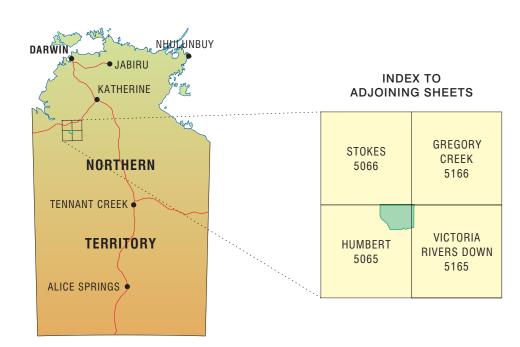


### MAP LOCALITY & 1:100 000 MAP SHEET INDEX



# **GENERAL FEATURES**

Extent of mapping	
Land unit boundary	
Property boundary	
Park boundary	
Water Bore	•
Fence	
Dam	
Turket nest	0
Trough	
Water pipeline	
Drainage line	
Relief feature, named	° Sundown Hill
Spot height	.227
Paddock name	Acacia Pdk
Local road / track	

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

\_\_\_\_\_

Minor road unsealed

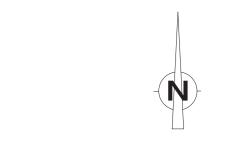
Cartography by R. Lim, Spatial Data and Mapping, Water Resources NT, Department of Land Resource Management, Northern Territory of Australia. February 2015.

Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike This publication is provided under a Creative BY NC SA Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence //creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/au/

(C) Northern Territory of Australia

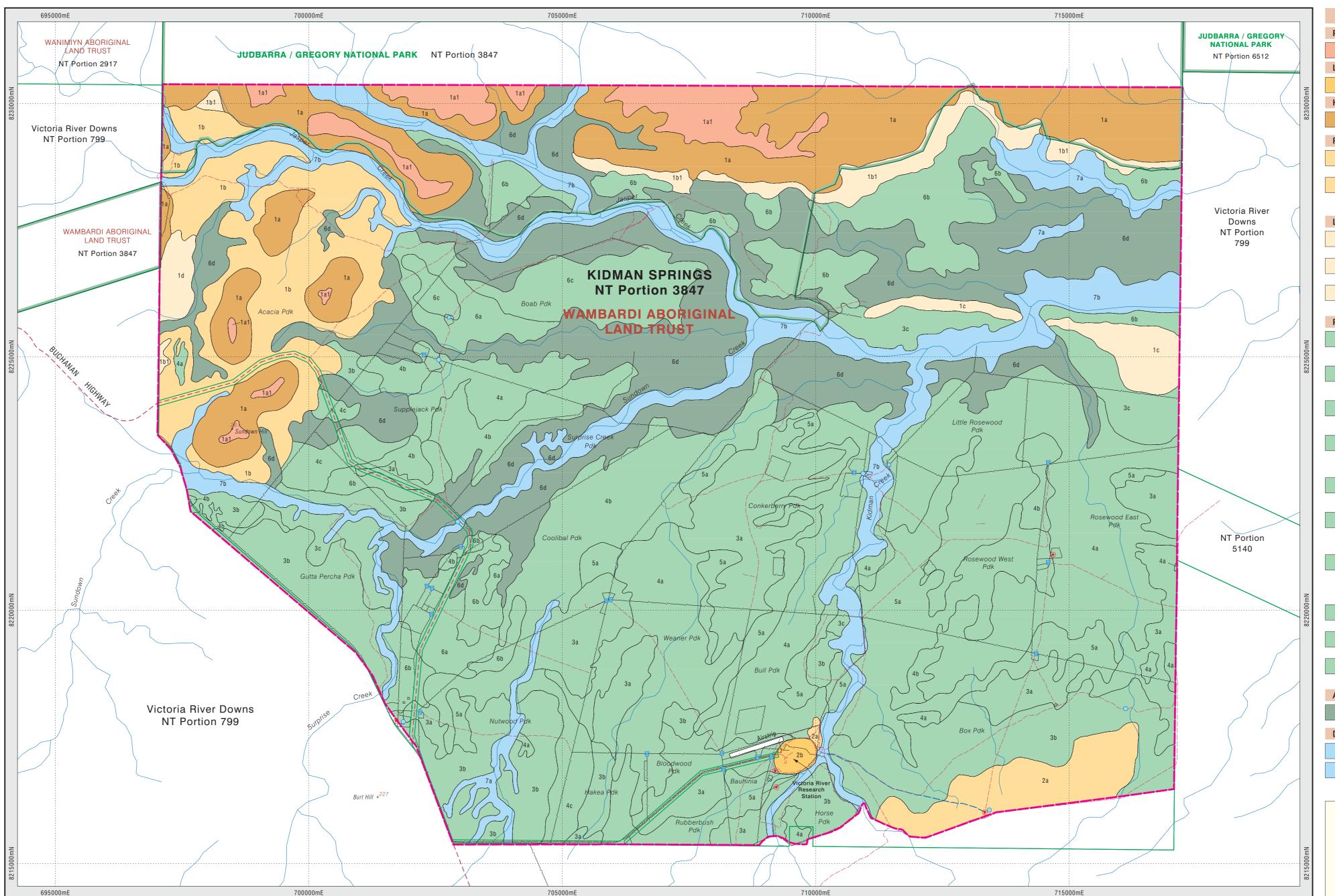
This product and all material forming part of it is copyright belonging to the Northern Territory of Australia. You may use this material for your personal, non-commercial use or use it within your organisation for non-commercial purposes, provided that an appropriate acknowledgement is made and the material is not altered in any way. Subject to the fair dealing provisions of the Copyright Act 1968, you must not make any other use of this product (including copying or reproducing it or part of it in any way) unless you have the written permission of the Northern Territory of Australia

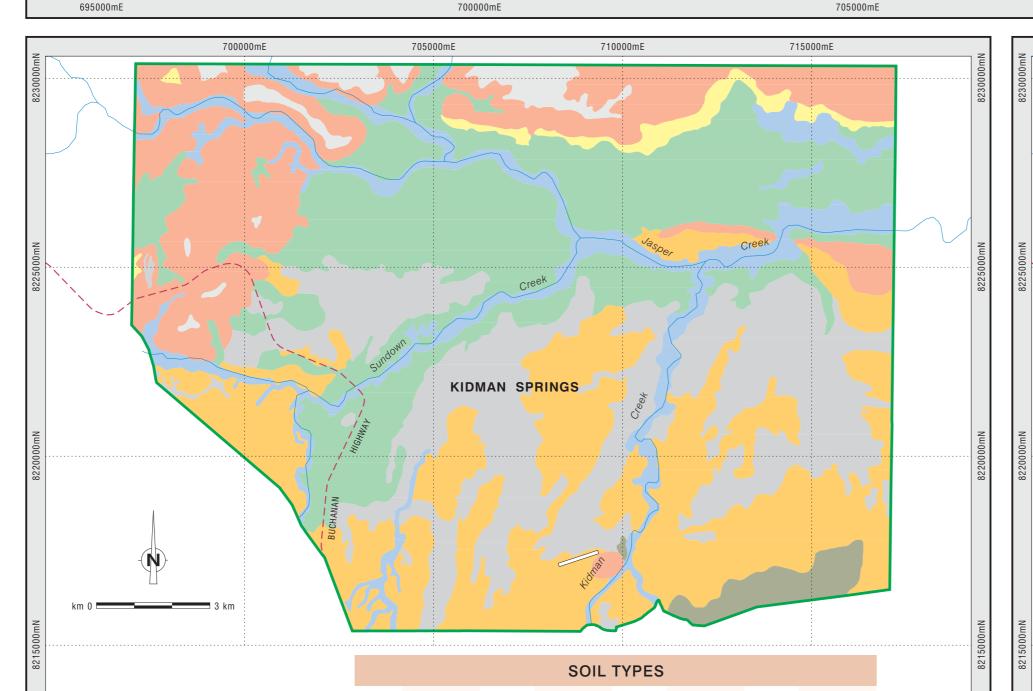
The Northern Territory of Australia does not warrant that the product or any part of it is correct or complete and will not be liable for any loss damage or injury suffered by any person as a result of its inaccuracy or incompleteness.

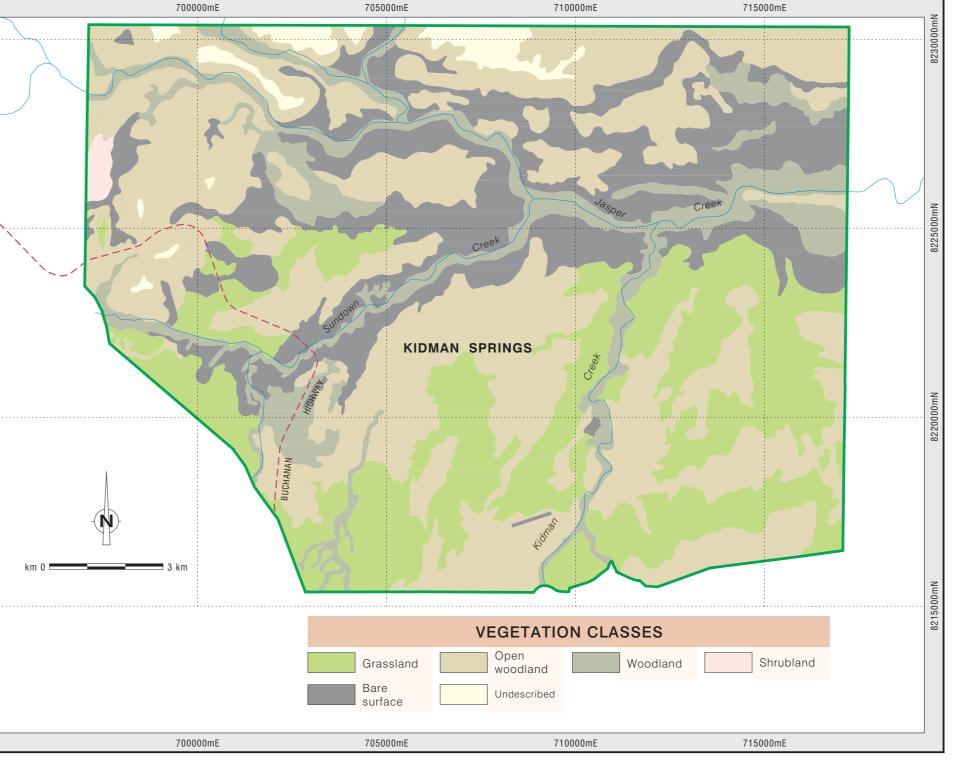


Black numbered lines are 5000 metre intervals of the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 52 Transverse Mercator Projection Horizontal Datum: GDA 94









# LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

### PLATEAUX

Remnants of level plateau surface occurring within Unit 1a. Undescribed. The vegetation has not

Low basalt hill; boulder-strewn. Stony and skeletal soils (Rudosols). Open woodland (undescribed) with Sehima sp., Sorghum sp., mixed spp. grass understorey.

Eucalyptus brevifolia low open woodland with Triodia sp. hummock grasses.

Rugged stony country on sedimentary rocks with slopes greater than 40%; boulder-strewn slopes and

Slopes up to the sandstone scarps; distinctly undulating with rock and boulder-strewn slopes up to 40%. Skeletal, stony soils (Rudosols). Eucalyptus brevifolia and Eucalyptus pruinosa open woodland with Triodia sp. and Aristida hygrometrica grass understorey.

rocky crests. Shallow, skeletal soils with stones and rocks on the surface (Rudosols).

Rugged to undulating terrain on limestone; boulder-strewn slopes 15-40% with rocky crests. Shallow, skeletal soils (Calcarosols) with small pockets of Calcareous red earths (Dermosols) over limestone. Eucalyptus pruinosa, Corymbia terminalis and Eucalyptus chlorophylla low open

woodland on the slopes; Eucalyptus brevifolia low open woodland on the crests.

# Enneapogon sp., mixed spp. variable grass understorey.

Gently sloping, scalded footslopes of the major scarp; slopes less than 5%; minor gullying and scattered rock outcrop. Severely eroded, shallow, sandy soils (Tenosols). Largely bare, some

Brachyachne sp. and Aristida sp. grasses with isolated trees. Coarse sandstone boulder-strewn low rises; slopes 5-15%. Skeletal, sandy soils (Rudosols).

Corymbia ferruginea, Terminalia platyptera and Bauhinia cunninghamii low woodland with Aristida hygrometrica, Eriachne spp. and Chrysopogon fallax grass understorey. Gently sloping (<5%) gullied footslopes of sandstone scarps. Sandy textured Yellow earths, with increasing ferruginised sandstone nodules below 60cm (Kandosols). Acacia spp. and Melaleuca spp. open scrub with Sorghum sp. and Triodia sp. grass understorey.

# Isolated Eucalyptus grandifolia.

Extensive flat plains with relief up to 1.5m; generally slightly elevated above the cracking clay plains. Calcareous red earths (Dermosols) with a loamy texture and generally 30-60cm deep overlying silicified limestone; minor inclusions of cracking clay (Vertosols). Eucalyptus pruinosa and Corymbia terminalis open woodland over Enneapogon sp. grass understorey with occasional perennials. Gently undulating plains and low stony rises. Shallow or stony Calcareous red earths (Dermosols) with predominantly sandstone, chert and quartz stones and occasional limestone outcrop; minor inclusions of cracking clay (Vertosols). Brachyachne sp. and Aristida latifolia grassland with isolated Eucalyptus pruinosa. Large scalded areas (up to 40%) which are completely bare.

Gently undulating plains normally associated with creeks; intense drainage pattern of active gullies. Severely eroded Calcareous red earths (Dermosols). Largely bare. A few colonising grass species ncluding Aristida latifolia, Brachyachne sp. and Enneapogon sp. Severe scalding, sheetwash and

Gently undulating to flat plains, generally lower than Unit 3a. Grey, brown and red clays (Vertosols); severe gilgais and numerous surface cracks up to 5cm wide. Chrysopogon fallax, Iseilema sp., Astrebla sp., Dichanthium sp. and Heteropogon contortus mixed spp. variable grassland, with Eucalyptus microtheca along incised gullies and isolated Bauhinia sp. and Terminalia arostrata near

Gently undulating to flat plains, slightly elevated above Unit 4a. Grey, brown and red clays (Vertosols); severe gilgais and numerous surface cracks up to 5cm wide.. Bauhinia sp., Terminalia arostrata, Terminalia volucris open woodland with a Chrysopogon fallax, Dichanthium sp., Iseilema sp. and Aristida latifolia grass understorey.

Gently undulating plains extending to lower slopes of sandstone scarps. Grey, brown and red clays

(Vertosols) with 80% sandstone rocks and stones on surface, severe gilgais and surface cracks; up to 30% surface scald.. Chrysopogon fallax, Aristida latifolia, Iseilema sp. and Brachyachne sp. mixed spp. variable grassland OR Bauhinia sp., Corymbia terminalis and Eucalyptus pruinosa open woodland over the above grasses. Gently undulating to flat plains, occurring as the fringe units between the loamy red plains and the cracking clay plains. Mixed areas of Calcareous red earths (Dermosols) and Grey, brown

the continuous areas of Dermosols.. Eucalyptus pruinosa, Corymbia terminalis and Eucalyptus tectifica open woodland on the Calcarosols OR Bauhinia sp., Terminalia arostrata and T. volucris open woodland on the Vertosols, both with mixed spp. grass understorey. Gently undulating to flat plains. Deep red earths (Kandosols) with firm surface horizons of fine

and red clays (Vertosols). The Vertosols often occur as isolated, gilgaied depressions within

sandy loam. Eucalyptus terminalis, Eucalyptus pruinosa, Eucalyptus grandiflora and Eucalyptus confertiflora mixed spp. woodland with mixed spp. grass understorey. Gently undulating to flat plains. Deep red earths (Kandosols) with soft surface horizons of loamy sands. Eucalyptus terminalis, Eucalyptus tectifica and Corymbia polycarpa mixed spp. open woodland with Aristida holathera and Aristida pruinosa mixed spp. grass understorey.

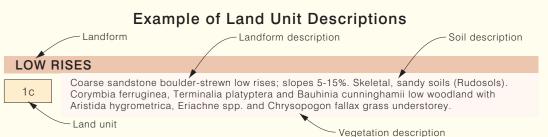
Gently undulating to flat plains. Deep yellow earths (Kandosols) with a loamy texture; numerous yellow-brown anthills. Eucalyptus pruinosa, Eucalyptus tectifica, Corymbia confertiflora and orymbia polycarpa mixed spp. open woodland with Brachyachne sp., Panicum sp., Themeda sp. and Chrysopogon fallax mixed spp. grass understorey.

Gently undulating to flat plains associated with creeks; intense drainage pattern of active gullies. Severely eroded Red earths and loamy Yellow earths (Kandosols); often complete loss of topsoil. Largely bare with small remnant clumps of the original vegetation, similar to that found in 6a, 6b and 6c.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Drainage lines, shallow, sometimes incised. There is a variety of soils due to their depositional origin (Hydrosols). Mixed woodland with prominent shrub layer.

Severely eroded and deeply incised creeks, including gullied frontages. Considerable sand and silt loads in the creek beds (Hydrosols). Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Terminalia platyphylla and Corymbia



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.

For further information contact: Manager, Land Assessment, Rangelands Division, Department of Land Resource Management Ph. (08) 8999 4443 Email: rangelands@nt.gov.au Web: www.lrm.nt.gov.au Level 3, Goyder Centre, 25 Chung Wah Terrace, Palmerston, Northern Territory of Australia.

Web: http://nrmaps.nt.gov.au Map Reference: Kidman-Sp\_Land-Resources\_50k-Map

### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:**

Forster B.A. and Laity J.R (1972) REPORT ON THE LAND UNITS OF VICTORIA RIVER RESEARCH STATION KIDMAN SPRINGS STATION (1972) Land Conservation Section, Animal Industry and Agriculture Branch, Department of Northern Australia, Darwin, NT.

### TECHNICAL REFERENCE:

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



# LAND RESOURCES of VICTORIA RIVER RESEARCH STATION (KIDMAN SPRINGS)

including WAMBARDI ABORIGINAL LAND TRUST