MINERAL RESOURCES OF ZIMBABWE

GOLD DEPOSITS

Scale 1:1 000000

FIRST EDITION

Kilometres 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 Kilometres

Miles 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

Compiled by D.S.Bartholomew 1984–1986
Drawn in the Geological Survey Office, Harare, Zimbabwe, 1988.
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Topography based on the 1:1 000 000 6th edition, published by the Surveyor General, 1970, with amendments 1977.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

INTERNATIONAL	SYSTEM OR GROUP	GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT		Alluvium and other superficial deposits
TERTIARY	KALAHARI	Aeolian sands
CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS/ UPPER JURASSIC	Alkaline volcanics
		Sandstone etc.
JURASSIC	KAROO	Rhyolite
		Basalt
TRIASSIC		Grits, sandstones and siltstones
PERMIAN		Glacial beds, mudstones, coal measures and sandstones
PROTEROZOIC — LATE PRECAMBRIAN	SIJARIRA	Red grits, sandstones, shales and conglomerates
	TENGWE RIVER	Limestone, dolomite and orthoquartzite
	MAKUTI-RUSHINGA	Paragneiss, other metasediments and amphibolite with structural trends
PROTEROZOIC — MID PRECAMBRIAN	MALAPUTESE & KAHIRE	Paragneiss, other metasediments and amphibolite
	UMKONDO	Limestone, shale, quartzite and basalt (Zimbabwe facies)
		Quartz-mica schists, orthoquartzite, and phyllites (Mozambique facies)
	LOMAGUNDI	Striped slates and minor quartzites (Argillaceous Formation)
		Dolomite and orthoquartzites (Calc-arenaceous Formation)
	DEWERAS	Meta-arkose and basic metavolcanics
	PIRIWIRI	Phyllites and minor quartzites
	BEITBRIDGE	Paragneisses and other high-grade sediments with structural trends
		Assorthoitic gneisses
ARCHAEAN — EARLY PRECAMBRIAN	SHAMVAIAN (x) BULAWAYAN (y) SEBAKWIAN (z)	Metasediments, felsic metavolcanics
		Metasediments, felsic metavolcanics
		Andesitic and dacitic metavolcanics
		Basaltic metavolcanics with intercalated metasediments
		Ultramafic lavas and intrusions
		Gneisses of various ages, charnockites where differentiated

INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS

LATE JURASSIC		Granophyre, granite and syenite, gabbro
VARIOUS AGES		Dolerites and gabbros
	GREAT DYKE	Norite and gabbro
		Serpentinite and pyroxenites
		Felsites and porphyries
		Serpentinite and ultramafic complexes
		Proterozoic intrusive granites
		Younger intrusive granite, granodiorite-adamellite(G), tonalite(Gt)
		Older Gneiss Complex

TOTAL GOLD PRODUCTION
(in kilograms)

- 100 – 300
- 300 – 1000
- 1000 – 10 000
- >10 000

TYPE OF DEPOSIT

- Vein or shear zone deposit
- Stratabound deposit

The strike of the ore deposit is indicated by the orientation of the deposit symbol.

Only mines that produced over 100 kilograms of gold are shown. In areas with a high concentration of such mines it is only possible to indicate the larger mines on the map. Information on smaller adjacent producers is found in the report text under the nearest producer featured on the map.

TOPOGRAPHICAL EXPLANATION

BOUNDARIES
- International
- Administrative District
- National Park

COMMUNICATIONS
- Railway with station or siding
- Road, major
- Road, secondary
- Road, other

WATER FEATURES
- River or watercourse
- Vlei or swamp

RELIEF
- Primary Trigonometrical Station
- Hill
- Height in metres above M.S.L.

MISCELLANEOUS
- Places of Historical Interest
- Mission

Place, river and Administrative District names amended ,1985.