

TRANSPORTED REGOLITH

- A Alluvial sediments
- CF Funglomerate
- IN-SITU REGOLITH
- HC Residual clay
- S Saprolite
- SV Very highly weathered bedrock
- SH Highly weathered bedrock
- SM Moderately weathered bedrock
- SS Slightly weathered bedrock
- BU Unweathered bedrock

Flow plains
Ae1.1. Brown floodplains with some terraces in upper river reaches

Terraced land
Ae1.2. Multiple terraces, zones of clay hardpan and mottled B2 soil horizon with iron nodules in both, along meandering Bellbird River west of Carcoar, also along Windwardale Creek

Erosional plains
Ae1.3. Coloured alluvial gravels associated with weathered basalt remnants

Rises
Ae1.4. High level nearly horizontal paleosol/intercalated clay paleosol on clay hardpan with iron nodules on very highly weathered saprolite; interlocking alluvial flats

Colluvial fans
Cf1.1. Coarse funglomerate fans of granitic provenance around perimeter of Lake Wyangala

Erosional plains
Ic1.1. Residual clay remnant of prior lava plain on saprolite, some mostly lower lying areas

Low hills
Sd1.1. Sub-basaltic weathering along inverted paleodrainage lines, variably weathered depending on bedrock lithology; some colluvium with basalt nodules; flat topped low hills to hills, gentle to steep slopes; erosion potential on steeper slopes due to density

Rises
Sd1.2. Variably weathered bedrock partly exhumed from lava plain, some intervening alluvial sediments; broad rises on partly eroded lava plain

Lava plains
Sv1.1. Variably weathered to fresh multiple basalt flows with some post interbedded; plain with low rises

Lava plateaus
Sv1.2. Inverted relief lava flows; often multiple flows with underlying alluvial sediments and intervening variably weathered basalt or trachyte, siltcrete in places

Erosional plains
Sv1.3. Other eroded zone, sometimes paleo zone and ferruginous nodules and nodules; broad alluvial flats

Rises
Sv1.4. Deep saprolite with deep red soils and ferruginous nodules; clay in drainage lines; some remnant of basalt weathering north of Orange; conical rises with long slopes; part of extensive plateau with steep escarpments towards the south

Low hills
Sv1.5. Deep saprolite, mainly metasedimentary bedrock, with areas of granite weathered to residual clay and concretion, some terraces and ferruginous nodules; broad conical low hills with long gentle slopes; part of extensive plateau with steep escarpments towards the south

Sv1.6. Weathered granite within western perimeter of Bathurst Granite erosion basin; high erosion potential
Sv1.7. Weathered granodiorite, mottled B2 soil horizon on crest, clay hardpan on lower slopes; open rounded low hills to rises; broad alluvial flats with sandy erosion

Sv1.8. Sub-lava weathering; erosion potential

Sv1.9. Fault breccia and nodular ferruginous in places; steep, more conical, remain low hills

Hills
Sv1.10. Granite saprolite with some fresh concretion and iron, extensive colluvium on lower slopes and deep alluvium in narrow drainage lines; iron nodules in places; rolling hills with open rounded valley floors

Lava plains
Sv1.11. Weathered basalt traversed by alluvial channels

Rises
Sh1.1. Erosion amphitheatre with rises ramping down from, and including some, lava remnants

Sh1.2. Colluvium on lower slopes and alluvium in drainage lines; gentle concretion slopes

Sh1.3. Rounded rises to low hills in landscape troughs

Sh1.4. Includes erosional plains in places; plateau edge on western rim of Bathurst Granite erosion basin

Low hills
Sh1.5. Stippling of regolith from upper slopes, deeper regolith downslope; duplex soils, some granite concretion and terraces; sub-parallel to sub-parallel crest

Sh1.6. Less weathered at sites of active striping along scarps and in stream headwaters; sub-parallel ridges

Sh1.7. Varies to moderately weathered bedrock, scattered outcrops; low lying area with rounded to sub-rounded low hills and low angle slopes with increasing alluvial flats

Sh1.8. Weathered granite with iron concretions at depth covered in part by rounded cobbles of mixed lithology in clayey red soils; open rolling rises and terraces, minor colluvial flow

Sh1.9. Broad open low hills with sub-parallel ridges, below and adjacent to plateau edges

Sh1.10. Gentle slopes, sub-parallel crests

Pediments
Sm1.1. Amphitheatre headwaters

Rises
Sm1.2. Sub-angular ridges and valleys on high plateau remnants

Sm1.3. Footslope rises along upper reaches of Lake Wyangala

Low hills
Sm1.4. Shallow duplex and stable soils in places; one of low hills with conical to pointed crest, long slopes, steeper towards crests; v-shaped valleys

Sm1.5. Granite alluvial terraces open low hills to rises; erosion gullies in lower areas

Sm1.6. Minimal soil on rounded closely spaced low hills, minor surface wash and alluvium in depressions; incised poor country

Sm1.7. Gentle open low hills with increasing alluvium in drainage lines and depressions

Sm1.8. North-west trending ridges with sub-angular crests

Hills
Sm1.9. Minimal soil; colluvium at base of slopes, minor ferruginous nodules; steep hills with sharp to sub-parallel crests and narrow interlocking valleys with narrow strips of alluvium

Sm1.10. Upper hill slopes with sub-angular ridges and narrow valleys

Sm1.11. Some highly weathered lithology dependent bedrock, thick colluvium in places, alluvium in wider valleys; rounded hills, strike aligned in places

Sm1.12. Some highly weathered bedrock, slope wash deposits and alluvial fans on lower slopes, some low hills, strike aligned chert balls in places

Sm1.13. Shallow sandy granitic soils; rolling to steep hills

Sm1.14. Granite saprolite from intrusions; on top of metasedimentary mountains

Sm1.15. Sub-rounded hills with some basaltic colluvium; possible lava remnant

Sm1.16. Moderately steep slopes with sub-parallel ridge crests, below and adjacent to plateau edges; relates to Bellbird River incision

Mountains
Sm1.17. Sandy soils on weathered granite; sub-angular ridge crests

Sm1.18. North trending ridges with sub-angular crests and steep slopes with high drainage density

Rises
Ss1.1. Granite bedrock, colluvium and gravel in places; plateaus with steep escarpments on top of mountains with open rounded rises and valleys

Hills
Ss1.2. Steep hills, narrow valleys, closely spaced drainage lines

Ss1.3. Steep hills, some moderately weathered basalt and iron rock soils; north-south aligned ridges and valleys with steep closely spaced hills and narrow valleys

Ss1.4. Sandy soils and outcrops; hills with sub-angular to angular crests and steep slopes

Mountains
Ss1.5. Steep hills, steep slopes, closely spaced drainage lines

Ss1.6. Outcrop on steeper upper slopes; granitic colluvium on less steep lower slopes; soil erosion potential

Mountains
Bl1.1. Some shaly soils, minor colluvium on lower slopes; resistant monadnock with spurs and v-shaped valleys; erosion gullies on steeper slopes

INDURATION Notable occurrences (not necessarily widespread)

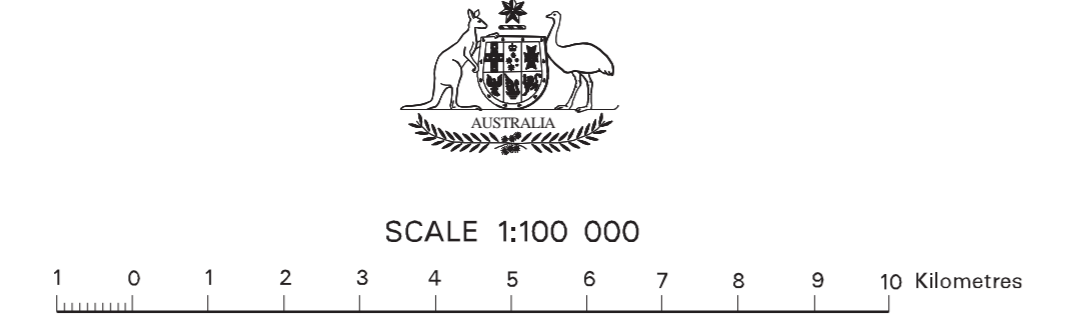
- Ferruginous induration
- Clay hardpan and ferruginous nodules
- Siltcrete

LAVA FLOWS

- Multiple weathering profiles associated with lava flows

UNIVERSAL GRID REFERENCE

DIGITAL DATA



For definitions of regolith types, landform types, induration and geomorphic features refer to: Plan. C. Chan, R. Craig, M. Farrow, M. Farrow, J. and W. 1993. RTMAP: BMR Regolith database field handbook, BMR Record 1993-23.

Table with 2 columns: 1:100 000 maps, 2:100 000 maps. Lists map sheets and their corresponding 1:100 000 map sheets.



Regolith and geomorphology interpreted and compiled 1992-1994 by R.A. Chan, AGSO. Cartography by T. Brennan, N. Curby, G. Scott, Cartographic Services Unit, AGSO. Magnetic declination information for 1995 supplied by Geomagnetic Section, AGSO. Topographic base map compiled from digital data supplied by Australian Surveying and Land Information Group, 1 AUGUST 1986, with modifications. Published by the Australian Geological Survey Organisation, Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Canberra, issued under the authority of the Minister for Primary Industries and Energy, Canberra.

- Regolith-landform unit boundary
- Erosional scarps, paleosurface boundary
- Erosional scarps, unweathered to paleosurface boundary
- Dipsional scarps
- Microtopographic areole scarp
- Fault line scarps
- Intrusional and structural scarps, paleosurface boundary
- Erosional and metamorphic areole scarp, paleosurface boundary
- Erosional and fault scarps, paleosurface boundary
- Major drainage divide
- Minor drainage divide
- Entrenched superimposed drainage, indicating direction
- Entrenched superimposed drainage between upstream and downstream limits, indicating direction
- Site and direction of beheaded stream where no wind gap
- Site and direction of river capture
- Site and direction of river reversal
- Wind gap
- Knoll point
- Palaeodrainage, including trend
- Inverted paleodrainage, indicating direction
- Inverted paleodrainage, indicating trend
- Major lava flow direction
- Major volcanic centre
- Volcanic plug residual
- Erosion volcanic plug
- Basalt capped residual hill
- Residual hill
- Watercourse
- Lake
- Main road
- Minor road
- Railway
- Swamp
- Geognostic station

INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS. Table with 2 columns: 1:100 000 maps, 2:100 000 maps. Lists map sheets and their corresponding 1:100 000 map sheets.

WARNING: Colours will fade with prolonged exposure to light.

LANDFORMS

- a Alluvial landforms
- al Flood plains
- at Terraced land
- av Alluvial terraces
- cf Colluvial fans
- pl Depositional plains
- ep Erosional plains
- et Pediments
- er Residual rises
- es Erosional rises
- eh Low hills
- eh Hills
- em Mountains
- vt Lava plains
- vp Lava plateaus

NGMA

Product of the National Geoscientific Mapping Accord



BLAYNEY REGOLITH-LANDFORMS

SHEET 8730
PRELIMINARY EDITION 1995
SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

MAGNETIC DECLINATION
This sheet shows magnetic declination for each 1995 derived from 1990 AGSO model. Annual change is 2.4" per year towards the east of the map. Information is current to 1995.

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