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Web: http://nrmaps.nt.gov.au
Map Reference: Borrolooola-Township_Land-Resources_50k-Map

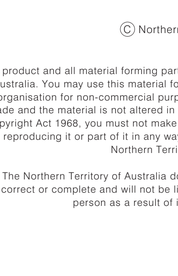
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

Howe D.F and Czahorowski A. (1974)
LAND UNITS ON THE BORROLOOLA TOWNSHIP AREA (1974)
Land Conservation Section, Animal Industry and Agriculture Branch,
Department of the Northern Territory, DARWIN, NT.

TECHNICAL REFERENCE:

National Committee on Soil and Terrain (2009)
AUSTRALIAN SOIL AND LAND SURVEY FIELD HANDBOOK.
3rd Edition. CSIRO Publishing. Melbourne.

MAP LOCALITY & 1:100 000 MAP SHEET INDEX



INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS

TAWALLAH RANGE 6066	BING BONG 6166
BATTEN 6065	BORROLOOLA 6165

GENERAL FEATURES

- Extent of mapping
- Land unit boundary
- Property boundary
- Drainage line
- Relief feature, named — ° *Mount Feathertop*
- Spot height — *.63*
- Local road pastoral
- Local road urban
- Minor road unsealed
- Minor road
- Main road

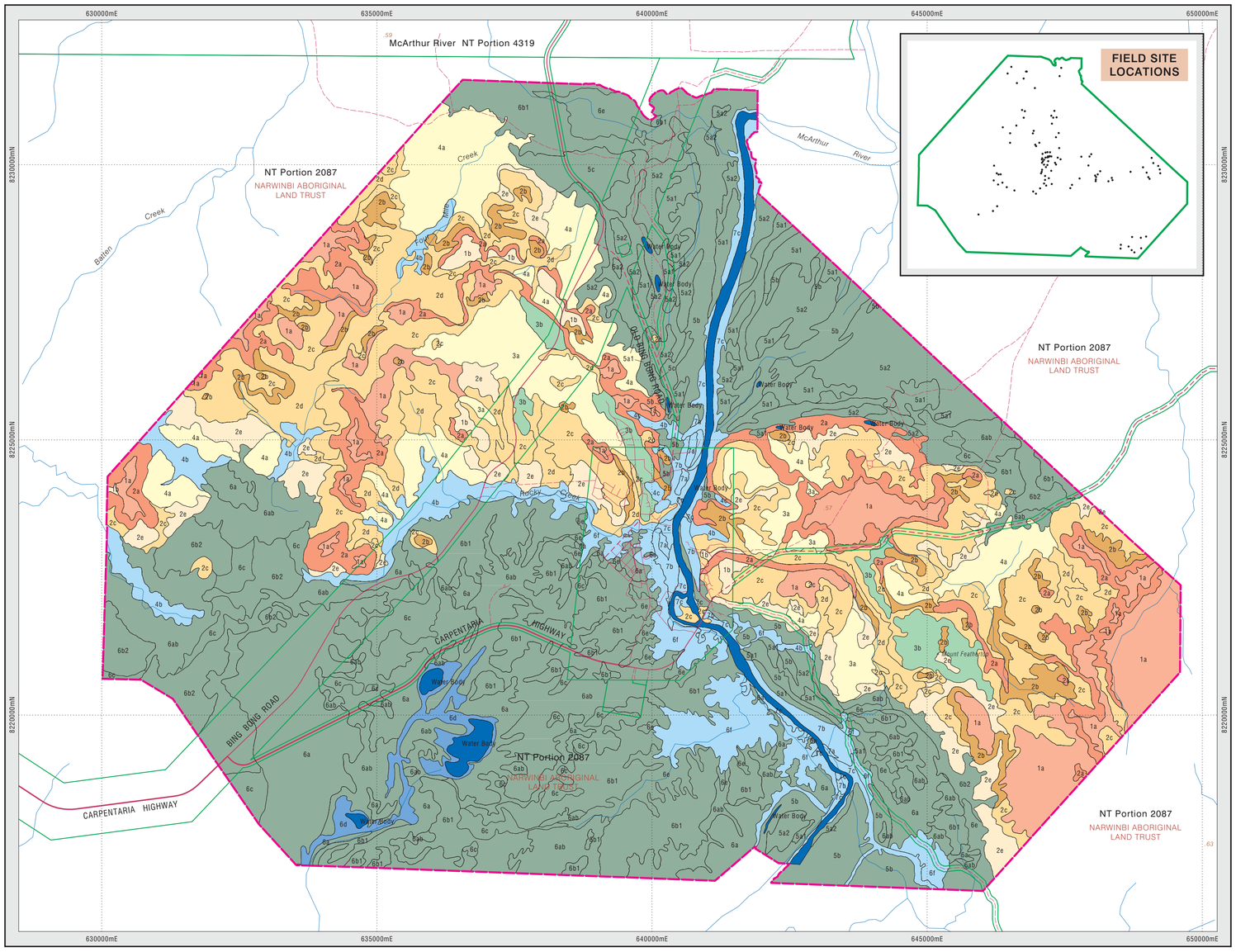
Base Information Data Sources:
Northern Territory Department of Lands, Planning and The Environment.
Geoscience Australia, Australian Government.

Cartography by
R. Lim, Spatial Data and Mapping, Water Resources NT,
Department of Land Resource Management, Northern Territory of Australia.
February 2015

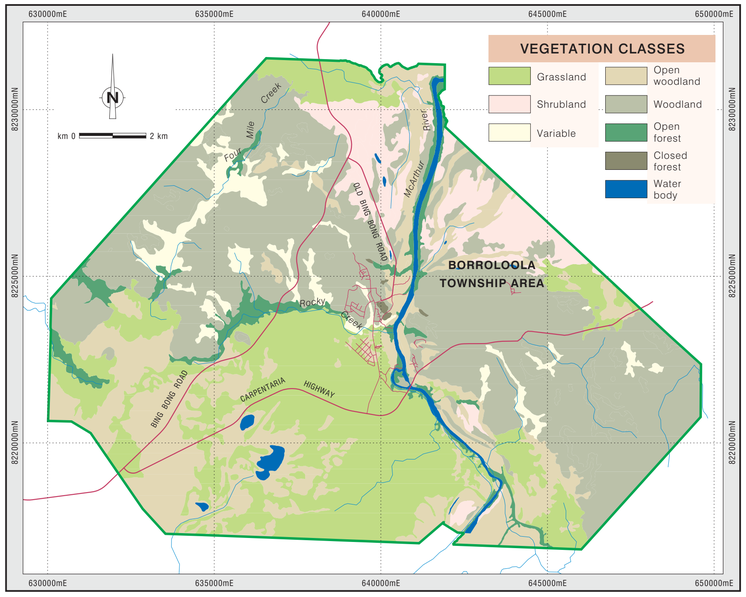
kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 5 kilometres

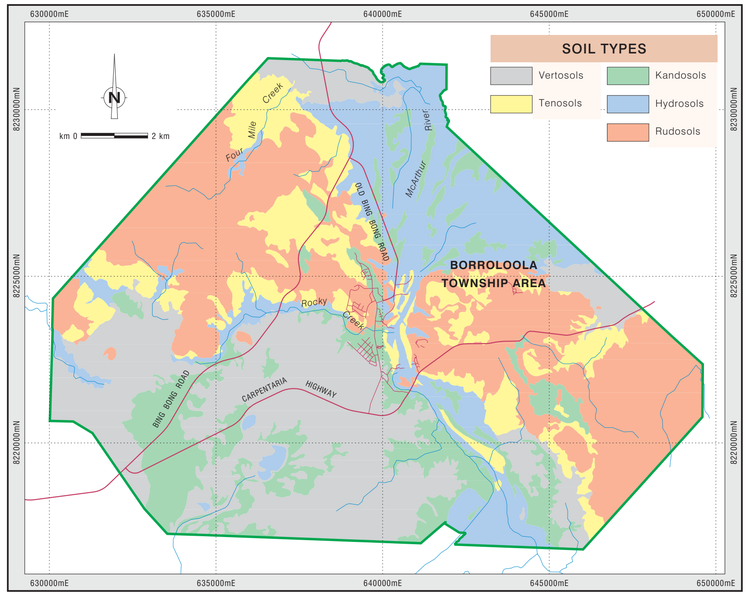
Black numbered lines are 5000 metre intervals of the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 53
Transverse Mercator Projection Horizontal Datum: GDA 94

GDA This map was produced on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94)



FIELD SITE LOCATIONS





LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

PLATEAUX

- 1a — Elevated stony plateaux generally isolated; slopes <2.5%; relief to 2m Outcropping rock pavement and skeletal soils (Rudosols). Eucalyptus miniata, E. tetrodonta and Acacia sp. low woodland with Triodia sp. understorey.

HILLS

- 2b — Eroded hills including knobs, mesas, low scarps and stony rubble strewn scree slopes; slopes 15-40%; relief to 25m but commonly about 10-15m Rock outcrop and rare skeletal soils (Rudosols). Eucalyptus miniata, E. tetrodonta and Acacia sp. tall shrubland/woodland with Triodia sp. and Aristida sp. understorey.

RISES

- 2c — Stony upper slopes and eroded crests; slopes 5-15%; relief to 20m usually convex Lithosols; skeletal soils; scattered outcrop and small areas of siliceous sands (Rudosols). Melaleuca stenostachya, Corymbia bella and Petalostigma pubescens tall shrubland/low woodland with Triodia sp., and mixed grass understorey.
- 2d — Stony wash slopes which contain incised stream lines and stony water courses; slopes 5-15%; relief to 20m; generally concave Lithosols, skeletal soils with scattered outcrop (Rudosols). Excocecaria parvifolia, Terminalia canescens and Petalostigma pubescens - variable but generally "scrubby". Triodia sp. Understorey.

LOW RISES

- 1b — Elevated stony cuestas; slopes 2.5-8%; relief to 10m Outcropping rock and skeletal soils (Rudosols). Corymbia terminalis, C. ferruginea and Buchanania obovata low open woodland with Triodia sp. and Eriachne obtusa understorey.
- 2e — Lower sandy wash slopes; slopes 3-8%; relief to 5m Scattered outcrop and seepage areas; earthy sands common; minor solodics in depressions (Tenosols). Eucalyptus microtheca, Corymbia polycarpa and Melaleuca nervosa tall shrubland/low woodland with Psuedopogonatherum sp., Chrysopogon latifolius, Ectrosia sp. understorey.

PLAINS

- 3b — Elevated structural plateaux with gravelly soil cover; slopes 1.5-3%; relief to 10m Gravelly red earths usually shallow with scattered areas of skeletal soils and outcrop (Kandosols). Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Corymbia ferruginea and C. terminalis low woodland/open forest with Petalostigma pubescens and Hyptis suaveolens throughout.

ALLUVIAL PLAINS

- 5a1 — Nearly level sandy flood plain relics; slopes <1.5%; relief to 3m Deep yellow earths; earthy sands; less common siliceous sands (Kandosols). Corymbia bella, Erythrophleum chlorostachys and Terminalia volucris low woodland/open forest with mixed grass understorey.
- 5a2 — Gently undulating plains; slightly lower elevation than 5a1; slopes to 2.5%; relief to 4m Yellow earths; earthy sands; minor occurrence of solodic soils in depressions (Hydrosols). Melaleuca stenostachya, Eucalyptus microtheca and Corymbia ferruginea tall shrubland with Chrysopogon fallax and Hyptis suaveolens understorey.
- 5b — Undulating slopes of terraces and swales; slopes to 5%; relief to 5m Earthy sands; solodics occur in some of the swales (Hydrosols). Corymbia polycarpa, Erythrophleum chlorostachys and C. bella low open woodland/open woodland with Eriachne sp. and Eragrostis sp. understorey.
- 5c — Broad swales and interconnecting floodways with intermittent lagoons; generally level-floored marginal slopes to 1.5%; relief to 2m; this unit indicates flood pathways Solodic soils and soloths; minor sandy wash along the fringes with 5a1 and 5a2 (Hydrosols). Eucalyptus microtheca, Melaleuca nervosa and M. stenostachya open shrubland/low woodland with Chrysopogon latifolius, C. fallax and Heterpogon contortus understorey
- 6a — Almost level flood plain formed on fine grained sandy alluvium; slopes <1%; relief about 2m Sandy red earths over red clays or brown clays (Kandosols). Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Corymbia confertiflora, C. terminalis and Eucalyptus microtheca low open woodland/open woodland with Sorghum plumosum, Heteropogon contortus and Chrysopogon fallax understorey.
- 6ab — Complex of cracking clay plain and sand plain; sandy areas generally slightly raised as irregular sand sheets or as small levees to old stream lines Sandy red earths, grey and brown clays (Vertosols). Grassland and open woodland; this unit combines all the elements of 6a and 6b1.
- 6b1 — Almost level flood plain with weakly developed gilgai; slopes <1%; relief about 2m; gilgai amplitude <0.25m; depressions up to several metres across Brown cracking clays (Vertosols). Dichanthium sericeum, Ischaemum sp., Iseilema sp., Chrysopogon fallax and Chrysopogon latifolius grassland.
- 6b2 — Similar to 6b1 with more pronounced gilgai; amplitude to 1m; depressions up to 6m across Brown or grey cracking clays (Vertosols). Eucalyptus microtheca low open woodland with Dicanthium sericium and Panicum decomposituum understorey.
- 6c — Broad shallow depressions on flood plain; pronounced gilgai with amplitude to 1m; depressions to 4m across; slopes <0.75%; relief to 1.5m Brown or grey cracking clays (Vertosols). Excocecaria parvifolia, Eucalyptus microtheca and Sesbania sp. low open woodland/shrubland (open scrub) with Dicanthium sericeum and Iseilema sp. understorey.
- 6e — Eroding margins of the clay plain (6b1,6b2) at heads of tributary streams; slopes up to 15%; relief to 4m; inter-gully ridges usually convex Red or brown cracking clays; profiles severely truncated (Vertosols). Themeda sp., Sehima nervosum and Chrysopogon fallax grassland on the ridges; Dichanthium sericeum, Panicum sp. and Ischaemum sp. grassland in the gullies.

SAND PLAINS

- 3a — Elevated sand plains on structural plateaux; slopes 1.5-3%; relief to 10m Siliceous and earthy sands over rock; scattered areas of skeletal soils and rare outcrop (Tenosols). Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Corymbia ferruginea and C. terminalis low woodland/open forest with Triodia sp. and mixed grass understorey.
- 4a — Gently undulating sand plain with minor shallow meandering drainage lines; slopes to 2.5%; relief to 10m Deep siliceous sands and earthy sands (Tenosols). Corymbia polycarpa, Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Pandanus sp. low woodland/open forest with Sorghum plumosum, Chrysopogon latifolius and C. fallax understorey.

SIDESLOPES

- 2a — Rugged high scarps; slopes >40% to vertical; relief 5-35m Outcropping rock (Rudosols). Eucalyptus tetrodonta, E. miniata and Corymbia ferruginea low open woodland/low woodland with Triodia sp. and Aristida sp. understorey; bare areas throughout.

SWAMPS

- 6d — Broad swampy areas within the clay plains; almost level; relief to 1m Inundated at time of sampling; wet grey cracking clays occurred on the drier margins of unit (Vertosols). Eucalyptus microtheca low open woodland with Psuedoraphis spinescens and Dicanthium sericeum understorey.

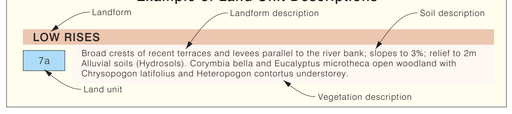
DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

- 4b — Braided sandy courses to main tributary streams with recent sandy levees; small areas of water worn stony bed load and scattered clayey swales; short steep slopes on stream banks; relief to 4m Coarse alluvial soils; rare exposure of underlying rock (Hydrosols). Corymbia bella, Eucalyptus microtheca and Melaleuca viridiflora low open forest with Phragmites sp., Sporobolus sp. and Aristida sp. understorey.
- 4c — Springs and seepage areas which occur at foot of escarpments Organic stratified soils and humic gleys (Hydrosols). Melaleuca sp. and Pandanus sp. closed forest with Imperata cylindrica, fern and vine understorey.
- 6f — Active, severely eroded areas which occur where the sandy flood plain (6a) abuts onto the river or its tributaries; slopes to over 60%; relief to 15m Extensively truncated sandy red earths over red clays or brown clays (Kandosols). Heterpogon contortus, Chrysopogon latifolius and Aristida sp. grassland OR Excocecaria parvifolia, Eucalyptus microtheca and Atalaya hemiglauca low woodland.
- 7a — Broad crests of recent terraces and levees parallel to the river bank; slopes to 3%; relief to 2m Alluvial soils (Hydrosols). Corymbia bella and Eucalyptus microtheca open woodland with Chrysopogon latifolius and Heteropogon contortus understorey.
- 7b — Recent levee and swale complex, parallel or sub-parallel to the river course; slopes up to 8%; relief to 7m Alluvial soils and minor coarse bed load in depressions; outcropping rock is occasionally exposed in the swales (Tenosols). Corymbia bella and Eucalyptus microtheca open woodland with Chrysopogon latifolius and Heteropogon contortus understorey.
- 7c — Active river frontage and major tributaries; slopes to over 60%; relief to 1m Alluvial soils; commonly truncated (Hydrosols). River frontage vegetation; scattered Melaleuca sp. and steep bare areas; Riparian woodland to open forest including scattered Melaleuca sp.; steep bare areas throughout.

WATER BODIES

- Water body area inundated with water - vegetation not described.

Example of Land Unit Descriptions



Land resource information has been derived from aerial photograph interpretation and field data describing landform, soil and vegetation. Mapping has been collected according to the national standards and prepared at a scale of 1:50 000. Enlarging this map beyond this scale will not provide further detail.

A site inspection should always accompany mapping for specific areas.

Northern Territory Government

LAND RESOURCES of BORROLOOLA TOWNSHIP AREA