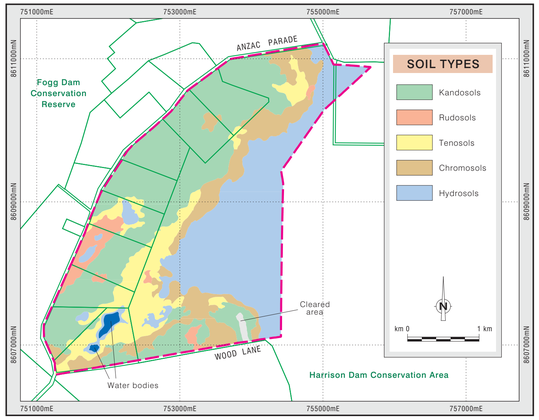
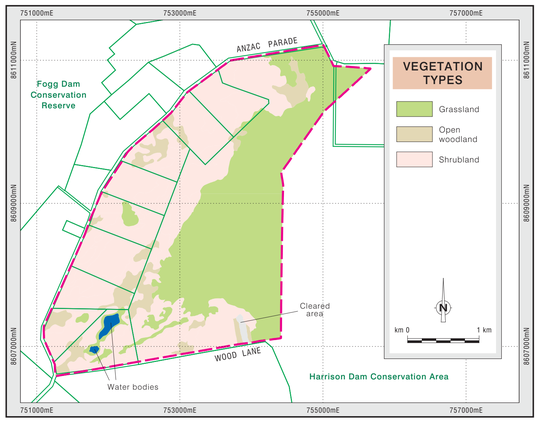
LAND RESOURCES OF THE HARRISON DAM AREA HUMPTY DOO N.T.

For further information contact:

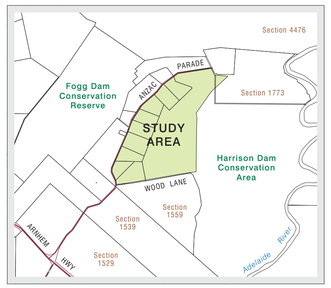
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Director, Land Assessment, Rangelands Division
Ph. (08) 8999 4443 Email: rangelands@nt.gov.au Web: http://denr.nt.gov.au
Level 3, Goyder Centre, 25 Chung Wah Terrace, Palmerston, Northern Territory of Australia.

Web: http://nrmaps.nt.gov.au Map Reference: Harrison-Dam-Area_Land-Resources_Map





MAP LOCALITY and STUDY AREA



GENERAL FEATURES

- Land unit boundary
- Survey boundary
- Property boundary
- Local road minor
- Local road rural
- Local road rural unsealed
- Swamp
- Spot height
- Lake perennial
- Park boundary

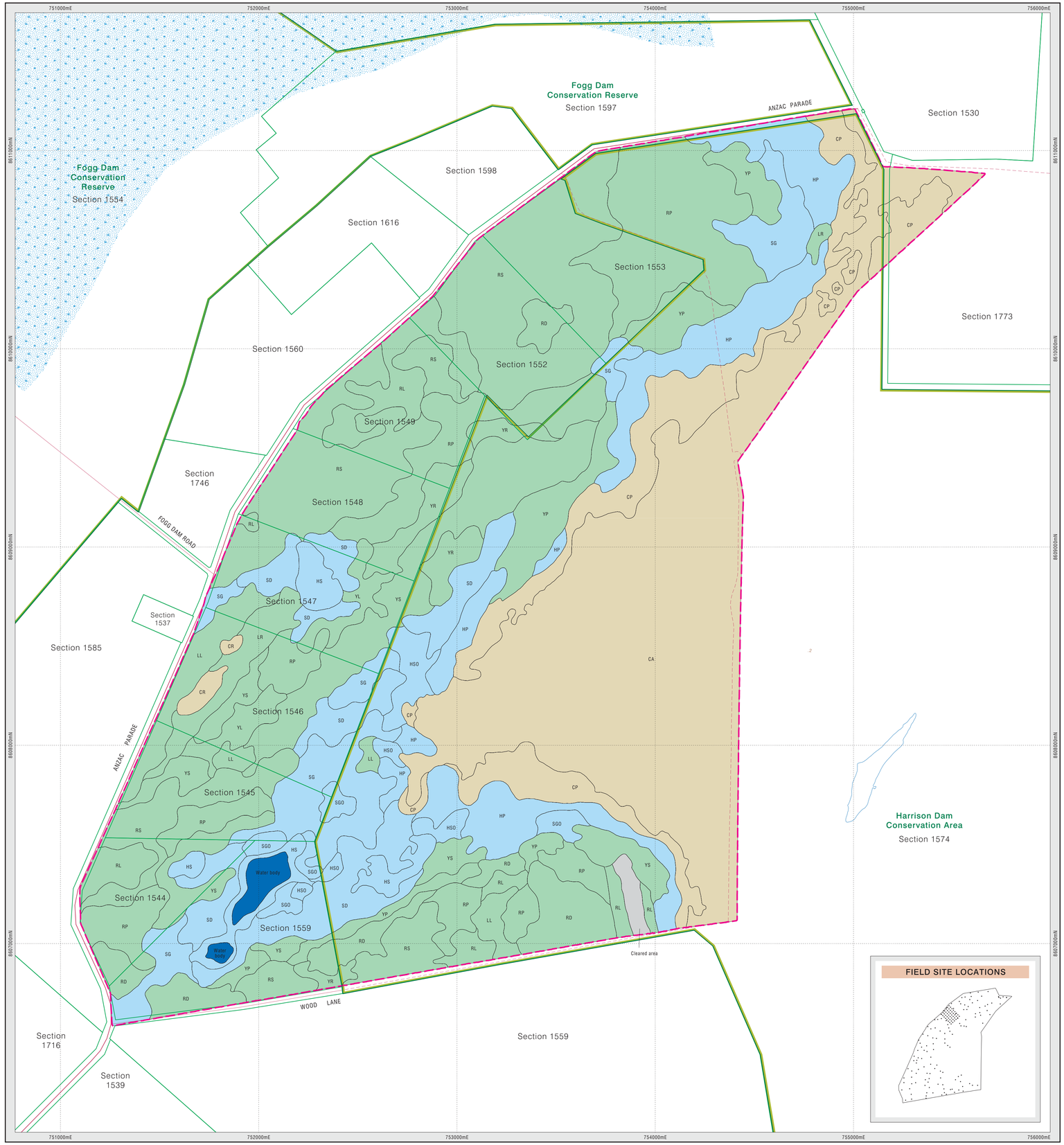
Base Information Data Sources:
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics, Northern Territory of Australia.
Geoscience Australia, Australian Government.

metres 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Black numbered lines are 1000 metre intervals of the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 52
Transverse Mercator Projection Horizontal Datum: GDA 94

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

Cartography by R. Lim, Geospatial Services, Water Resources
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Northern Territory of Australia. October 2017.



FIELD SITE LOCATIONS

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

PLAINS

LL Gradient low >2% Lithosols onto laterite (Rudosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from sand to gritty loamy sand; pH ranges from 6.0 at surface to 5.5 at 30 to 50cm; up to 60% hard ironstone fragments at 30 to 50cm. Corymbia bella; Planchonia careya; Corymbia polysciada and Eucalyptus miniata low shrubland to low woodland.

LR Gradient low >2% Lithosols (Rudosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from organic sand to loamy sand; pH is 6.0 throughout the profile; up to 60% gravel and rock fragments at 20 to 60cm. Planchonia careya; Corymbia bella; Erythrophleum chlorostachys and Pandanus sp. tall shrubland to low woodland.

RD Gradient low >2% Red Earth (duplex), (Chromosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from sand at surface to clay loam at 90 to 140cm depth; pH ranges from 6.8 at surface to 5.6 at 90 to 140cm depth. Acacia sp.; Canarium australianum; Corymbia bella and Pandanus sp. open scrub (open shrubland) to open forest.

RL Gradient low >2% Red Earth (lateritic) (Kandosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand at surface to sandy clay loam at 30 to 80cm depth; pH ranges from 5.8 at surface to 5.5 at 30 to 80cm depth where there are common red soft and hard nodules. Eucalyptus miniata; Corymbia bella; Corymbia polycarpa and Canarium australianum low open woodland to low open forest.

RP Gradient low >2% Red Earth (podzolic) (Kandosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand at surface to sandy clay loam at 80 to 140cm depth; pH ranges from 6.0 at surface to 5.5 at 80 to 140cm depth where there are common red soft nodules. Corymbia bella; Acacia sp.; Canarium australianum; and Lophostemon lactiflius open scrub to open forest.

RS Gradient low >2% Red Earth (sandy) (Kandosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand at surface to sandy clay loam at 80 to 140cm depth; pH ranges from 5.7 at surface to 5.0 at 80 to 140cm depth. Acacia sp.; Syzygium eucalyptoides; Corymbia bella and Planchonia careya Low shrubland to low open forest.

YL Gradient low >2% Yelow Earth lateritic (Kandosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand at surface to gritty sandy clay loam at 45 to 80cm depth; pH ranges from 5.6 at surface to 5.5 at 45 to 80cm depth where red soft and hard nodules are common. Corymbia bella; Syzygium eucalyptoides; and Acacia sp. open shrubland to closed shrubland.

YP Gradient low >2% Yelow Earth podzolic (Chromosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand at surface to gritty sandy light clay at 55 to 140cm depth; pH ranges from 6.0 at surface to 5.5 at 55 to 140cm depth where there are common red soft nodules. Grassland (undescribed species) to Pandanus sp.; Lophostemon lactiflius; Canarium australianum and Planchonia careya open forest.

YR Gradient low >2% Yellow Earth red earth intergrade (Kandosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand at surface to sandy clay loam at 60 to 140cm depth; pH ranges from 6.2 at surface to 5.5 at 60 to 140cm depth. Corymbia bella; Erythrophleum chlorostachys; Corymbia polycarpa and Planchonia careya tall shrubland to open forest.

YS Gradient low >2% Yellow Earth sandy (Kandosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand at surface to sandy clay at 100 to 140cm depth; pH ranges from 6.0 at surface to 5.5 at 100 to 140cm depth where there are rare red soft nodules. Corymbia bella; Lophostemon lactiflius; Erythrophleum chlorostachys; Planchonia careya and Pandanus sp. open shrubland to closed forest.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

HP Gradient low >2% Humic Gley; massive and earthy structure (Chromosols); textures range from loamy sand to sandy clay; pH ranges from 6.0 at surface to 5.5 at 80 to 120cm depth where there are many red mottles and up to 10% hard ironstone gravels. Grassland (Undescribed species) to Corymbia bella; Pandanus sp.; Planchonia careya and Acacia sp. low open forest.

HS Surface drainage areas; subject to inundation Humic Gley sandy (Hydrosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand to light clayey sand; pH is 5.4 throughout the profile; common yellow brown mottles and soft nodules at 100 to 140cm. Grassland and sedgeland. Species have not been described.

HSO Gradient low >2% Humic Gley sandy deep organic surface (Tenosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from organic sandy loam to clayey sand; pH is 5.8 throughout the profile; few yellow brown mottles at 90 to 140cm. Pandanus sp. open shrubland to closed forest.

SD Surface drainage areas Earthy Sands deep (Tenosols); massive and earthy structure; texture is sand throughout the profile; pH ranges from 5.8 at surface to 5.5 at 80 to 140cm depth where there are common red soft nodules. Melaleuca sp.; Corymbia bella; Lophostemon lactiflius; and Erythrophleum chlorostachys low shrubland to closed forest.

SG Surface drainage areas Earthy Sands gravelly (Tenosols); massive and earthy structure; texture is sand and pH is 6.0 throughout the profile; and there is up to 60% hard ironstone gravel at 40 to 80cm deep. Corymbia bella; Erythrophleum chlorostachys; Lophostemon lactiflius and Planchonia careya low open woodland to low open forest.

SGO Surface drainage areas Earthy Sands gravelly organic surface (Tenosols); massive and earthy structure; textures range from loamy sand to sand; pH ranges from 6.0 at surface to 5.8 at 45 to 90cm depth where there are up to 40% hard ironstone gravels. Erythrophleum chlorostachys; Melaleuca sp.; Canarium australianum and Lophostemon lactiflius open shrubland to open forest.

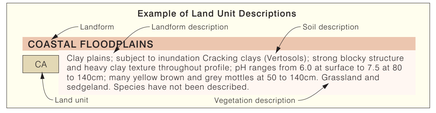
COASTAL FLOODPLAINS

CA Clay plains; subject to inundation Cracking clays (Vertosols); strong blocky structure and heavy clay texture throughout profile; pH ranges from 6.0 at surface to 7.5 at 80 to 140cm; many yellow brown and grey mottles at 50 to 140cm. Grassland and sedgeland. Species have not been described.

CP Clay plains; subject to inundation Stratified clay (Hydrosols); structures strong blocky at surface to massive at 1m deep; textures are heavy clay and heavy sandy clay; pH ranges from 7.0 at surface to 8.5 at 75 to 100cm; common yellow brown and red mottles and nodules. Grassland (undescribed species) to Pandanus spiralis low woodland.

CR Areas subject to innundation Clay onto rock (Hydrosols); structures massive and earthy at surface to fine blocky at 30 to 120cm deep; textures range from silty loam to medium clay; pH ranges from 5.5 at surface to 5.0 at 30 to 120cm deep; common red mottles. Melaleuca sp. tall open shrubland.

Example of Land Unit Descriptions



MAP DISCLAIMER:

Land resource information has been derived from aerial imagery interpretation and field data describing landform, soil and vegetation. Mapping has been collected according to the national standards and prepared at a scale of 1:10 000. Enlarging this map beyond this scale will not provide further detail. A site inspection should always accompany mapping for specific areas.

When assessing specific areas within the mapping it is recommended a site inspection be undertaken to establish unmapped variation and confirm mapping accuracy on the ground.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

D.F. Howe & A. Czachorowski
Horticultural Potential - A Survey of The Harrison Dam Area, Humpty Doo, N.T.
Land Conservation Unit, Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission.
Darwin, N.T. 1979 LC 79/4.

TECHNICAL REFERENCES:

National Committee on Soil and Terrain (2009)
Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook.
3rd Edition. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.

Northcote K.H. (1971).
A Factual Key for the Recognition of Australian Soils.
3rd Edition. Rellim Publications, Glenside, SA.