

# Eildon and Part of Tallangalook—1:50,000 Geological Map

## GeoScience Victoria Minerals and Petroleum Division

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Software  
ArcGIS Desktop 9.1, ArcPad, ArcView 3.3, ER Mapper

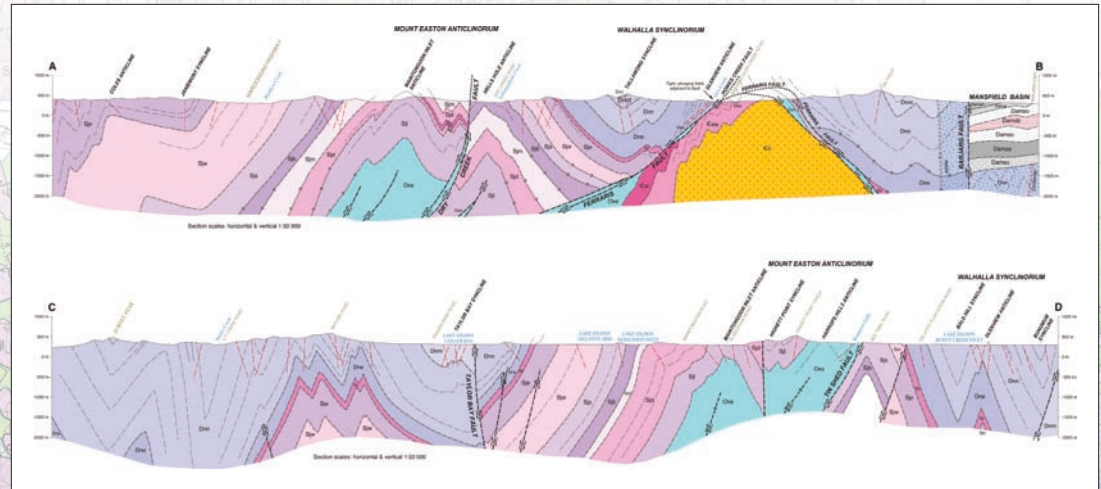
Printer  
HP Designjet 5500

Data Sources  
Department of Primary Industries, Sustainability and  
Environment Victoria corporate databases

The Eildon 1:50,000 scale geological map covers an area of approximately 815 square kilometers that lies 200 kilometers northeast of Melbourne, Victoria. The area is in Victoria's Eastern Highlands and is thickly forested and rugged, reaching elevations of 1,500 meters. This map is one of six geological maps that cover 4,310 square kilometers, mapping mountains surrounding rich historical goldfields

from which more than 120 metric tons of gold were mined. The geological maps, and two geophysical interpretation maps, were published in conjunction with the Walhalla-Woods Point-Tallangalook special map area geological report in 2006.

Courtesy of A.H.M. Vandenberg, R.A. Cayley, and C.R. Osborne.





# Geologic and Mineral Resource Map of Afghanistan

U.S. Geological Survey

Reston, Virginia, USA

By Jeff L. Doebrich and Ronald R. Wahl

Contact

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Software

ArcGIS Desktop 9

Printer

HP Designjet 5500

Data Sources

J.L. Doebrich and R.R. Wahl, 2006,  
U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1038

DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL SYMBOLS Deposit Types	
<b>METALLIC MINERALS</b>	
★ Vein gold, unclassified	★ Skarn gold (± copper)
★ Unclassified gold	★ Sediment-hosted copper
★ Porphyry copper(?)	★ Skarn copper
★ Unclassified copper	★ Volcanogenic massive sulfide (copper-zinc)
★ Vein polymetallic	★ Skarn zinc-lead
★ Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc	★ Unclassified lead-zinc
★ Iron formation	★ Oolitic ironstone
★ Skarn iron	★ Kiruna-type iron oxide (copper-gold?)
★ Vein hematite	★ Unclassified iron
★ Unclassified manganese	★ Podiform chromite
★ Greisen tin	★ Stockwork tin
★ Vein tin	★ Skarn tin
★ Unclassified tin	★ Greisen tungsten
★ Vein tungsten	★ Skarn tungsten
★ Unclassified tungsten	★ Unclassified molybdenum
★ Unclassified mercury	★ Pegmatite beryllium, lithium, tantalum; gem-quality minerals
★ Carbonatite (titanium, rare-earth elements)	
<b>NONMETALLIC MINERALS</b>	
□ Bedded barite	□ Vein barite
□ Unclassified barite	□ Bedded celestine
□ Unclassified fluorite	□ Salt dome
□ Bedded marine halite	□ Lacustrine halite
□ Unclassified halite	□ Bedded marine gypsum
□ Lacustrine gypsum	□ Unclassified gypsum
□ Sulfur	□ Aggregate
□ Aragonite	□ Limestone
□ Marble	□ Calcite (keel-and-spur)
□ Sedimentary kaolin	□ Residual kaolin
□ Sedimentary bentonite	□ Unclassified clay
□ Unclassified phosphate	□ Karst-type bauxite
□ Laterite-type bauxite	□ Metasomatic (stromatolitic replacement) magnesite
□ Ultramafic-hosted talc	□ Serpentine-hosted asbestos
□ Unclassified graphite	□ Quartz pegmatites and veins
□ Silica sandstone	□ Unclassified silica
<b>FLACER MINERALS</b>	
— Placer gold	— Placer tin
<b>ENERGY MINERALS</b>	
■ Coal	■ Peat
● Petroleum, oil	● Petroleum, oil show
● Petroleum, gas	● Petroleum, gas show
● Petroleum, oil and condensate, show	● Petroleum, oil show and gas show
● Oil shale	

The geologic and mineral resource information shown on this map is derived from digitization of the original data from Abdullah and Chmyriov (1977), and Abdullah and others (1977). The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has made no attempt to modify original geologic map-unit boundaries and faults. However, modifications to map-unit symbology and minor modifications to map-unit descriptions have been made to clarify lithostratigraphy and to modernize terminology.

The classification of mineral deposit types is based on interpretation of existing descriptive information and on limited field investigations by the authors. Deposit-type nomenclature used for nonfuel minerals is modified from published USGS deposit-model classifications, as compiled in Stoesser and Heran (2000). New petroleum sites are based on research of archival data by the authors and shaded-relief base is derived from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission digital elevation model data having 85-meter resolution.

Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey.

