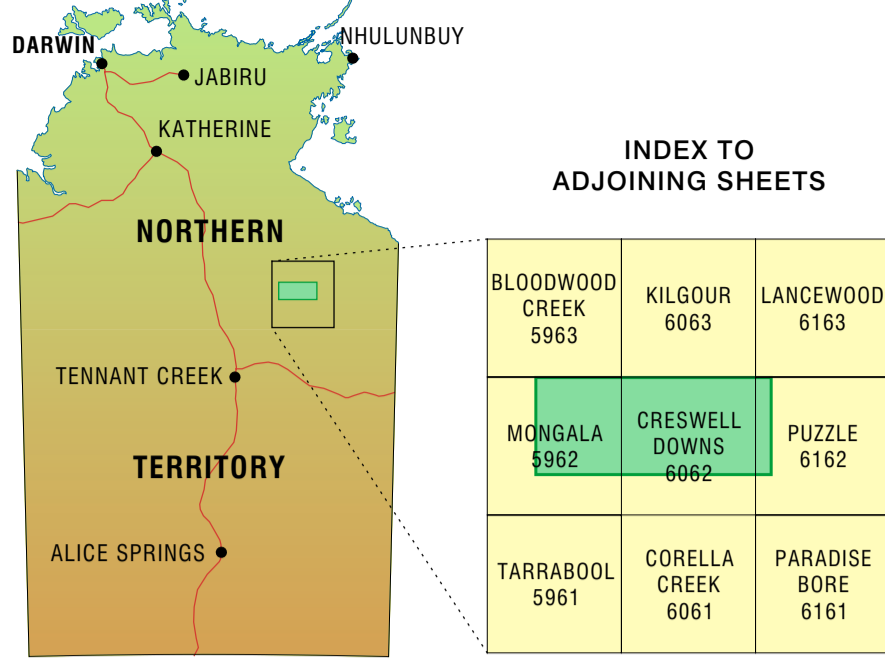


**MAP LOCALITY & 1:100 000 MAP SHEET INDEX**



**LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS**

- PLAINS**
- 1.1 Gently undulating rises. Dark brown clay soils (Brown Vertosols). Eucalyptus pruinosus low open woodland with Carissa lanceolata and Atalaya hemiglauca sparse shrubland with Eulalia aurea and Triodia pungens grassland understorey.
  - 2.1 Lateritic plains and pediplains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Corymbia dichromophloia or Eucalyptus chlorophylla mid-high open woodland with a Triodia spp. hummock grassland.
  - 2.2 Flat lateritic plains and pediplains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Erythrophloeum chlorostachys or E. chlorophylla low to mid-high open woodland with a mixed spp., open grassland understorey.
  - 2.3 Flat lateritic plains and pediplains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Eucalyptus spp., or rarely co-dominant with Erythrophloeum chlorostachys mid-high open woodland with mixed spp., open grassland or hummock grassland understorey.
  - 2.4 Level to slightly undulating lateritic plains and pediplains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Variable vegetation communities. Eucalyptus spp., mid-high open woodland.
  - 2.5 Lateritic plains and pediplains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Eucalyptus pruinosus mid-high open woodland with a clumped Atalaya hemiglauca and Carissa lanceolata sparse shrubland with Dichanthium sericeum and Enneapogon polyphyllus grassland.
  - 2.6 Lateritic plains and pediplains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Eucalyptus chlorophylla with Atalaya hemiglauca and Venticaria viminatis mid-high open woodland with a very tall mixed sparse shrubland and Enneapogon polyphyllus open grassland.
  - 2.7 Lateritic plains and pediplains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Eucalyptus microtheca mid-high open woodland with Acacia cowleiana tall sparse shrubland and an Aristida holathera tall grassland.

- 2.8 Level plains. Red earths (Red Kandosols). Eucalyptus pruinosus or Eucalyptus leucophloia mid-high open woodland with Triodia spp., hummock grassland or mixed open tussock grassland.
  - 3.1 Transitional plains. Brown clays (Brown Kandosols or Brown Dermosols). Eucalyptus spp. and Acacia cowleiana mid-high open woodland.
  - 3.2 Lateritic plains. Brown clays (Brown Dermosols). Eucalyptus microtheca low open woodland with Acacia cowleiana tall sparse shrubland over Eulalia aurea grassland.
  - 3.3 Eroded pediplains. Brown clays (Brown Kandosols). Eucalyptus microtheca and Atalaya hemiglauca mid-high open woodland over mixed spp., open grassland.
- ALLUVIAL PLAINS**
- 4.1 Gligged alluvial plains. Brown clays (Brown Vertosols). Aristida latifolia and Chrysopogon fallax tall open grassland with a sparse mixed shrubland.
- DOWNS PLAINS**
- 5.1 Low lying downs plains. Cracking yellowish brown clays (Brown Vertosols). Eucalyptus microtheca low woodland to low open woodland over a mid-high open grassland.
  - 5.2 Downs plains. Cracking yellowish brown clays (Brown Vertosols). Eucalyptus pruinosus low open woodland with Eulalia aurea and Aristida latifolia mid-high open grassland.
  - 5.3 Downs plains. Cracking grey clays (Grey Vertosols). Aristida latifolia, Astrebla squarrosa and Chrysopogon fallax mid-high open grassland.

- 5.4 Black soil plains. Cracking brown clays (Brown Vertosols). Astrebla squarrosa mid-high open grassland with scattered Acacia victoriae.
  - 5.5 Black soil plains. Cracking yellowish brown clays (Brown Vertosols). Sorghum timorense tall open grassland with sparse shrubs of Atalaya hemiglauca, Acacia victoriae and Bauhinia cunninghamii.
  - 5.6 Black soil plains. Cracking brown clays (Brown and Grey Vertosols). Brachyachne convergens and Astrebla spp. mid-high grassland.
- DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**
- 6.1 Ephemeral drainage systems. Cracking yellowish brown clays (Brown Vertosols). Eucalyptus microtheca with Excoecaria parvifolia low open woodland.
  - 6.2 Ephemeral drainage lines. Cracking brown clays (Brown Vertosols). Chrysopogon fallax, Panicum laeviolepis and Eulalia aurea tall open grassland; drainage lines lined with Eucalyptus camaldulensis.
  - 6.3 Claypans, poorly vegetated, with very rough surfaces and heavy textured soils. Cracking grey clays (Grey Vertosols). Brachyachne convergens low sparse grassland with Sida spp.
- SWAMPS**
- 6.4 Floodplains with small remnant lateritic areas. Cracking brown clays (Brown Vertosols); minor red earths (Red Kandosols). Bauhinia cunninghamii with Eucalyptus camaldulensis low open woodland. C. dichromophloia or E. chlorophylla mid-high open woodland.

Kilometres 0 2 4 6 8 10

Black numbered lines are 10000 metre intervals of the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 53  
Horizontal Datum : Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94)  
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:**  
Edgose, C. & Kennedy, A. (1996). The Land Resources of Walhallow Station. Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport. Ph. (08) 8999 3606, Fax. (08) 8999 3666  
Technical Memorandum 96/4. Natural Resources Division, Department of Lands Planning and Environment, Alice Springs, NT.

**TECHNICAL REFERENCES:**  
McDonald, R.C., Isbell, R.F., Speight, J.G., Walker, J. and Hopkins, M.S. (1990). Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook. Second edition, Inkata Press, Melbourne.  
Isbell R.F. (1996). "The Australian Soil Classification". CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne

**Northern Territory Government**

**LAND RESOURCES of WALHALLOW STATION**

For further information contact:  
Manager, Land Science Branch, Natural Resources Division,  
Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport  
Ph. (08) 8999 3606, Fax. (08) 8999 3666  
Goyder Centre, Chung Wah Terrace, Palmerston, Northern Territory of Australia.

Land resource information has been derived from aerial photograph interpretation and field collection of data describing landform, soil and vegetation. Mapping has been collected according to the national standards and prepared at a scale of 1 : 100 000. Enlarging this map beyond this scale will not provide further detail.  
A site inspection should always accompany mapping for specific areas.

