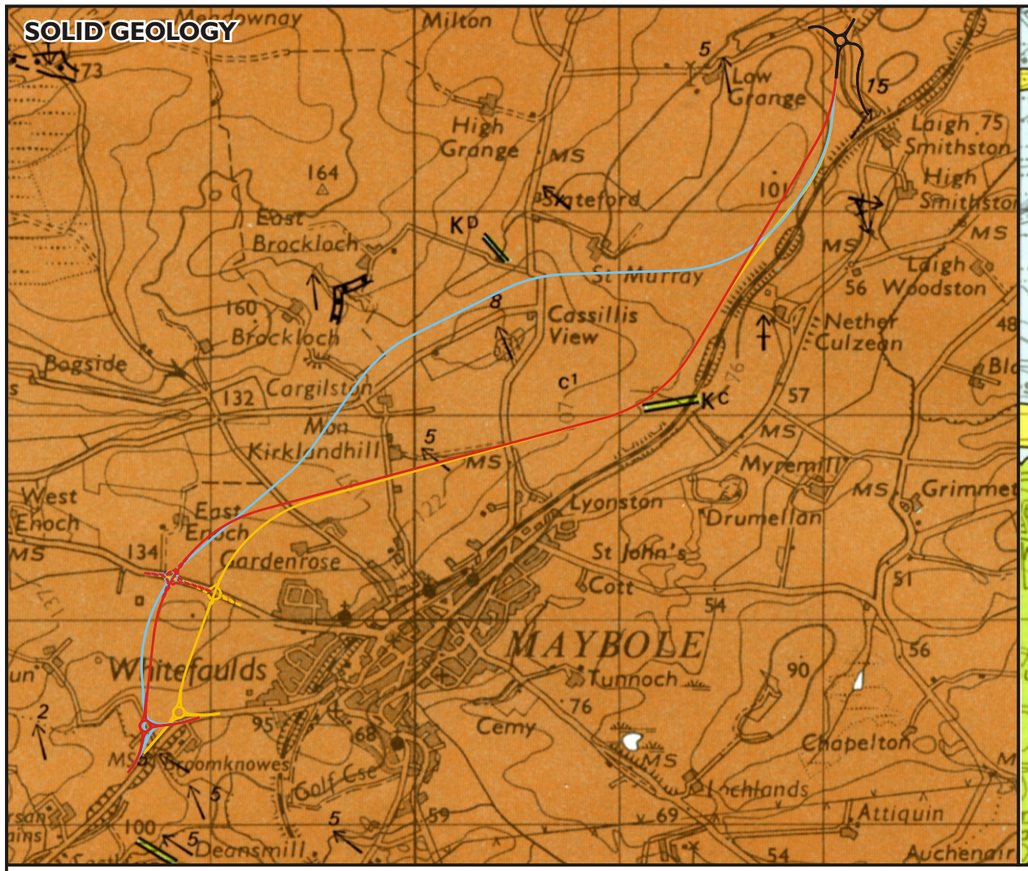

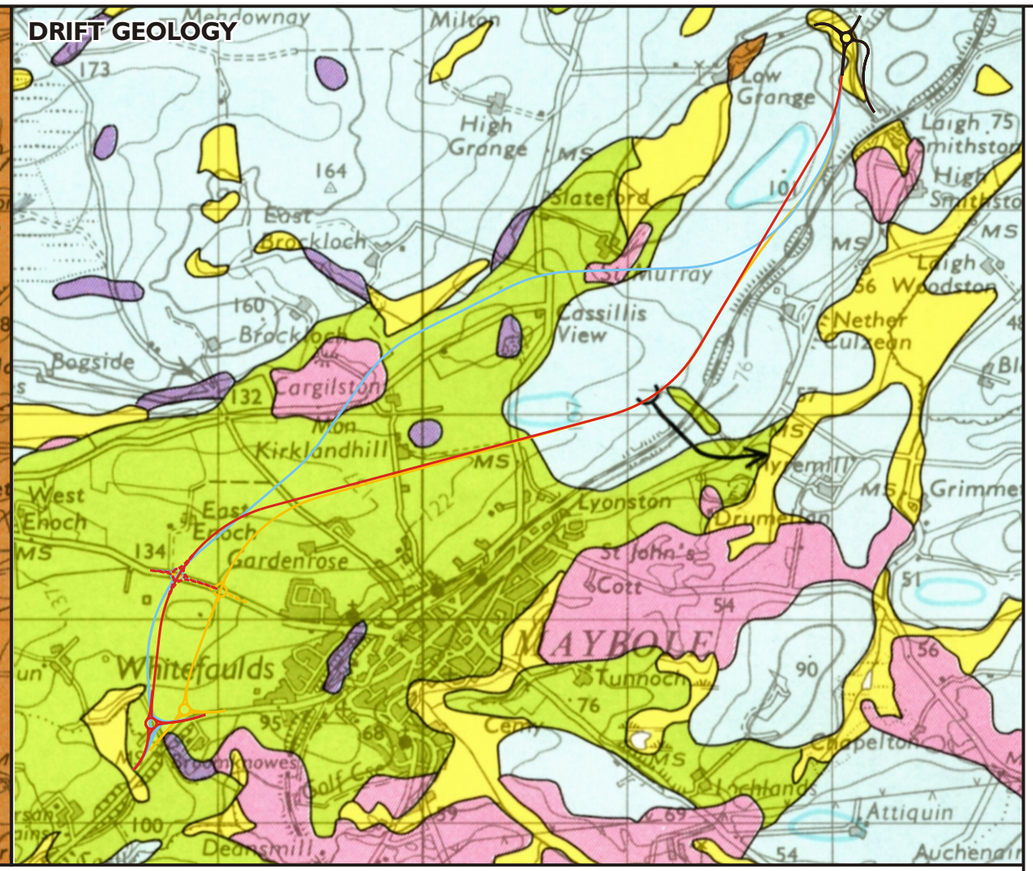

Route Options

- Red
- Red (roundabout option)
- Blue
- Blue (roundabout option)
- Yellow
- Yellow (roundabout option)
- All three options

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

OLD RED SANDSTONE

Lower

c^1 / c^1_c — Purple, chocolate-brown and greenish-grey, often mottled feldspathic sandstones, feldspars usually kaolinised into a white powder, and large flakes of white mica. Occasional band of conglomerate and variously coloured marl. Some bands of tuffaceous sandstone near top. At least 425m present in Maybole district

Conglomerate: pebbles in lower conglomerates chiefly greywacke, chert and felsite, younger conglomerates are characterised by abundant black chert pebbles, acid igneous rocks, sandstone, quartzite, vein quartz and scarce greywacke pebbles. Unconformable on Ordovician strata

Tertiary

K^D — **Basaltic** or **doleritic** rock: dark coloured, composed of calcic plagioclase, pyroxene, olivine and iron ore

- K^A **Andesitic quartz-dolerite:** characterised by an abundant quartzo-feldspathic base, and may contain orthopyroxene; and **andesitic tholeiite:** characterised by an abundant glassy-base, and commonly with phenocrysts of calcic plagioclase
- K^C **Crinanite** and **allied basalt:** contain olivine and normally some analcime
- K^T **Tholeiite:** contains patches of glass or devitrified glass between the crystals, some contain olivine

Bedding

- 80 — Inclined, dip in degrees, where known
- 65 — Inclined, way up uncertain
- Vertical
- 60 — Overturned, dip in degrees

Direction in which younger beds come on in steeply inclined or vertical strata

Axial plane trace of anticline

Axial plane trace of syncline

Geological boundary

Fault at surface, crossmark on downthrow side

Thrust, T's indicate hanging wall side

Cu — Pit shaft, abandoned; trial working in zone of sparse copper mineralisation

EXPLANATION

RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE

Alluvium: silt, sand and gravel deposited in present and former river valleys and often forming a series of terraces. Some may be lacustrine, laid down in ice-dammed lakes during late glacial times.

Glacial meltwater deposits: Sand and gravel occuring as kame terraces, irregular mounds forming a hummocky topography, or as sinuous eskers. Some of the gravels may be coarse-grained

Moraine: mounds and ridges of boulder clay, sand and gravel, possibly laid down at the margins of a wasting mass of ice.

Boulder clay: tenacious brown or blue-grey clay with a variable sand content. The deposit also contains many rounded and striated pebbles and boulders, mostly of local rock types but including some far travelled erratics. Marine shells are present in the boulder clay with the exception of Brown Carrick Hill and southern areas.

Drumlin: Ice-moulded mound of boulder clay elongated in the direction of ice-flow

ORDOVICIAN TO TERTIARY

Bedrock at or near surface

Boundary of superfical deposit

Glacial drainage channel showing direction of water-flow

Glacial striae showing direction of ice-flow

Glacial striae, direct of ice-flow uncertain

Glacial striae on roche moutonnée showing direction of ice-flow

Crag and tail showing direction of ice-flow

N

0 — 1 *kilometres*

CLIENT

TRANSPORT SCOTLAND

An agency of SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

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PROJECT

A77 MAYBOLE

DRAWING TITLE

DRIFT AND SOLID GEOLOGY

SCALE	DRAWN	DATE
1:30000 @A3	CDM	Sept 2007

DRAWING NO

5028091_GEO_001

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