

GENERAL FEATURES

- Survey boundary
- Land unit boundary
- Property boundary
- Park / Reserve
- Local road / track
- State border
- Drainage line
- Ridge
- Water Bore
- Turkey nest
- Water pipeline
- Relief feature, named
- Spot height

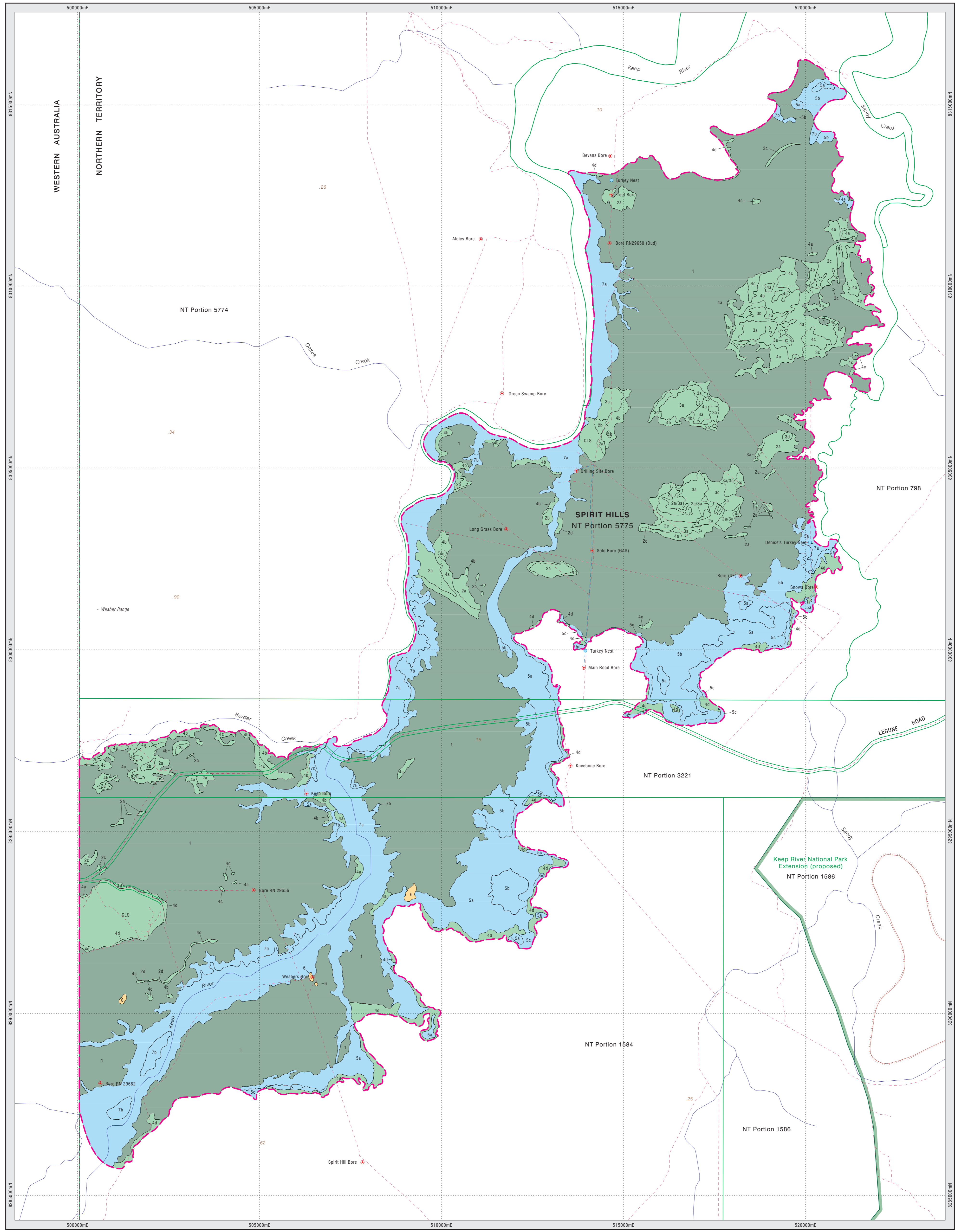
BASE INFORMATION DATA SOURCES:
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics, NT of Australia.
Geoscience Australia, Australian Government.

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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, December 2018.

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Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

ALLUVIAL PLAINS

1 Gentle slopes; occurs throughout the clay areas except in eroded, lowlying and relatively flat or concave situations. Very deep Brown cracking clays (Cununurra), *Themeda triandra*, *Setaria nervosum* and *Andropogon latifolius* open grassland.

PLAINS

2a Gently sloping areas; usually in higher parts of the landscape. Deep Red brown earths (Bonaparte), *Corymbia polysciada*, *Corymbia confertiflora*, *Eucalyptus tectifica* woodland.

2a/3a Gently sloping to flat areas; usually in higher parts of the landscape. Deep Red brown earths (Bonaparte), *Corymbia polysciada*, *Corymbia confertiflora*, *Eucalyptus tectifica* woodland. 3a component present.

2b Gently sloping areas; usually in higher parts of the landscape. Deep Red brown earths (Bonaparte), *Corymbia foelschiana*, *Corymbia polysciada*, *Eucalyptus tectifica* woodland or minor open forest.

2c Gently sloping to flat areas; usually in higher parts of the landscape. Deep Red earths (Weaber), *Corymbia polysciada*, *Corymbia confertiflora*, *Eucalyptus tectifica* woodland.

2d Raised linear areas; probably exhumed stream beds or old coarse levees; significant marginal slopes. Deep gravelly Red earths (Weaber-gravelly phase), *Corymbia foelschiana*, *Corymbia polysciada*, *Corymbia bella* woodland.

3a Gently sloping to flat; occurring only in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Deep red-brown earth/solodic soil intergrades (Benton), *Melaleuca minutifolia* and *Eucalyptus microtheca* very dense woodland.

3a/3c Gently sloping to flat; occurring only in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Deep red-brown earth/solodic soil intergrades (Benton), *Melaleuca minutifolia* and *Eucalyptus microtheca* very dense woodland. 3c component present.

3b Gently sloping to flat; occurring only in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Deep red-brown earth/solodic soil intergrades (Benton), *Gravillea striata* woodland.

3c Flat to gently sloping; occurring only in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Deep red-brown earth/solodic soil intergrades (Benton), *Bauhinia cunninghamii* and *Eucalyptus microtheca* open woodland.

3d Flat to gently sloping; occurring only in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Cracking clay intergrades (Milligan), *Corymbia bella* and *Bauhinia cunninghamii* open woodland.

4a Gently sloping to flat areas; mainly in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Deep red-brown earth/solodic soil intergrades (Benton), *Eucalyptus microtheca* and *Bauhinia cunninghamii* sparse woodland.

4b Gently sloping to flat areas; mainly in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Deep red-brown earth/solodic soil intergrades (Benton), *Eucalyptus microtheca* or *Bauhinia cunninghamii* sparse woodland or mixed species grassland.

4c Gently sloping to flat areas; mainly in the area influenced by Sandy Creek. Very deep Brown cracking clays (Cununurra), *Themeda triandra*, *Sorghum plumosum*, *Setaria nervosum* mixed species grassland.

4d Low lying areas; in the junction complex near the edges of the plains; mainly where they abut Cockatoo land system. Cracking clay intergrades (Milligan), *Corymbia bella* open woodland with minor mixed species, grassland in depressions.

CLS Gentle slopes and crests of gently undulating plains (Cockatoo Land system). Deep red sands (Cockatoo) or Deep yellow sands (Paga); minor occurrence of greyish sand merging into mottled yellow sand. *Eucalyptus tetradonta*, *Eucalyptus miniata* woodland with occasional *Corymbia dichromophloia*.

RISES

6 Abrupt sandstone rock outcrops to 10 m high; mainly occurring in the south of the plains. Mostly sandstone outcrop. *Tridax* sp. sparse hummock grassland.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

4e Locally depressed areas; small swamps. Cracking clays (Keep-flooded phase), *Excocarpia parvifolia* and *Terminalia* sp. dense shrubland.

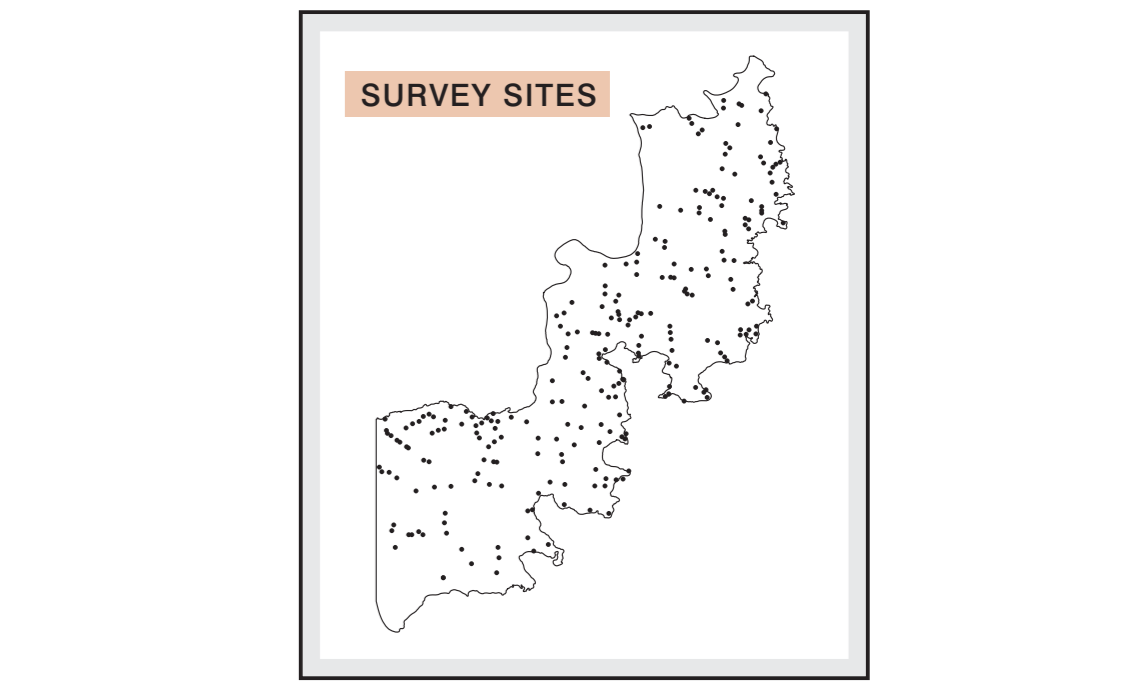
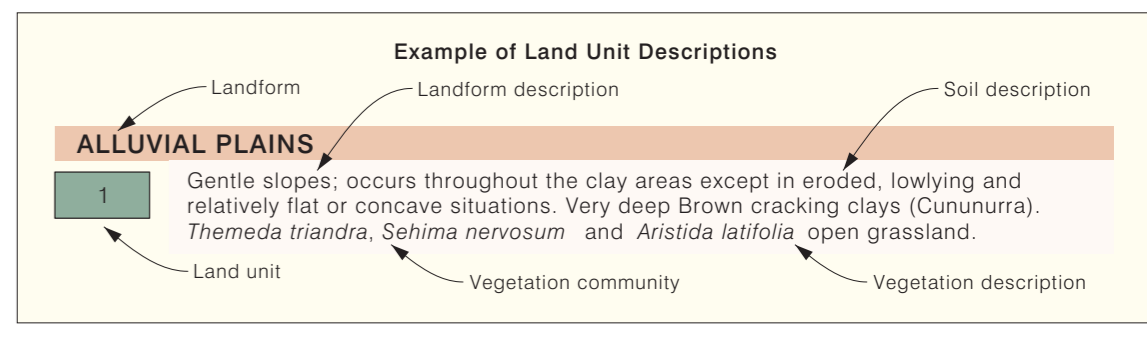
5a Flat low lying areas or concave contained areas; subject to seasonal inundation. Cracking clays (Aquitaine with distinct hydromorphic characteristics), *Eucalyptus microtheca* and *Excocarpia parvifolia* dense woodland.

5b Almost flat low lying areas usually just upslope from unit 5a; subject to seasonal inundation. Cracking clays (Aquitaine with distinct hydromorphic characteristics), *Eucalyptus microtheca*, *Excocarpia parvifolia* and *Bauhinia cunninghamii* open woodland.

5c Narrow linear depressed areas. Cracking clays (Aquitaine with distinct hydromorphic characteristics and inclusions of stone, gravel and sand), *Sorghum timoreense* grassland.

7a Major rivers and creeks and associated steep and strongly eroded banks. Cracking clays (Cununurra-eroded phase), alluvial red earths and regosols; all severely eroded. *Melaleuca* spp., *Corymbia bella* and *Eucalyptus microtheca* open forest.

7b Sloping margins of the plains immediately adjacent to the major river and creek banks; severe natural erosion. Cracking clays (Cununurra-eroded phase) between 1m and 30cm deep over red clay; severely eroded and truncated. *Bauhinia cunninghamii* dense woodland.



MAP DISCLAIMER:

Land resource information has been derived from aerial photograph interpretation and field collection of data describing landform, soil and vegetation. Landform, soil and vegetation field assessments conform to national standards and support mapping at a scale of 1:50 000. Final mapping is presented at a scale of 1:50 000.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

Aldrick, J.M. and Moody P.W. (1977)
Report on the Soils of the Lower Weaber and Keep Plains, NT (1977)
(Report Number LRD77019)
Animal Industry and Agriculture Branch,
Department of the Northern Territory, Darwin NT

TECHNICAL REFERENCES:

Isbell R.F. (2002). *The Australian soil classification*.
Revised Edition. Melbourne, CSIRO Publishing.

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Australian soil and land survey field handbook.
3rd Edition. Melbourne, CSIRO Publishing.

NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

LAND RESOURCES of THE KEEP RIVER PLAINS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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NR Maps: <http://nrmaps.nt.gov.au>
Map Reference: Keep-River-Plains_Land-Resources_Map

LAND CAPABILITY of THE LOWER WEABER and KEEP RIVER PLAINS, NORTHERN TERRITORY. SECTION 2: LOWER KEEP

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Level 3, Goyder Centre, 25 Chung Wah Terrace, Palmerston, Northern Territory of Australia.
NR Maps: <http://nrmaps.nt.gov.au>
Map Reference: DENR2020004 Lower-Weaber_Keep-River-Plains_Sec-2_Land-Capability

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES

- Class 1** Land with negligible constraints that require only a basic level of inputs, expertise and investment to develop and manage the land sustainably. (ASS not present; 0-1% slope; no surface rock; >1.0 m soil depth; rapid to well-drained soil; non-saline; flood-free; gilgai absent)
- Class 2** Land with minor or moderate constraints that require a greater level of inputs, expertise and investment than Class 1 to develop and manage the land sustainably. (ASS not present; and/or 1-2% slope; and/or 0-2% surface rock; and/or 0.5-1.0 m soil depth; and/or moderately well drained soil; and/or moderate salinity; and/or extremely rare flooding; and/or gilgai vertical interval <0.3 m).
- Class 2-3** Land with minor or moderate constraints that require a greater level of inputs, expertise and investment than Class 1 to develop and manage the land sustainably; or land with severe constraints that require a high level of inputs, expertise and investment to develop and manage the land sustainably.
- Class 3** Land with severe constraints that require a high level of inputs, expertise and investment to develop and manage the land sustainably. (ASS not present; and/or 2-3% slope; and/or 2-10% surface rock; and/or 0.25-0.5 m soil depth; and/or imperfectly drained soil; and/or high salinity; and/or rare flooding; and/or gilgai vertical interval 0.3-0.6 m).
- Class 4** Land with extreme constraints that generally require an unacceptable level of inputs, expertise and investment to develop and manage the land sustainably; making it either impractical, uneconomic or environmentally unsound to proceed. Where development must proceed the effects must be mitigated. (ASS present; and/or >3% slope; and/or >10% surface rock; and/or <0.25 m soil depth; and/or poorly to very poorly drained soil; and/or very high salinity; and/or regular to permanent flooding; and/or gilgai vertical interval >0.6 m).

MAP DISCLAIMER:
Map unit boundaries were derived using satellite imagery in association with digital elevation model, geological and topographic data. Landform, soil and vegetation field assessments conform to national standards and support mapping at a scale of 1:25 000. Final mapping is presented at a scale of 1:50 000.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:
Carnavas M and Burgess J (2019)
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Soil and Land Capability Assessment of the Lower Weaber and Keep River Plains,
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Technical Report 39/2019.
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Aldrick J.M. and Moody P.W. (1977)
Report on the soils of the Lower Weaber and Keep Plains, NT (1977)
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Isbell R F and The National Committee on Soil and Terrain (2016)
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Australian Vegetation Attribute Manual:
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Department of Environment and Heritage, Canberra.



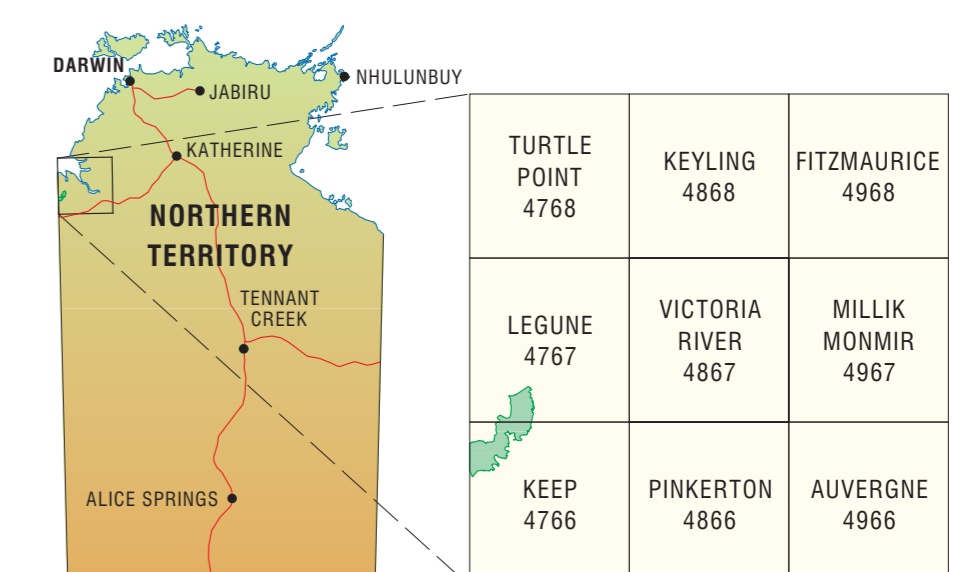
kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 5 kilometres

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

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, January 2020.

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MAP LOCALITY & 1:100 000 MAP SHEET INDEX



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