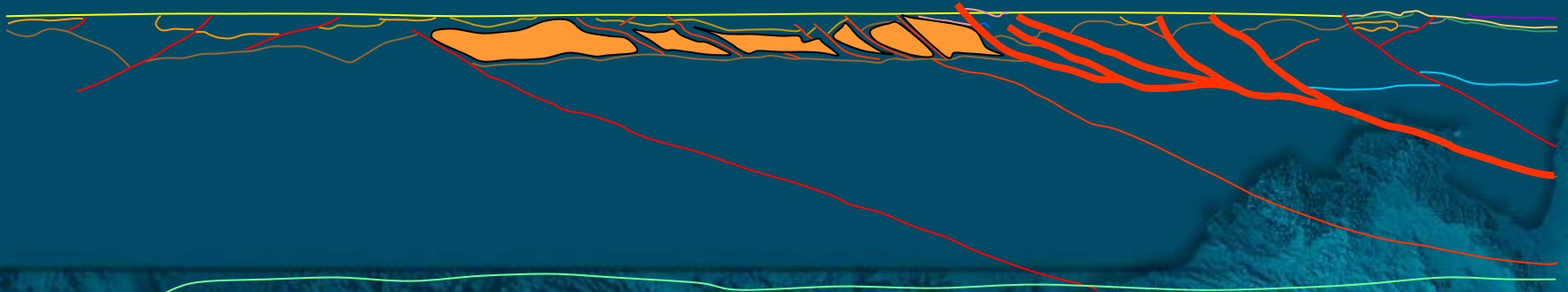
Evidence for extension across KMZ: Gneisses to the west - footwall



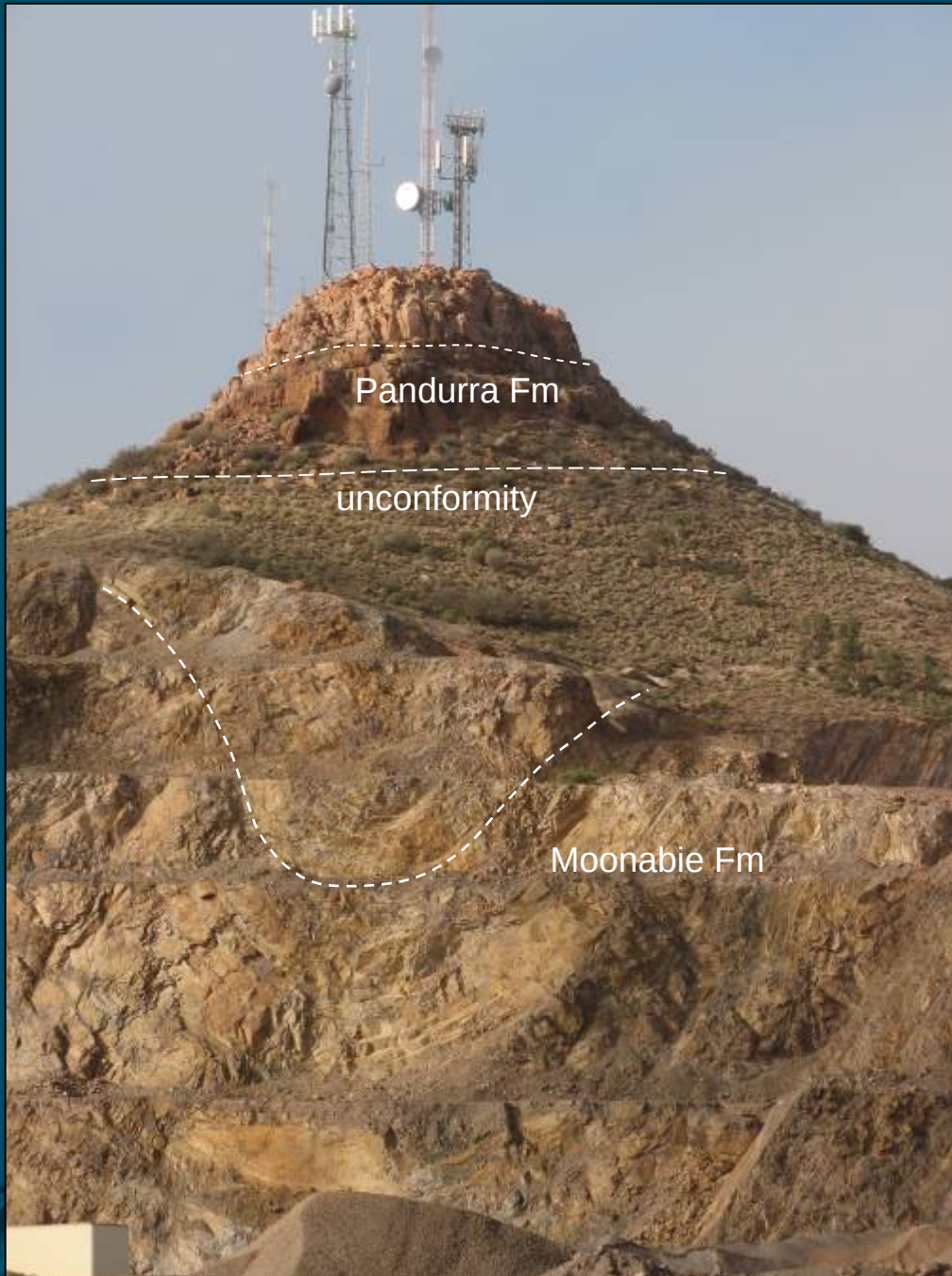
Kimban gneisses

KMZ

Volcanics
& sediments



Extension across KMZ: Volcanics & Sediments to the east – hanging wall



McGregor Volcanics



Moonabie Formation

Nuyts

Coulta

Cleve

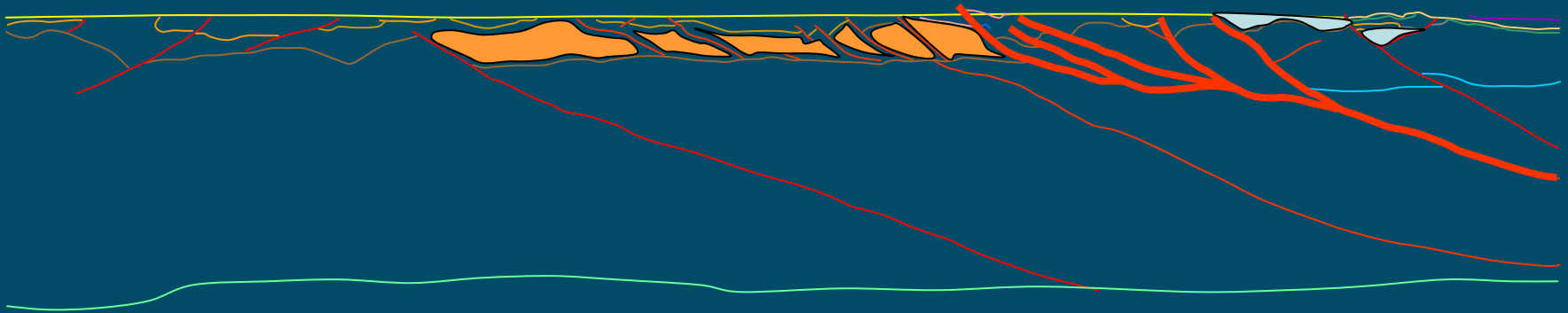
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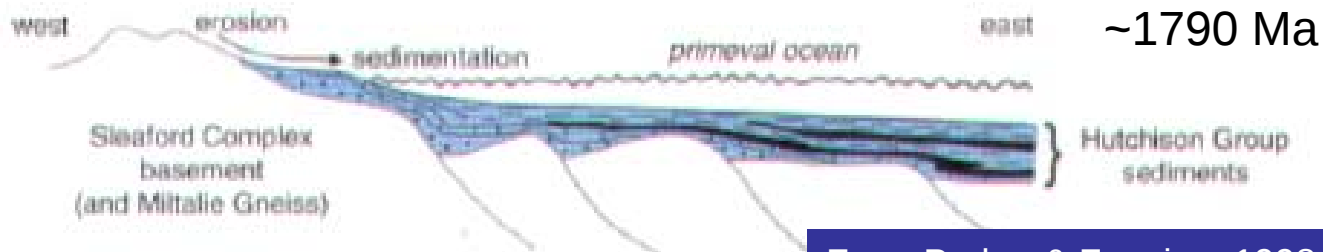
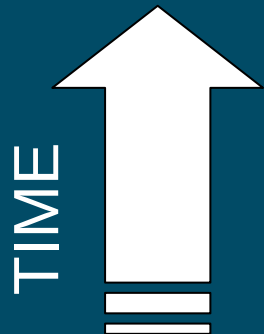
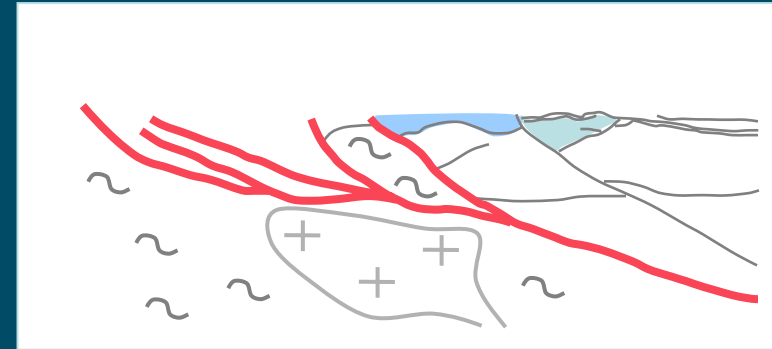
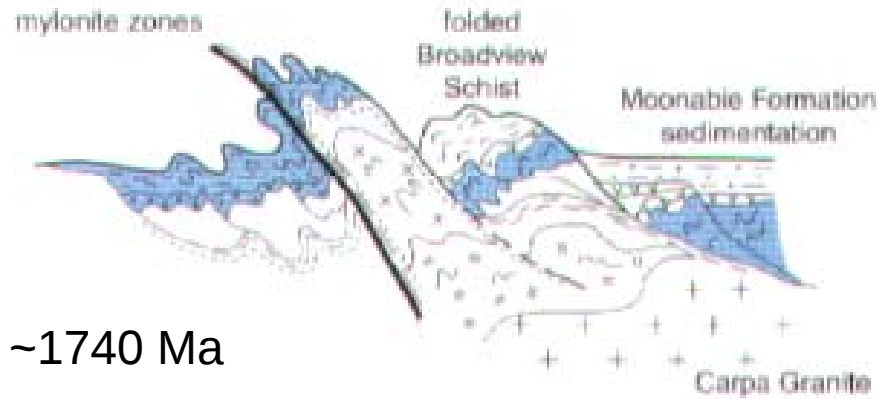
Kimban gneisses

KMZ

Volcanics
& sediments



c.f. seismic geometry



From Parker & Fanning, 1998
WHYALLA notes

Some Big Questions

Is the lower crust different in age and origin across KMZ (Cleve-Spencer)?

If so, when did these crustal blocks amalgamate?

Timing and kinematics of movement on KMZ?

multiple movement episodes:

pre-Kimban

Kimban

Kararan/Hiltaba

Neoproterozoic

Delamarian



Conclusions

- Crustal-Scale Geometric Constraints
- East-dipping structural grain
- Kalinjala Mylonite Zone (KMZ)
 - several fault splays rooted in single crustal-scale structure (east dipping)
- KMZ separates crust of differing seismic character
 - Coultas + Cleve Domains vs Spencer + Olympic Domains

