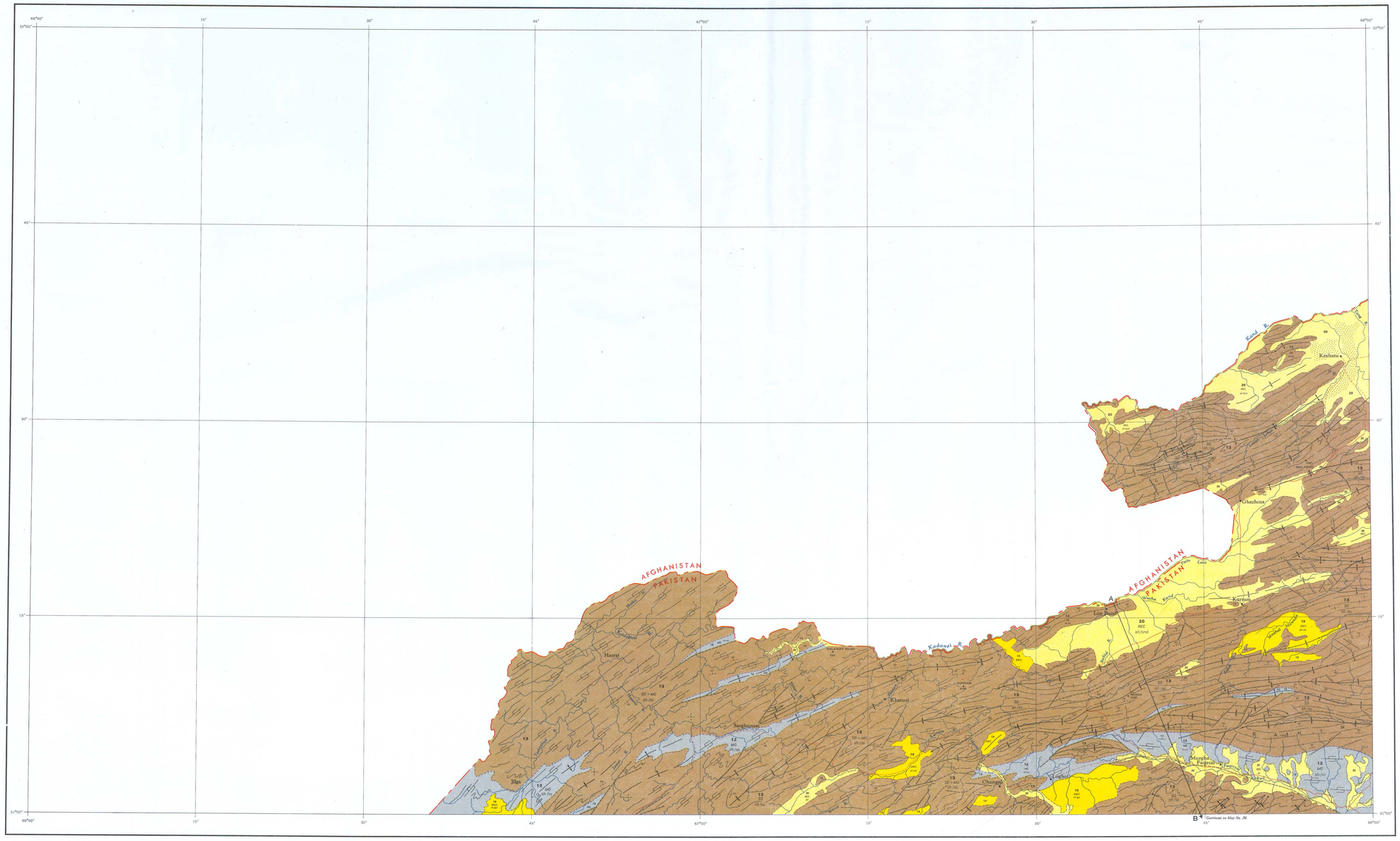
GEOLOGICAL MAP NO. 28

GHAZLUNA

34 I·M



GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

Geological boundaries
- Alluvium boundary
- Conformable or intrusive boundary
- Unconformable or disconformable boundary
- Intraformational boundary
- Formation boundary transgressing bedding (interfacies)
- Formation boundary, location questionable

Attitudes
- Bedding, field observation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding, photo interpretation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Joints, field observation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Joints, photo interpretation (dip direction unknown, inclined, vertical)
- Cleavage or schistosity, field observation (inclined, vertical)
- Stratiform foliation, photo interpretation (vertical, dip unknown)
- Lineation (plunging, horizontal)
- Dip and plunge values (in degrees)
- Bedding traces (eroded edges of bedding with dips)
- Bedding traces (vertical, overturned)
- Fault (existence and position certain)
- Fault (existence or position uncertain, or concealed by alluvium)
- Fault (inclined, vertical)
- Fault (solid circle indicates side relatively downthrown)
- Fault (normal movement)
- Fault (reverse movement)
- Fault (relative direction of strike-slip movement)
- Faulting (close spaced, reverse, unmappably complex, strike and dip directions as indicated)
- Faulting (close spaced, reverse, unmappably complex, sections only)
- Thrust fault (existence and position certain)
- Thrust fault (existence or position uncertain)
- Thrust fault (direction of movement of allochthon)
- Thrust fault (Klippe, Fenster)
- Anticline axis (existence and position certain)
- Anticline axis (existence or position uncertain, or axis concealed by alluvium)
- Syncline axis (existence and position certain)
- Syncline axis (existence or position uncertain, or axis concealed by alluvium)
- Fold axis, plunging (arrow indicates direction of plunge, bar locates culmination or depression)
- Folding (close-spaced, unclassified, unmappably complex, strike of axis as indicated)
- Folding (close-spaced, overturned, unmappably complex, dip of axial plane as indicated)
- Structural "high" (concealed basement)
- Structural "low" (concealed basement)
- Igneous plug or small stock (alluvium boundary, intrusive boundary)
- Volcanic crater
- Fossil locality (previous survey, present survey)
- Dykes and sills (single, multiple)
- Coal seams
- Formation symbols (SEE Stratigraphic Legend) examples
- Formation symbol (outside area of application)
- Formation symbols (combined formations)
- Volcanic rocks (area pattern showing occurrence)

Lithology symbols:

dolomite	dm	tuff	tf	dolerite	dr
shelly limestone	sl	volcanic material (undefined)	vc	pegmatite	pg
limestone	ls	basalt	ba	porphyry	po
marl	mr	andesite	an	alluvium (undefined)	all
shale	sh	granite	gr	clay	cly
mudstone	ms	syenite	sy	silt	slt
sandstone	ss	diorite	di	sand	snd
conglomerate	cg	gabbro	gb	gravel	grvl
agglomerate	ag	ultrabasic rocks	ub	boulders	bld

- Lithology symbols (combined in order of importance)
- Mineral prospect or occurrence (visited during present survey)
- Mineral occurrence (reported by previous survey, location uncertain)
- Quarry or mine (in operation)
- Quarry or mine (abandoned)
- Seepage of oil
- Seepage of gas
- Seepage of oil and gas
- Seepage of sulphurous waters
- Mud volcano
- Abandoned oil well
- Abandoned well with show of oil
- Abandoned well with show of gas
- Abandoned well
- Well (drilling)

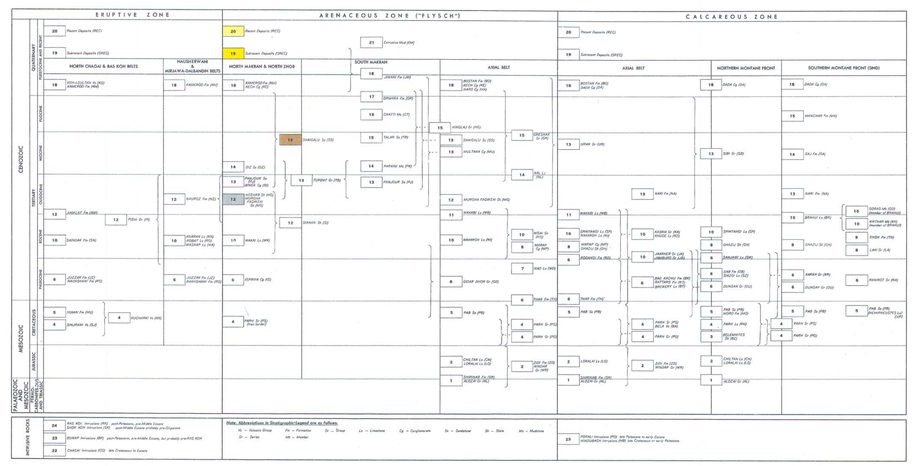
Minerals:

alum	al	clay	cl	iron ore	fe
antimony	sb	coal	c	laterite	la
arsenic	ar	copper	cu	lead	pb
asbestos	ab	feldspar	fp	limestone	li
barium	ba	fluorite	fl	manganese	mg
building stone	bs	fullers earth	fu	manganese	mn
calcite	ca	glass sand	gl	mica	mi
chromite	cr	gypsum	gy	natural gas	g
				ochre	oc
				petroleum	p
				salt	s
				serpentine	sp
				strontium	st
				sulphur	sf
				talc	tc
				vermiculite	vr

GEOGRAPHICAL SYMBOLS

- Road unclassified
- Motorable trail
- Railway
- Political boundaries
  - International
  - Divisional
- River, stream, or nala (dry, perennial, or seasonal flow)
- Canal
- Lake
- Hamun (playa)
- Sandy tracts
- Sand dunes (showing direction of prevailing wind)
- Strand lines or elevated beaches
- City or town, village
- Peak, high point, or spot elevation (with elevation in feet)
- Homes
- City: QUETTA
- Main town or district headquarters: PANJGUR
- Village or place: Nag
- Peaks, passes, plains: TARATU, KINJHAR PASS, KARAMI PLAIN
- River, stream, nala, hamun, lake, or canal: Londa N, Hamu Lake
- Peninsula or cape: Ras Malan
- Bay or inlet: MIANI HOR
- Ranges (spaced) MAKRAN, SIAHAN RANGE
- Divisions: KALAT
- Countries: IRAN

STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND



Note. Abbreviations in Stratigraphic Legend are as follows: Fm = Formation; Gr = Group; Ls = Limestone; Cg = Conglomerate; Sr = Sandstone; Sh = Shale; Mb = Member; Sh = Series

Lithographed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Canada, 1958.

Surveyed and compiled in 1953–56, by THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY CORPORATION LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA in co-operation with THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, using aerial photographs taken in 1952–54.

34 I-M
INTERNAL REFERENCE

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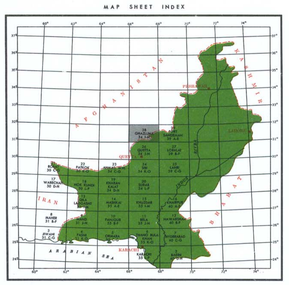
MAP SHEET INDEX



RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY

OF PART OF

WEST PAKISTAN

PUBLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SCALE 1:253,440

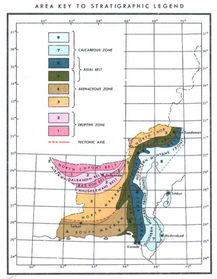
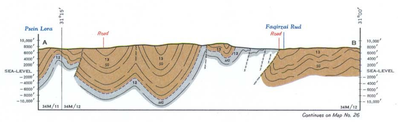
Four Miles to One Inch

Miles 4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12 16 20

Base map compiled from aerial photographs and Survey of Pakistan topographic maps

A COLOMBO PLAN CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT

AREA KEY TO STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND



STRUCTURE-SECTION ALONG LINE A-B.