The GEOLOGY of AUSTRALIA

The Geology of Australia provides a vivid and informative account of the evolution of the Australian continent over the past 4400 million years. Starting with the Precambrian rocks which hold clues to the origins of life and the development of an oxygenated atmosphere, it then covers the warm seas, volcanism and multiple orogenies of the Palaeozoic which built the eastern third of the Australian continent. This illuminating history then details the breakup of Gondwana and development of climates and landscapes in modern Australia, and finally the development of the continental shelves and coastlines. Separate chapters cover the origin of the Great Barrier Reef, the basalts in Eastern Australia and the geology of the Solar System.

From Uluru to the Great Dividing Range, from sapphires to the stars, The Geology of Australia is a comprehensive exploration of the timeless forces that have shaped this continent and that continue to do so.

David Johnson holds an adjunct position as a Senior Principal Research Fellow in the School of Earth Sciences, James Cook University.

The GEOLOGY of AUSTRALIA

David Johnson

School of Earth Sciences James Cook University





For my parents, Peter and Rua Johnson

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011–4211, USA 477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

http://www.cambridge.org

© David Peter Johnson 2004

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published by Cambridge University Press 2004 First paperback edition 2005

Printed in Australia by BPA Print Group

Typeface Sabon (Adobe) 11/13 pt. System QuarkXPress®

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

National Library of Australia Cataloguing in Publication data

Johnson, David 1947 Nov. 5–. The geology of Australia.

Bibliography. Includes index. ISBN 0 521 84121 6 (hbk). ISBN 0 521 60100 2 (pbk).

1. Geology - Australia. I. Title.

551.700994

The illustrations in this book were partly sponsored by Cannington Base Metals BHP Billiton

The author wishes to acknowledge the following institutions for permission to quote extracts of text from published work as follows: (pp. 103, 271) HarperCollins Publishers for permission to quote from pp. 87 and 240 of Laseron, C., 1954, *The Face of Australia*; (p. 270) Oxford University Press for Shelley, P.B., 'Ozymandias' from *The Oxford Book of Nineteenth-Century Verse*, 1965; (p. 103) the South Australian Department of Education and Industry Training for permission to quote from p. 411 of Howchin, W., 1918, *The Geology of South Australia*, Education Department; (p. 56) Penguin Group (Australia) for permission to quote from Carnegie, D.W., 1898, *Spinifex and Sand*, Penguin facsimilie edn, 1973. The sources for illustrations are given at the end of each chapter or under the illustration, and the author thanks those individuals and organisations for their assitance, especially the many colleagues who provided their picures at not cost. All other photographs are from the author's personal collection. All diagrams have been completely redrawn, based on the author's original material or, in cases where an illustration has used material from other sources, these are acknowledged.



Contents		Preface Acknowledgements Abbreviations and units	ix xi xii
	I	AN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE Australia: age, stability, climate, main features Box 1.1 Radiometric dating of rocks Box 1.2 What is geology? Australian geology	1 1 3 13 14
	2	THE EARTH: A GEOLOGY PRIMER Model of the Earth Plate tectonics Box 2.1 Age-dating the rocks Minerals Types of rocks Box 2.2 Metamorphism Shaping of the landscape Box 2.3 The Australian regolith and soils Coastal and offshore areas Orogenic cycle Geological time scale	19 19 21 22 30 32 39 41 43 46 48 49
	3	BUILDING THE CORE OF PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS The original Earth Archaean Proterozoic Box 3.1 Geology of Uluru and Kata-Tjuta Origin of life Box 3.2 Wilpena Pound and the Ediacaran fauna Supercontinents: Rodinia and Gondwana	52 52 55 60 67 68 71 73
	4	WARM TIMES: TROPICAL CORALS AND ARID LANDS Part of Gondwana Explosive radiation of life Fossils Box 4.1 How are fossils preserved? Warm seas with arid plains, volcanic arcs and deep troughs Late Devonian upheaval Granites Box 4.2 Cooma – granite emplacement and metamorphism 435–433 Ma	79 79 80 82 86 88 94 95 96

5	Icehouse: Carboniferous and Permian glaciation	99
c .	A glaciated continent	99
	The volcanic arc	106
	Development of the coal basins	108
	Box 5.1 <i>Glossopteris</i> and the vegetation of the cold-climate	
	peatlands in Gondwana	110
	Box 5.2 Burning mountain: Mount Wingen	113
6	Mesozoic warming: the great inland plains	
	AND SEAS	118
	Warm plains and then seas	118
	Box 6.1 The great extinction of life 251 Ma ago	119
	The great inland plains	120
	Box 6.2 The Sydney Basin	128
	Development of inland seas	131
7	Birth of modern Australia: flowering plants,	
	MAMMALS AND DESERTS	139
	Australia emerges	139
	Box 7.1 Pollen data from brown coal and other Tertiary deposits	149
	The last 15 million years: cooling and growth of the ice-caps	151
	Box 7.2 Evidence for climate change	154
	Australia's arid interior	155
8	Eastern highlands and volcanoes barely extinct	164
	Volcanic provinces	164
	Box 8.1 Basalts as a source of gemstones	173
	Seamount chain offshore	176
	Origins of the volcanics and the Great Divide	177
9	Building the continental shelf and coastlines	182
	Origin of the outline	182
	Box 9.1 Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone	186
	Sea levels	188
	Types of coasts	190
	Box 9.2 Tsunamis	194
	Box 9.3 Coastal erosion problems	197
	The Australian coastline	200
	Box 9.4 Comparison of Sydney Harbour and Port Phillip Bay	207

213
213
ef 214
217
221
223
t
227
Barrier Reef 229
CRATERS 232
232
232
233
236
240
241
xulub 246
248
252
252
255
259
267
269
273

. .



Preface

Most of the general books on Australian geology were written in the 1800s and early 1900s, and the popular classics by Charles Laseron, *The Face of Australia and Ancient Australia*, were published in the 1950s. A list of general books on the geology, soils and fossils of Australia is given at the end of Chapter 1.

It is time for a new summary of Australian geology, since so many new understandings have been generated in the last 50 years. This book is written basically in the order in which Australia formed, starting with the oldest rocks and working towards the most recent events. In this way we build Australia block by block, episode by episode, and also trace the development of the Earth's climate and life. The diagram at left shows the major events in Australian geological history. Geological time is written as 'millions of years' for general statements and as 'Ma' (mega-anna) when measured accurate dates are given for particular events.

This book uses a minimum of scientific jargon, though it is impossible to bypass all technical words. Indeed, in coming to terms with the scientific basis for many of the decisions we make about managing the Australian environment and commercial development we all need a smattering of technical knowledge. I have kept it to a minimum. Each technical term is explained in a geology primer (Chapter 2). Instead of a glossary, which merely defines the word using other technical terms, Chapter 2 briefly sets each in context. With respect to the sources of the data and theories summarised in this book, I have included the principal sources and other useful references at the end of each chapter, with a short list of websites.

Finally, this book is about the development of the Australian continent and the evolution of its major components and of the landscape in particular. Many of the localities mentioned are listed in the index, so those travelling can understand and appreciate the underlying geology. The map (p. x) shows many of the main localities referred to in this book.

However, it has not been possible to include details of the origin of our many world-class ores, coal and petroleum deposits, and of the economic geology which underpins so much of our quality of life – that will have to wait for another day.



Main localities mentioned

 M_y particular thanks to my parents and especially my late father for fostering my interest in geology as a youngster and for the many outcrops and meat pies we sampled together. My thanks also to my wife and children who tolerated my absences from our family life on field trips.

I have been fortunate to study and work with a wide range of very knowledgeable geologists and other scientists during my time in industry and at the three universities with which I was associated as a student and staff member. It is impossible to single out every contribution made by these people – whether they were those who lectured me, my colleagues or my own students – but certainly all have contributed to my own knowledge and continued interest in Australian earth sciences. Because this is a general book I trust those scientists not cited individually will accept my apologies for I could not clog the text with every source as is normal in a scientific paper.

Many people have provided advice on source material and data, access to illustrations, or critical comments on sections of text, and the book has been much improved by their advice. I hope I have included everyone in this list and apologise if anyone has been omitted: Ross Andrew, Mark Barley, Al Bashford, Peter Betts, Alex Bevan, Ted Bryant, Gavin Birch, Ray Cas, Allan Chivas, Jonathan Claoue-Long, Lindsay Collins, Jim Colwell, Keith Crook, Mohinudeen Faiz, Michael Gagan, David Gillieson, Vic Gostin, Iain Groves, Bob Henderson, Chris Herbert, Robert Hill, Richard Jenkins, Barry Kohn, Bill Laing, Mark Leonard, Bernd Lottermoser, David Lowry, Ian MacDougall, Ken McNamara, Nick Oliver, Ken Page, Alex Ritchie, Mick Roche, Peter Roy, Mike Rubenach, Peter Schouten, Jeffrey Stillwell, Caroline Strong, Lin Sutherland, Fons VandenBerg, Peter Whitehead, Simon Wilde, Stephen Wroe, Ann Young, Bob Young.

My wife Patricia, Topsy and David Evans, Susan Allison, Alan Gillanders and other family members were a great help in proofing drafts of the text, and pointing where my explanations were unclear.

Stuart Johnson drafted most of the diagrams, and I am very grateful to him for his help, attention to detail and artistic balance of the visual material.

My special thanks to the anonymous referees, to Bob Henderson, and especially to the publisher, Jill Henry, and the editorial and production staff at Cambridge University Press, and editor David Meagher, for their help in bringing this volume to production. The accuracy and ideas are of course my responsibility.

> David Johnson Herberton, April 2004

Length, thickness		Atmospheric pressure		
kilometres	km	hectopascals	hPa	
metres	m			
millimetres	mm	Temperature		
micrometres	μm	degrees Celsius	°C	
nanometres	nm	Kelvin	K	
Slope		Time		
metres per kilometre	m/km	year	yr	
		second	S	
Area		million years (10^6)	Ma	
square kilometres	km ²	billion years (10 ⁹)	Ga	
hectares	ha			
		Speed		
Volume		kilometres per second	km/s	
cubic metres	m ³	metres per second	m/s	
cubic kilometres	km ³	millimetres per year	mm/yr	
Density		Vertical height		
kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m³	metres above sea level	m ASL	

Abbreviations and units

Units follow the International System of Units (SI).

Pressure

kilobars

kbar