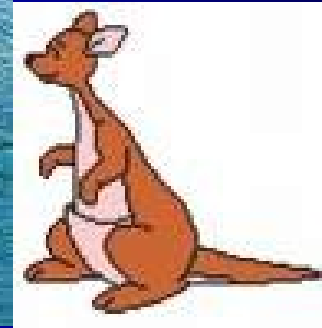


# Těžební průmysl Austrálie



- Nejstarší odvětví australského průmyslu (od poloviny 19. století)
- Bohatá surovinová základna
- Rozvoj po 1. i 2. světové válce
- 5% na HDP



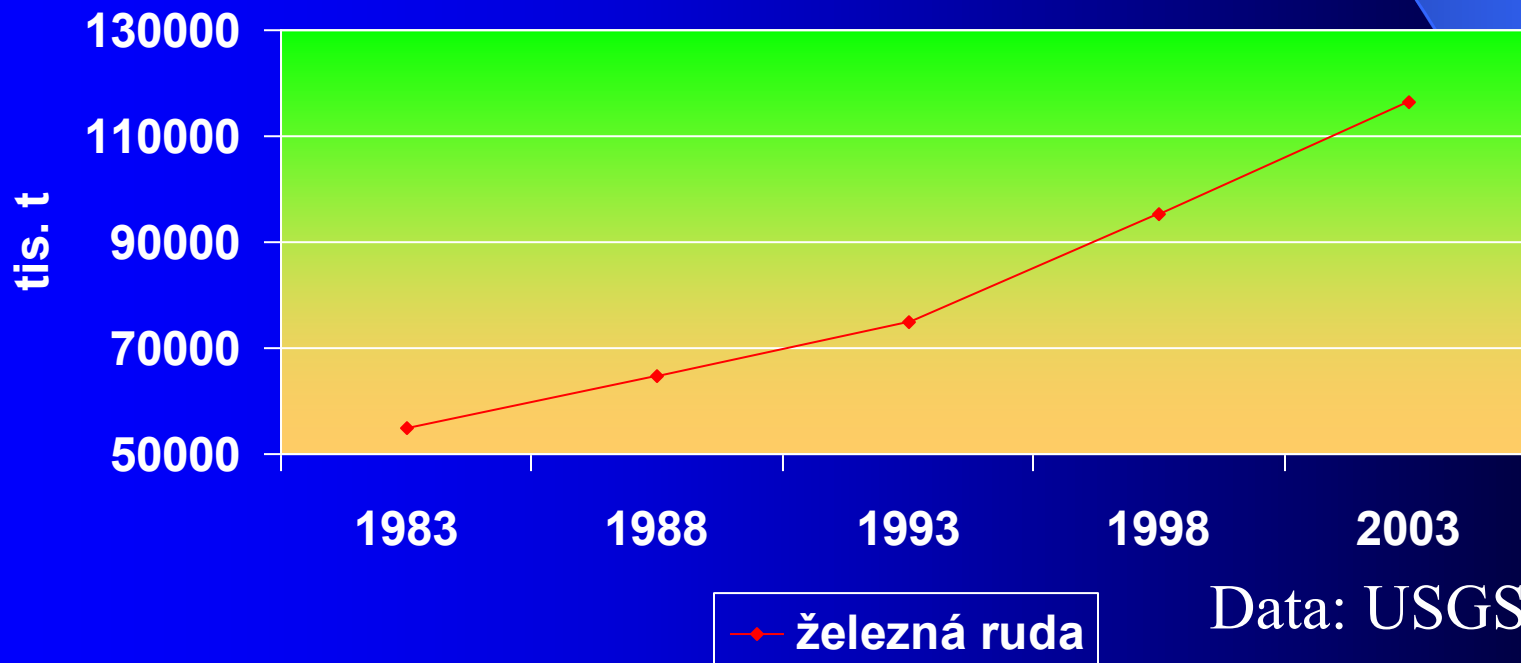
Super Pit – těžba zlata, Kalgoorlie, WA



# Železná ruda

- Do roku 1963 embargo na vývoz
- Dnes vyváží do Japonska atd.
- Oblasti těžby: severozápad a západ Západní Austrálie, jih Jižní Austrálie, severozápad Tasmánie
- Rajón Pilbara (Západní Austrálie, přes 90% těžby)
- 2003: 116 355 tis. t

## Těžba železné rudy v Austrálii (1983 - 2003)

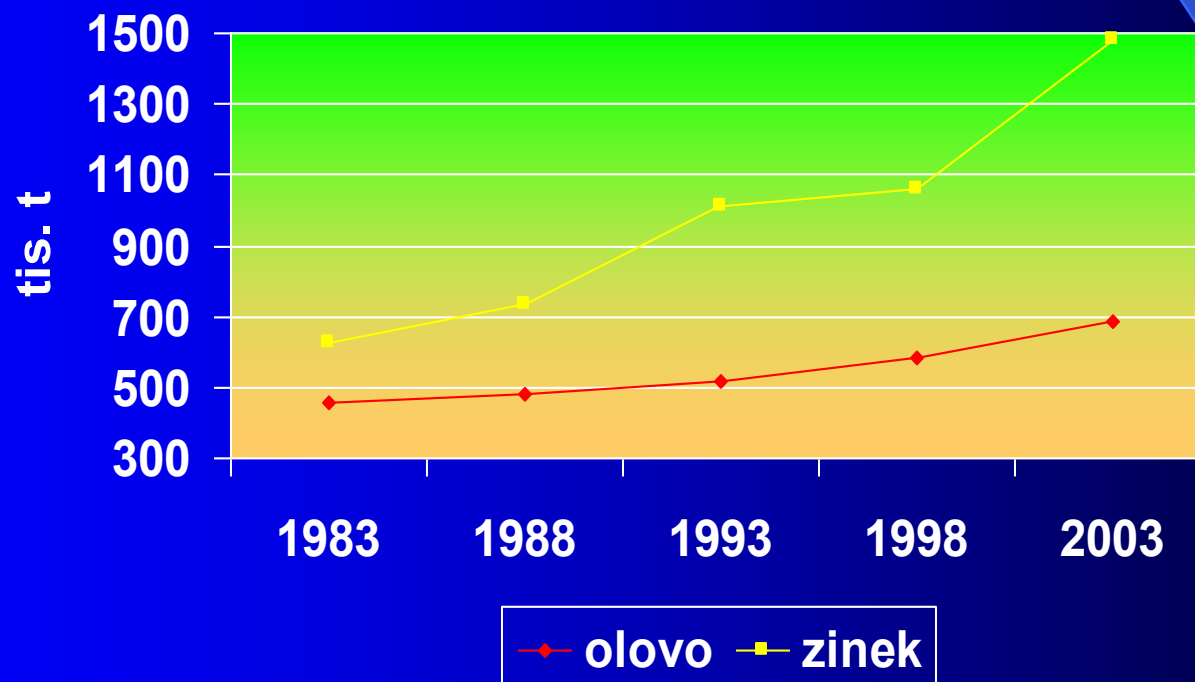




## Olovo a zinek

- V těžbě olova je Austrálie 3. na světě a v těžbě zinku 4. na světě
- Olovo objeveno 1841 u Adelaide (Jižní Austrálie)
- Oblasti těžby: Broken Hill (Nový Jižní Wales)  
Mt. Isa (Queensland)  
Rosebery (Tasmánie)
- 2003: olovo 688 tis. t, zinek 1 479 tis. t

### Těžba olova a zinku v Austrálii (1983 - 2003)

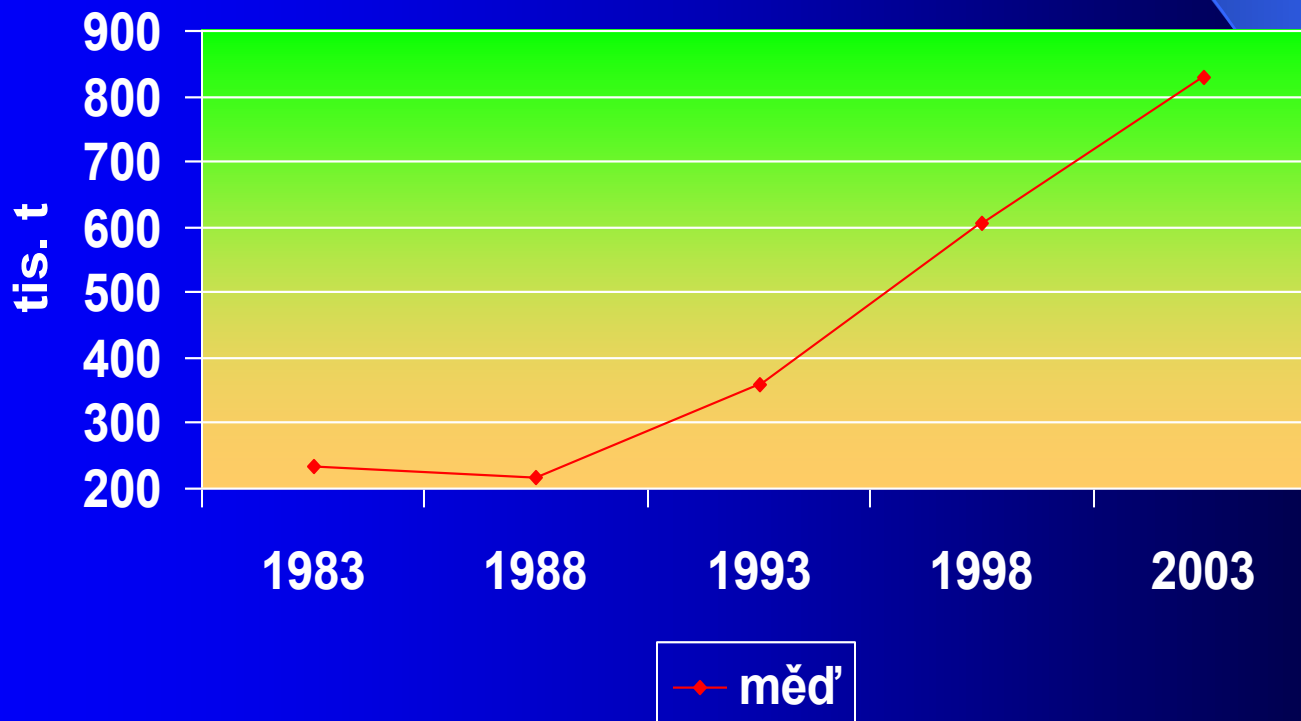




# Měděná ruda

- V těžbě mědi je Austrálie na 10. místě na světě
- Měď se těží od roku 1841
- Oblasti těžby: Mt. Isa (60% australské mědi)  
Mt. Lyell (západní Tasmánie)  
Cobar (střed Nového Jižního Walesu)
- 2003: 830 tis. t

## Těžba mědi v Austrálii (1983 - 2003)







Australian Government  
Commonwealth of Australia

# AUSTRALIAN COPPER RESOURCES

SCALE 1:10,000,000

1 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres

LONDON COGNITION, COAG PRODUCTION  
London Member: 100% Australian Owned 100% 100%  
Sydney, Eastern of Australia

- Discoveries
- Mineral deposits with up to 1 000 tonnes of copper
- Mineral deposits with 1 000 to 10 000 tonnes of copper
- Mineral deposits with 10 000 to 100 000 tonnes of copper
- Mineral deposits with 100 000 to 1 million tonnes of copper
- Mineral deposits with 1 to 10 million tonnes of copper
- Mineral deposits with 10 to 100 million tonnes of copper
- Mineral deposits with 100 million tonnes of copper
- Development regions with up to 1 000 tonnes of copper
- Development regions with 1 000 to 10 000 tonnes of copper
- Development regions with 10 000 to 100 000 tonnes of copper
- Development regions with 100 000 to 1 million tonnes of copper
- Development regions with 1 to 10 million tonnes of copper
- Development regions with 10 to 100 million tonnes of copper
- Development regions with 100 million tonnes of copper
- Development regions boundary, border where applicable

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Development regions are shown in this map as they are in the current state of development. They are not to be used as a guide to the current state of development. They are not to be used as a guide to the current state of development. They are not to be used as a guide to the current state of development.

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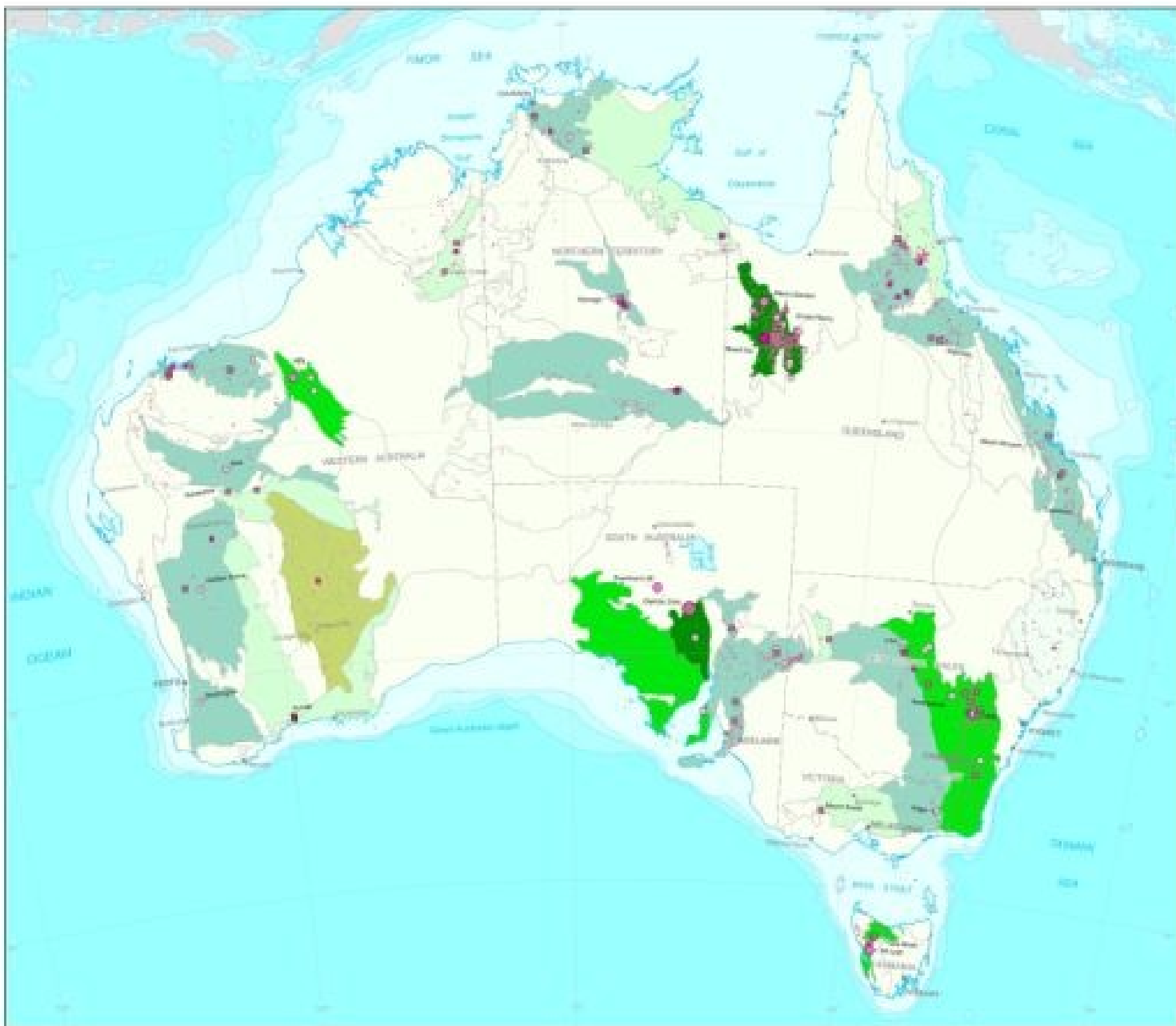
This map is based on information provided by various sources. It is not to be used as a guide to the current state of development. It is not to be used as a guide to the current state of development. It is not to be used as a guide to the current state of development.

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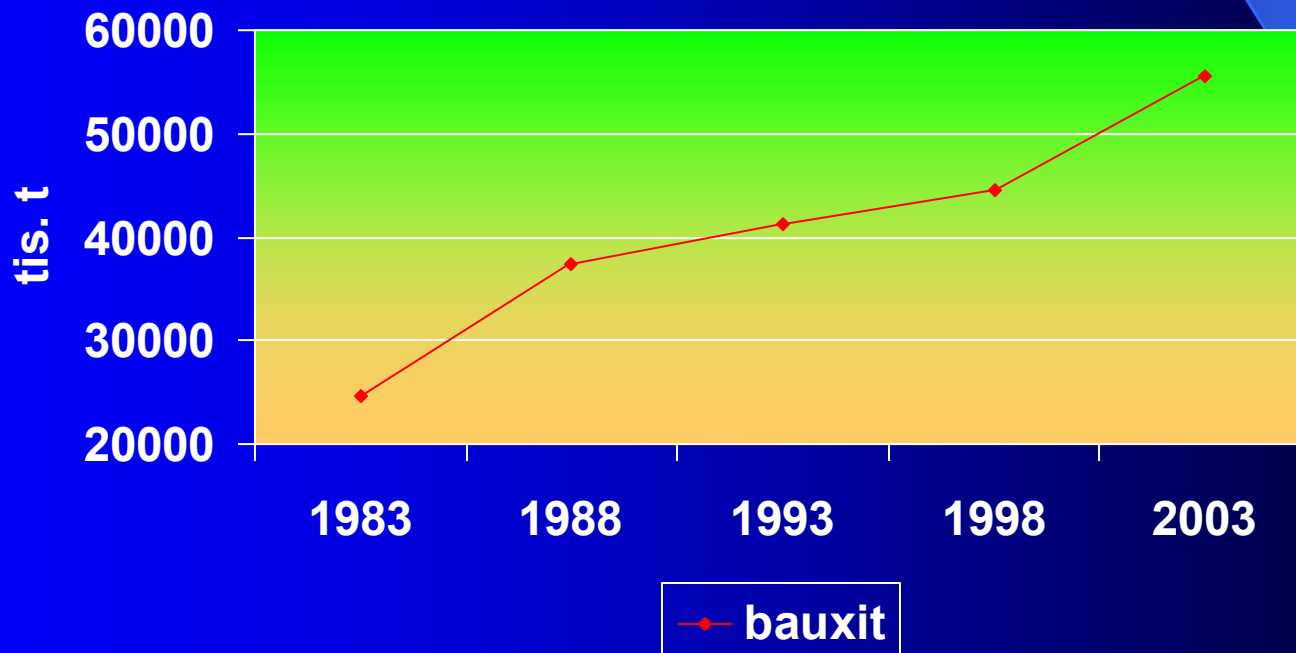
London Cognition is a member of the London Cognition Group. London Cognition is a member of the London Cognition Group. London Cognition is a member of the London Cognition Group.

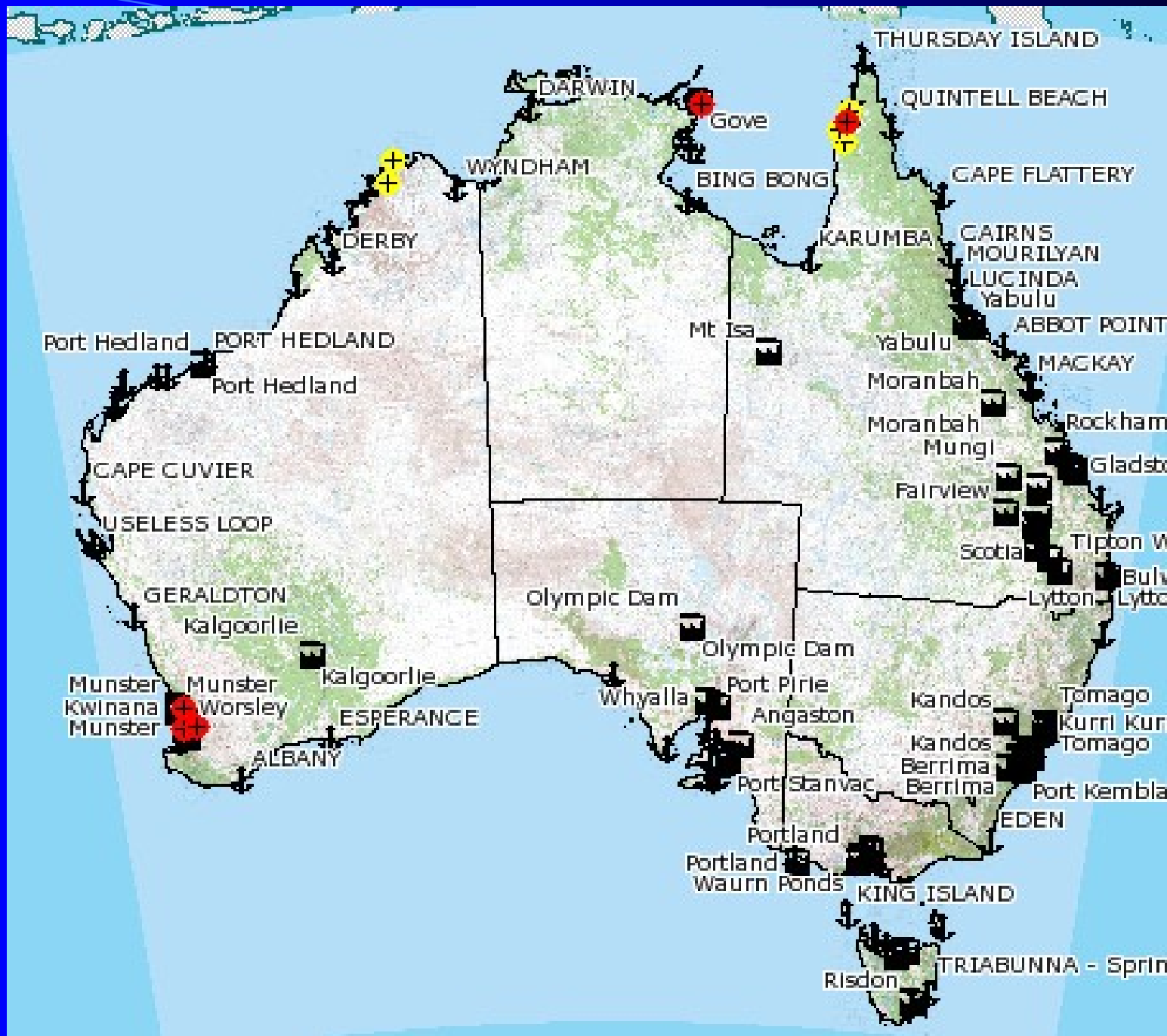


# Bauxit

- Velký rozvoj těžby od 60. let 20. století
- Austrálie je v těžbě na prvním místě
- Oblasti těžby: povodí řeky Weipy (západ Yorského poloostrova)  
Darling Range (jihozápad Austrálie)  
Gove (severovýchod Arnhemské země)
- Přes 90% vytěženého bauxitu Austrálie vyváží
- 2003: 55 602 tis. t

## **Těžba bauxitu v Austrálii (1983 - 2003)**

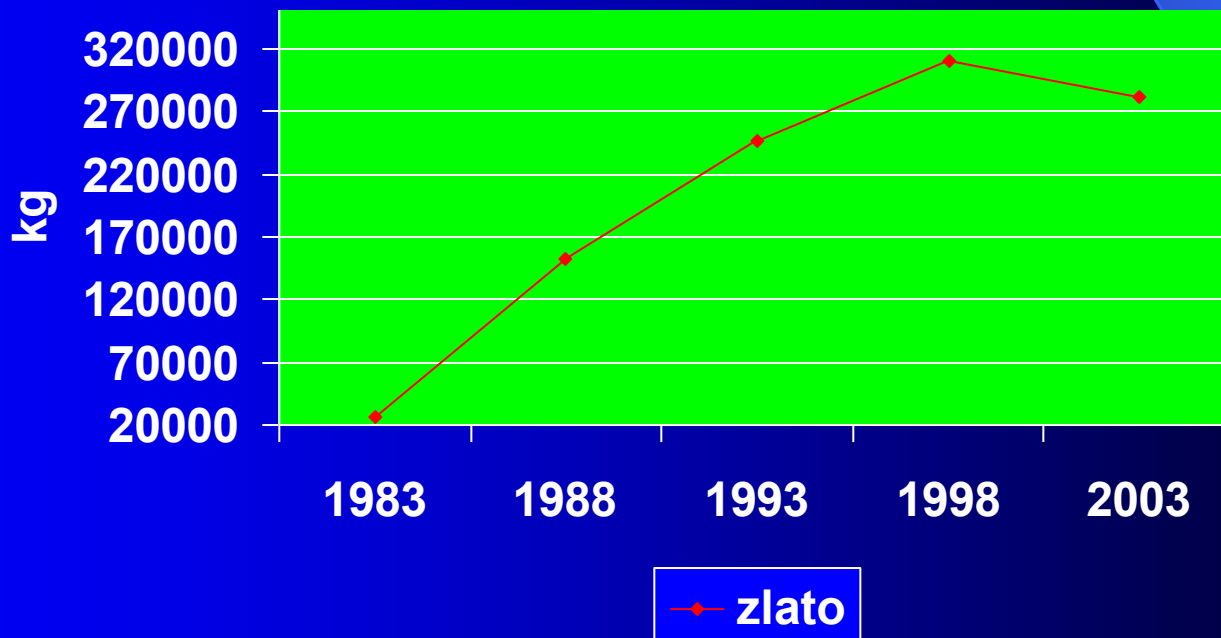




## Zlato a stříbro

- Zlato objeveno ve Viktorii roku 1851, v Západní Austrálii objeveno roku 1886
- V polovině 19. století těžila Austrálie přes 40% světového zlata
- Od poloviny 20. století těžba klesá, Austrálii patří 7. místo
- Stříbro objeveno 1840 v Jižní Austrálii
- Oblasti těžby: zlato - Kalgoorlie a Norseman (Západní Austrálie)  
stříbro - Mt. Isa (Queensland) polovina australské těžby  
Broken Hill (Nový Jižní Wales)
- 2003: zlato 282 t, stříbro 1 868 t

### Těžba zlata v Austrálii (1983 - 2003)





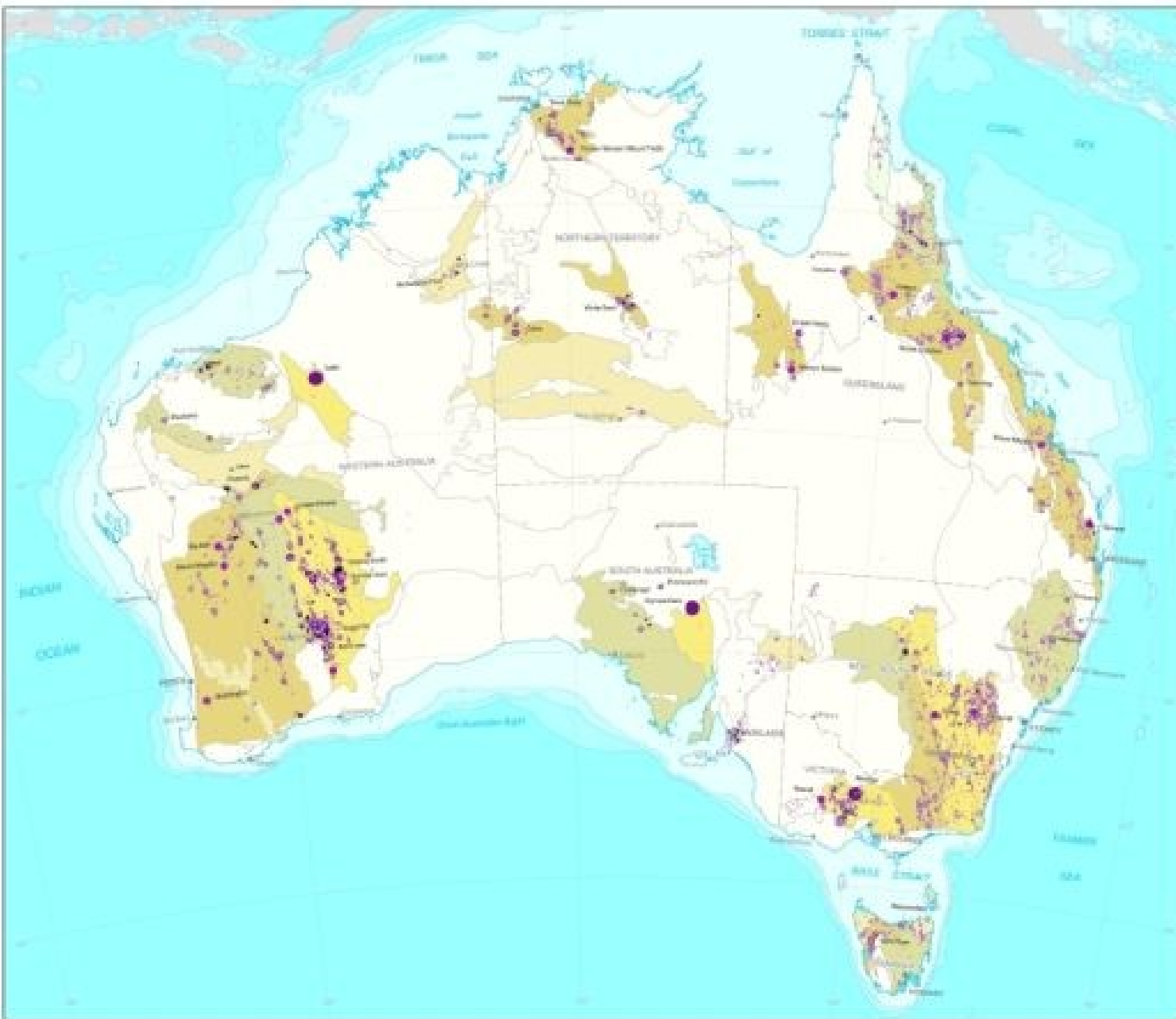
Australian Government  
Geoscience Australia

# AUSTRALIAN GOLD RESOURCES

SCALE: 1:10 000 000



LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION  
Geographic: 114° Standard Meridian: 149° 50' E  
Central: 60° South of Equator



### Geoscience Australia

- Mineral deposits with up to 11 tonnes of gold
  - Mineral deposits with 1 to 11 tonnes of gold
  - Mineral deposits with 10 to 100 tonnes of gold
  - Mineral deposits with 100 to 1000 tonnes of gold
  - Mineral deposits with >1000 tonnes of gold
- 
- Geological regions with up to 11 tonnes of gold
  - Geological regions with 1 to 11 tonnes of gold
  - Geological regions with 10 to 100 tonnes of gold
  - Geological regions with 100 to 1000 tonnes of gold
  - Geological regions with >1000 tonnes of gold

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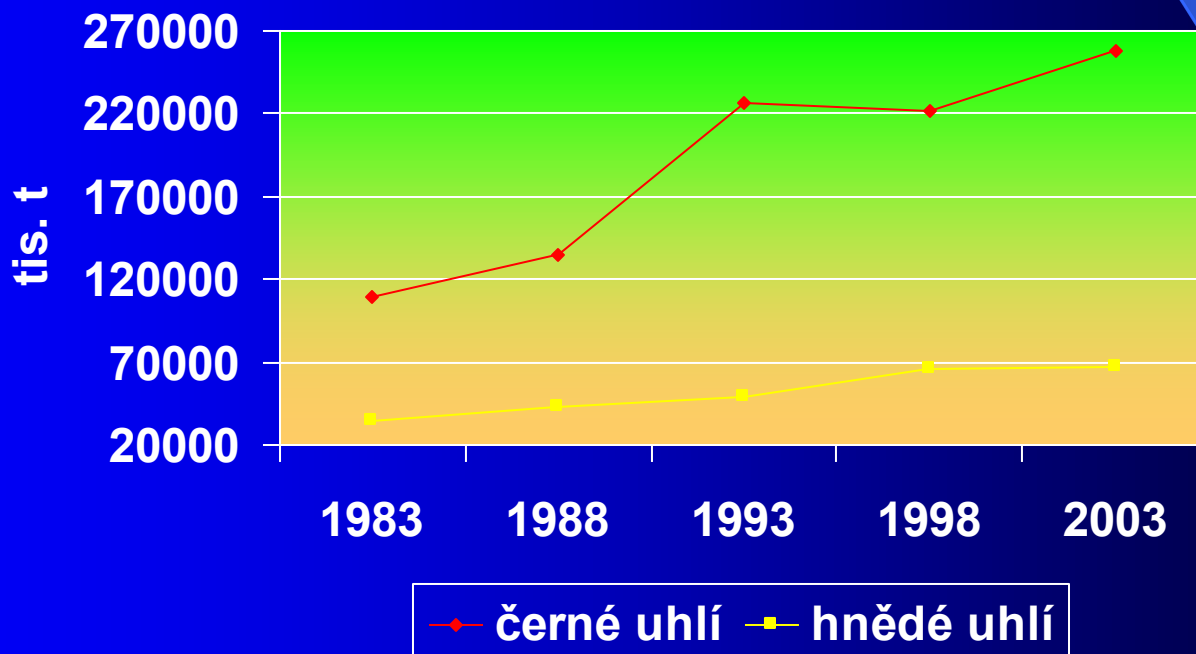
Geoscience Australia is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this map. It is advised that users should verify the accuracy of the information on this map before using it for any purpose.

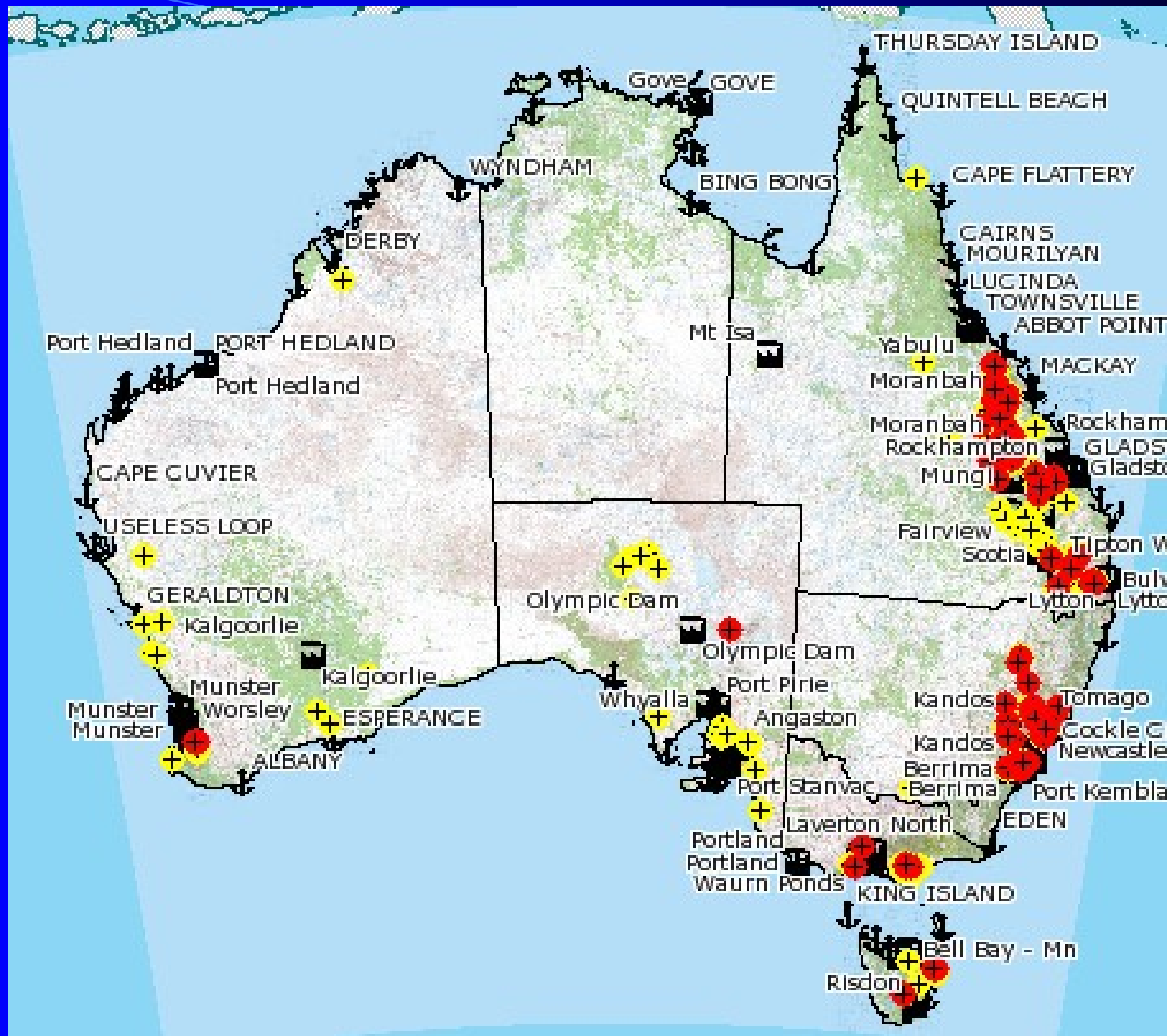
Geoscience Australia is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this map. It is advised that users should verify the accuracy of the information on this map before using it for any purpose.

## Černé a hnědé uhlí

- Uhlí v Austrálii objeveno 1797, těžba začala na počátku 19. Století
- Plně pokrývá domácí spotřebu a velká část jde na vývoz (Japonsko, Nový Zéland)
- Oblasti těžby: černé - 2/3 v Sydneyské pánvi (Nový Jižní Wales)  
Bowen a West Moreton Clarens (Queensland)  
hnědé - Latrobe Valley (Viktorie, 100 km východně od Melbourne)
- 2003: černé uhlí 257 790 tis. t, hnědé uhlí 67 000 tis. t
- Austrálie je největší exportér č. uhlí: 233 mil t (2005)

### Těžba uhlí v Austrálii (1983 - 2003)



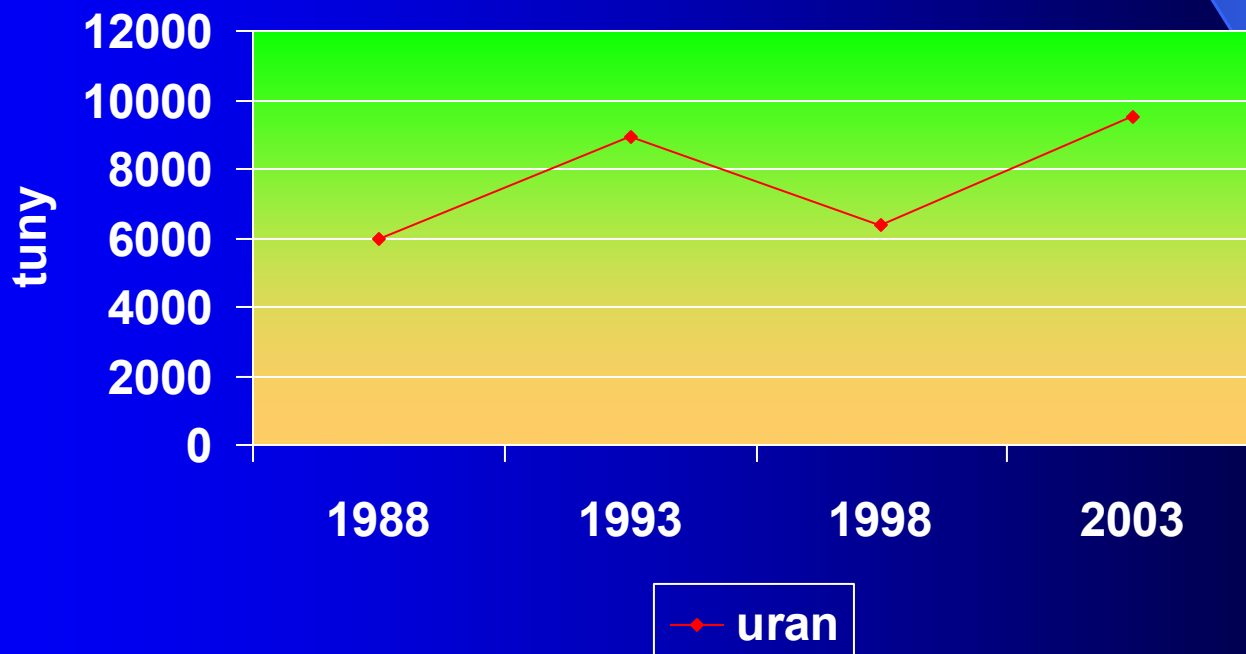


# Uran

- Austrálie disponuje 1/5 světových zásob uranu
- Téměř vše jde na vývoz, Austrálie nerozvíjí jadernou energetiku
- Místa těžby: Ranger (Severní Teritorium, od 70. let, nejbohatší ložiska na světě)  
Olympic Dam a Beverly (Jižní Austrálie)

2003: 3 532 t

## Těžba uranu v Austrálii (1988 - 2003)







Australian Government  
Geoscience Australia

# AUSTRALIAN URANIUM RESOURCES

SCALE 1:10 000 000

0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers

LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION  
Central Meridian: 134°E Standard Parallels: 16°S, 36°S  
Geocentric Datum of Australia

- Uranium occurrence
- Mineral deposits with up to 1 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Mineral deposits with 1 000 to 3 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Mineral deposits with 3 000 to 10 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Mineral deposits with 10 000 to 50 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Mineral deposits with 50 000 to 100 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Mineral deposits with 100 000 to 1 million tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Mineral deposits with >1 million tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Palaeo channels with undefined resources
- Geological regions with up to 1 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Geological regions with 1 000 to 10 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Geological regions with 10 000 to 50 000 tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Geological regions with 50 000 to 1 million tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Geological regions with >1 million tonnes of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Geological regions boundary, broken where subdivided

Compiled by A.D. McKay, Y. Mizells, and S. Jareth

Cartography by V.A. Cooper, G.A. Young

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Copies of this map may be downloaded from the Geoscience Australia website at <http://www.ga.gov.au>

This map is based on information compiled from publicly available sources on some 85 Australian uranium deposits, including world-class and large deposits. Completion of data is ongoing.

Deposit size is the total tonnage of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> that is or was in a deposit as estimated by Geoscience Australia. It was derived by summing the aggregate production from a deposit and the current or remaining resources in that deposit.

Regional resources are the aggregate of resources in deposits occurring in the region. Regions defined here are based on Geoscience Australia's Geoscience assets coverage. Subdivisions of the Lachlan Fold Belt and Yilgarn Craton are based on data from published sources. Yerrilme, Lake May and other calcrete deposits have been assigned to Tertiary palaeochannel sediments that overlie the Yilgarn Craton. Muja Rock deposit has been assigned to Tertiary palaeochannel sediments.

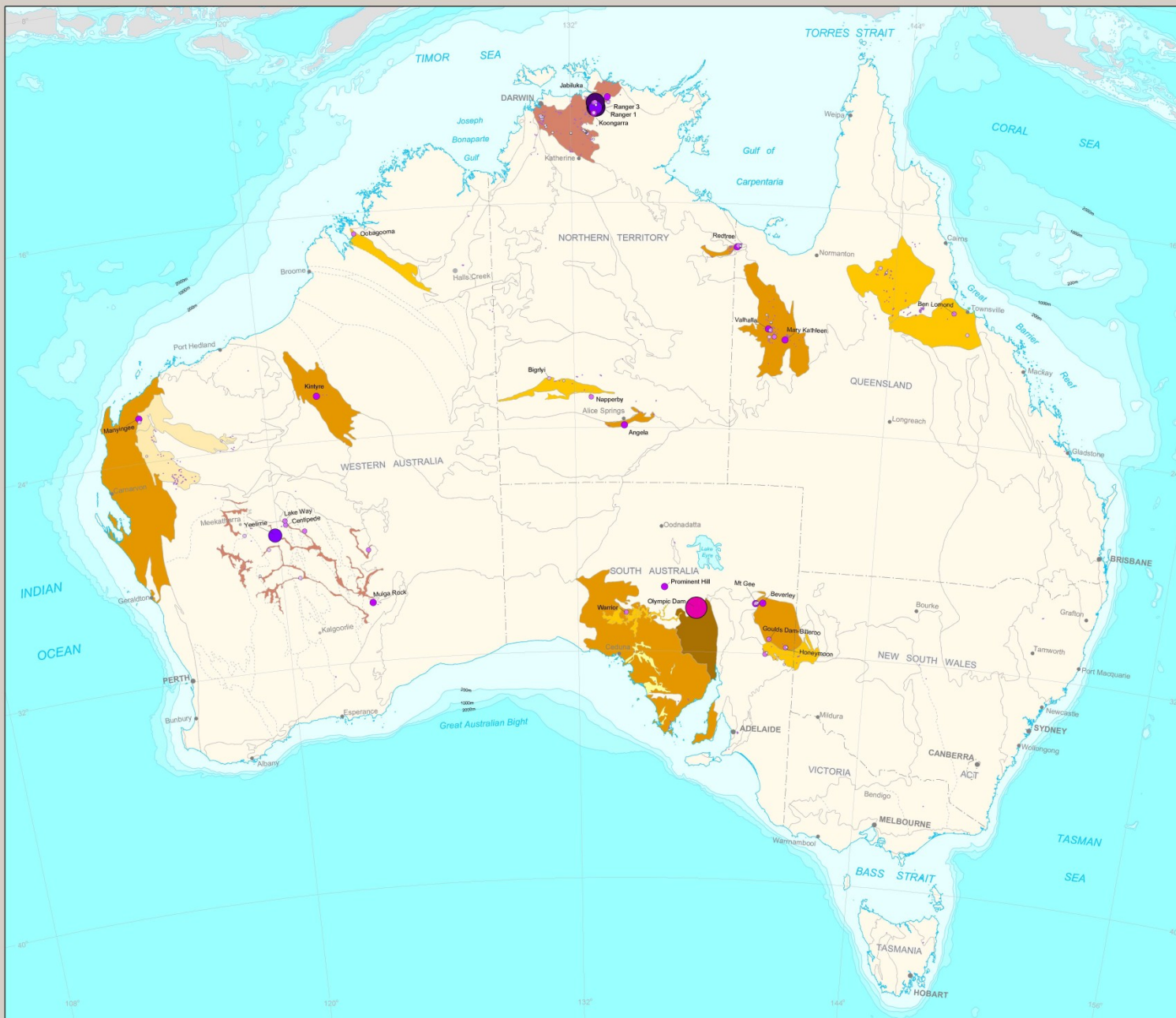
Resources for Warter deposit are assigned to Tertiary palaeochannel sediments that overlie the Gawler Block as mapped by Rogers (1999). Palaeo channels with undefined resources as mapped by Rogers (1999). Resources for Napperby calcrete deposit has been assigned to Tertiary palaeochannel sediments overlying the Arunta Block. Prominent Hill deposit is located in Palaeoproterozoic sediments and volcanics of the Gawler Block. Resources have been allocated to the Gawler Block, Beverley and Honeyeater sandstone deposits have been assigned to the Frome Embayment sediments, the extent of the Frome Embayment is based on Stout (1978).

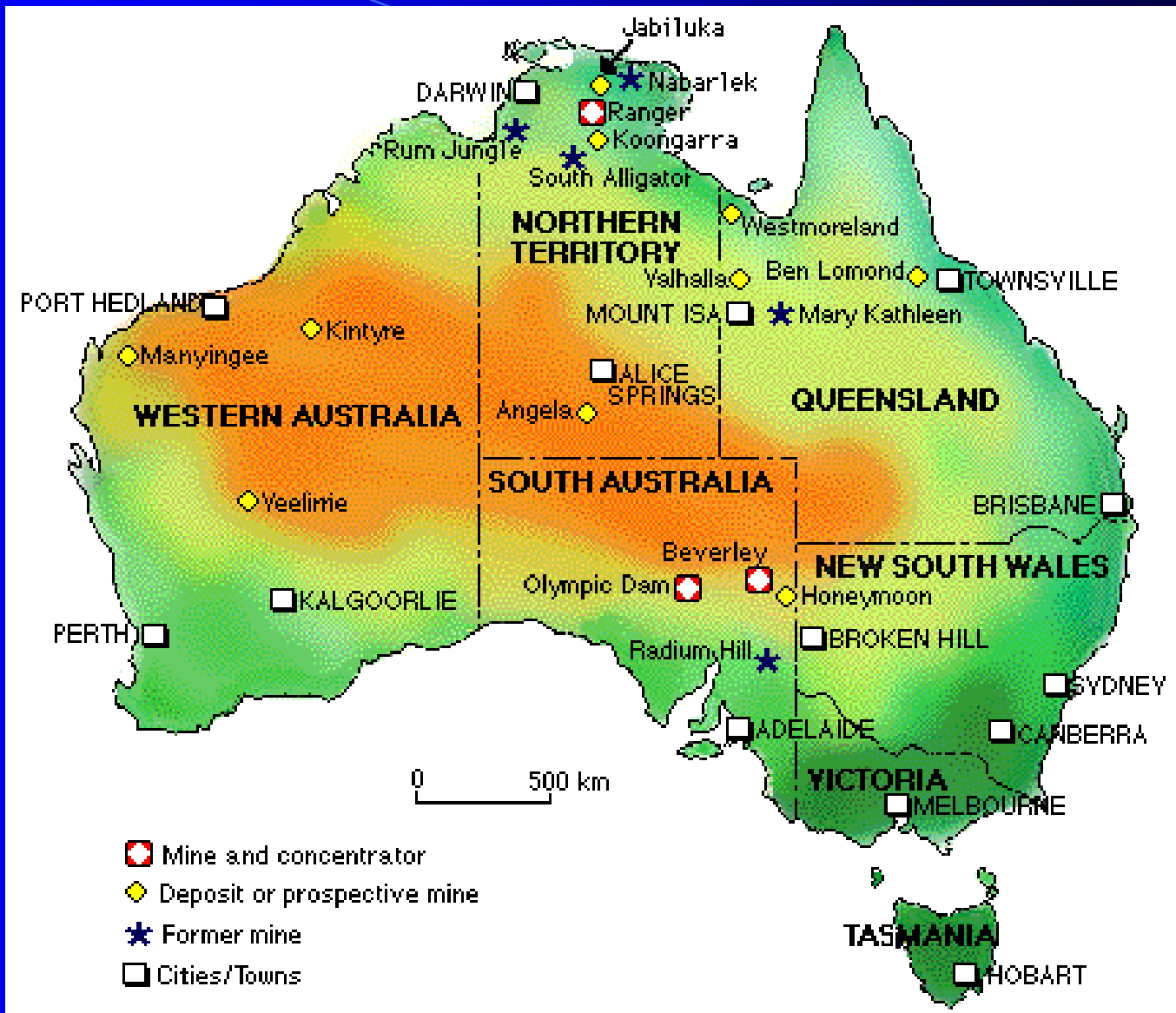
Location information used in this map is derived from Geoscience Australia's Ozmin database for deposits and Minloc for uranium occurrences.

It is recommended that this map be referred to as: McKay, A.D., Mizells, Y. and Jareth, S., 2006, Australian Uranium Resources. Map, July 2006 edition, Geoscience Australia, Canberra, Australia.

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JULY 2006 EDITION



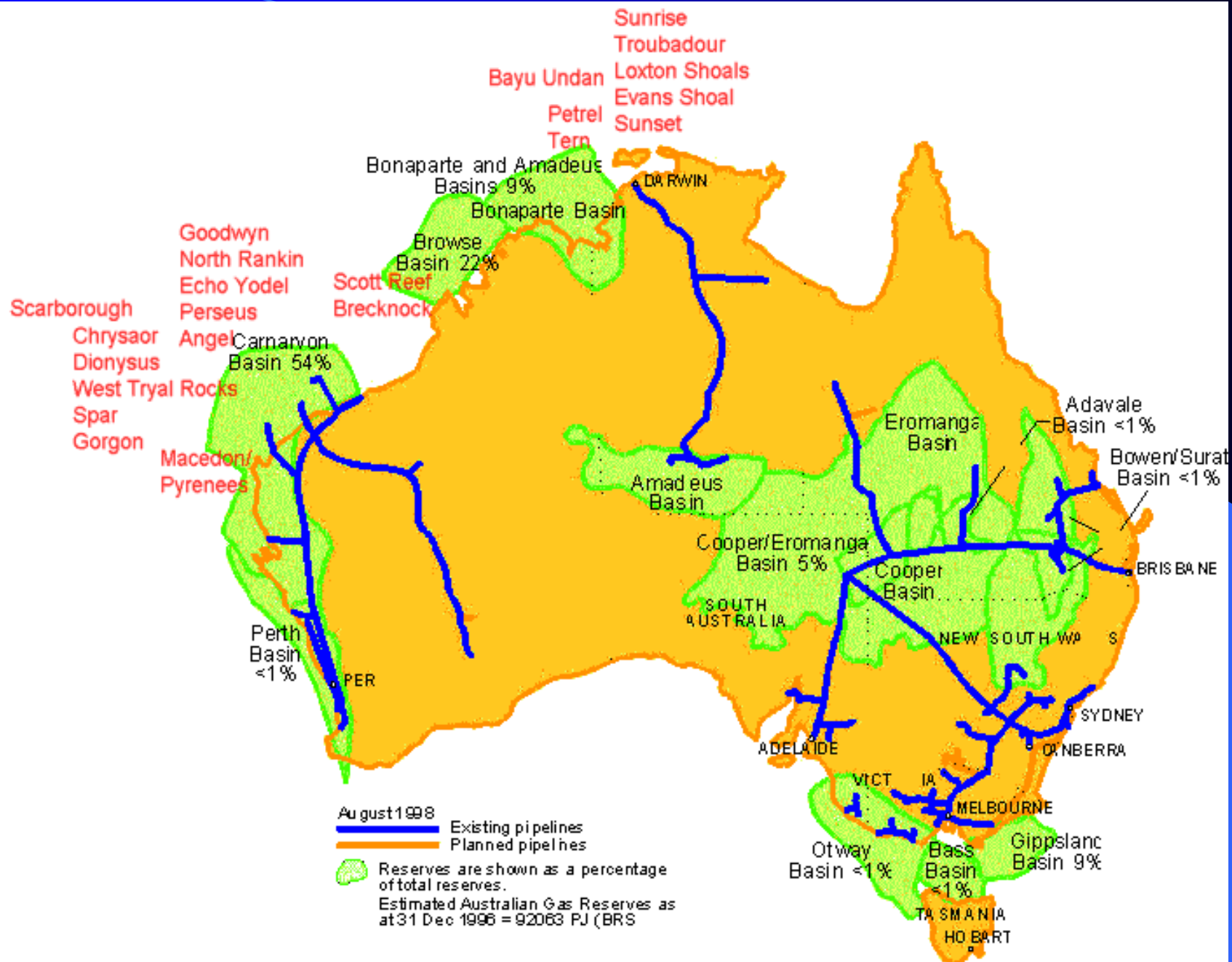


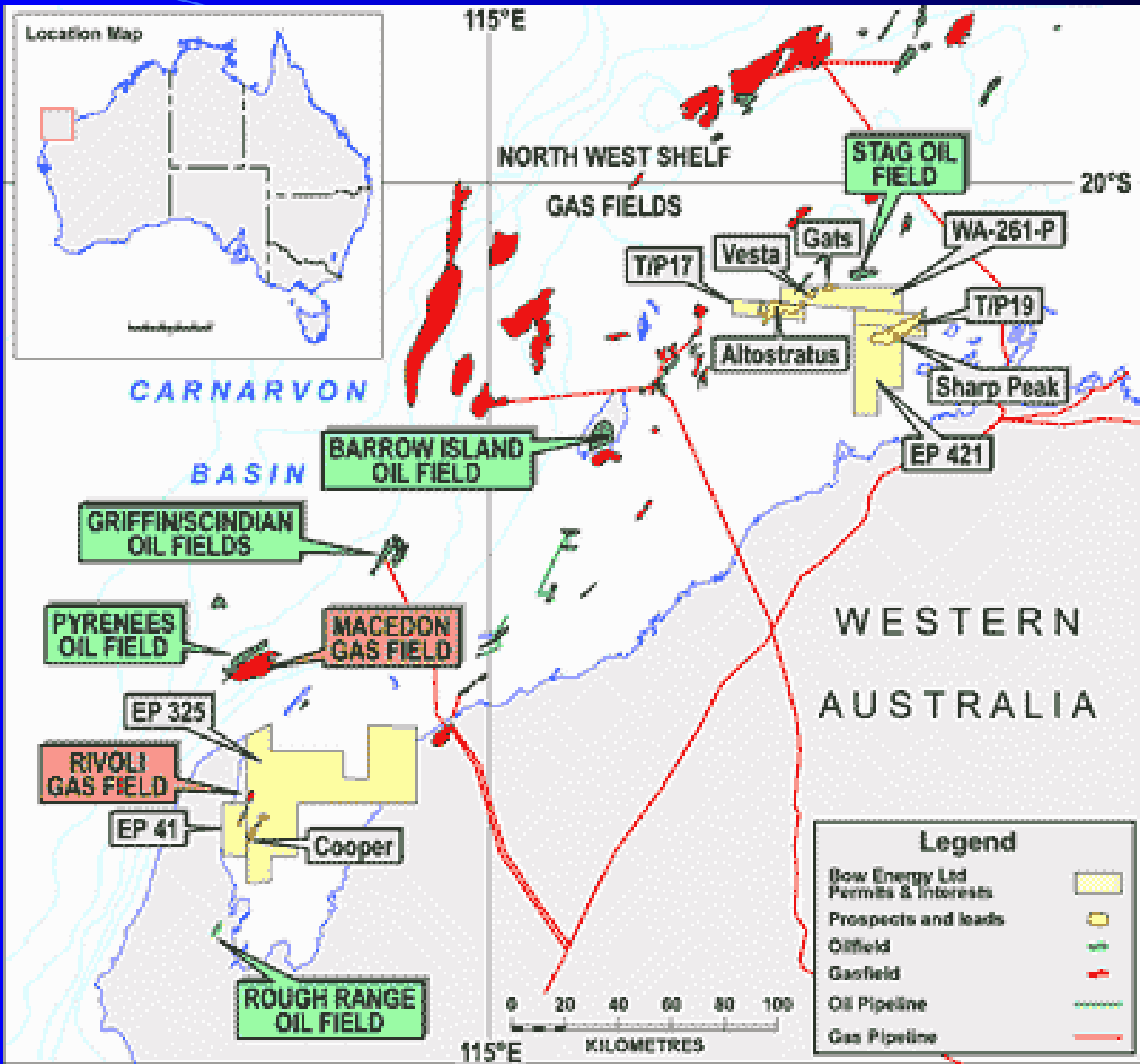


*Aerial view of Ranger Mine and Plant*

## Ropa a zemní plyn

- Těžba začala v 60. letech 20. století
- Oblasti těžby: ropa - šelf Gippsland (ve východní části Bassova průlivu)  
šelf Carnarvon (Západní Austrálie)  
zemní plyn - pánev Cooper (severovýchod Jižní Austrálie)
- 2003: ropa 250 000 barelů, zemní plyn 30 000 tis m<sup>3</sup>





## V současnosti se v Austrálii těží více než 50 nerostů

kovy, průmyslové horniny, energetické suroviny a paliva  
např. zirkon, diamanty, kamenná sůl, nikl, cín, molybden, antimon, kobalt, platina,  
titan, kaolin...

## Hodnocení těžebního průmyslu Austrálie

- Bohatá naleziště činí Austrálii surovinově soběstačnou
- Příznivá bilance zahraničního obchodu s nerosty
- Hodnota těžebního průmyslu absolutně roste, relativně klesá
- Velkoplošné devastace území
- Austrálie nepodepsala Kjótský protokol (1997)
- Částky jdoucí na rekultivaci poškozených území nejsou dostatečné

## Zdroje

<http://www.australianminingatlas.gov.au> (GIS)

<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country>

<http://www.mining-australia.com.au>

<http://www.uic.com.au> (info o uranu)

Brinke, J.: Austrálie a Oceánie, Praha 1987