Regolith-Landforms of the Mt Browne & Mt Poole Inliers, Northwestern New South Wales

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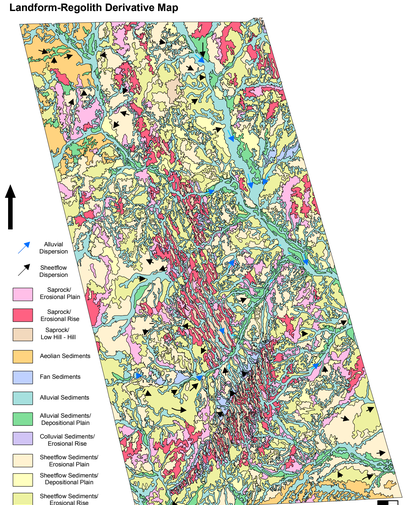
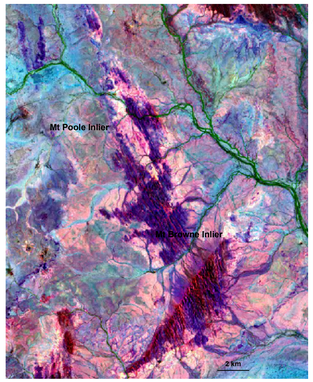
Landform-Regolith Derivative Map



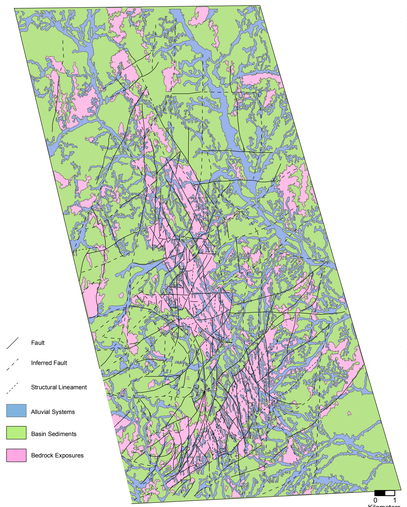
Landform-Regolith derivative map highlighting the major landforms with associated dominant regolith types.

Brooveyy MS741 - Courtesy NSW Geological Survey

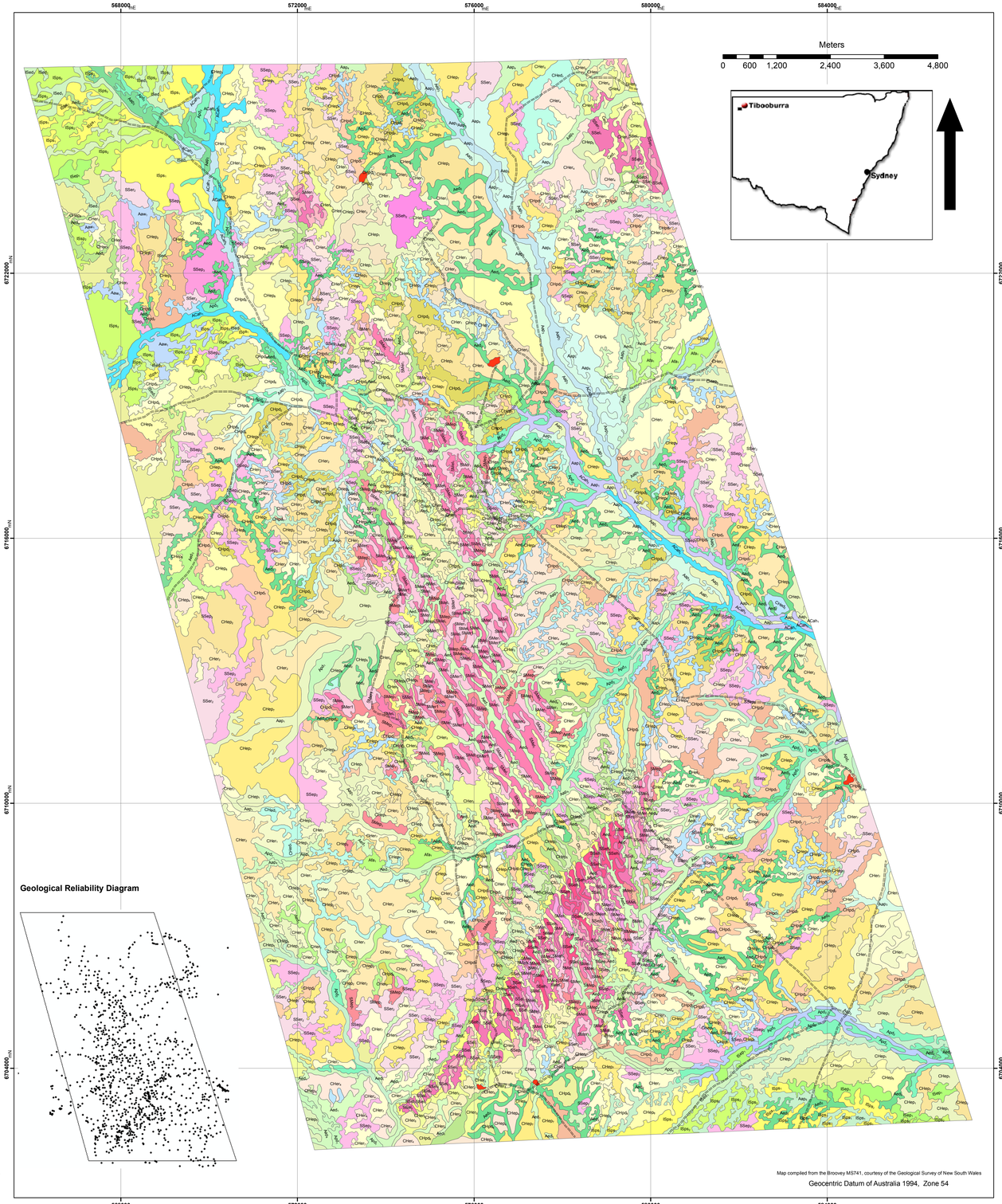


Brooveyy Image derived from the LANDSAT TM of the Mt Browne & Mt Poole Inliers . This image highlights regolith features based upon spectral responsed from surficial attributes such as regolith materials, lithologies, and vegetation cover.

Morphotectonic Features



Morphotectonic features displayed on a derivative map compiled from the Regolith-Landform Units of the Mt Browne and Mt Poole Inliers.
Fault interpretation sourced from the 1:70,000 Geology Map of the Mt Browne & Mt Poole Inliers (Davey, 2005).



Geological Reliability Diagram

Map compiled from the Brooveyy MS741, courtesy of the Geological Survey of New South Wales

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994, Zone 54

Regolith-Landform Units

IN SITU REGOLITH

SSep (Slightly weathered bedrocks / erosional plain): Slightly ferruginised, moderately cleaved, interbedded metasandstones, metasiltstones and quartz veins with minor orange-brown, quartzose sands and silts. Low relief (0-9 m) associated with minor sub-angular colluvium. Vegetation includes emu bush (Eremophila spp.), black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and whitewood (Atalaya hemiglauca). Blue-green lichen on the southern aspects of some exposures.

SSep (Slightly weathered bedrock / erosional plain): slightly ferruginised, interbedded sandstones and mudstones with orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded, calcareous, fine sands and silts. Low relief (0-9 m) with a shallow slope and minor sub-angular surficial lag and hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations. Chenopod shrubland dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia) with widely spaced cabbage tree wattles (Acacia cana). Orange and green lichen on more ferruginised exposures.

SSeri (Slightly weathered bedrock / erosional rise): Slightly ferruginised, highly cleaved, interbedded metasandstone, metasiltstone and quartz veins with minor orange-brown, quartzose fine sands and silts. Moderate relief (9-30 m) associated with sheet-like exposures and minor angular colluvium (predominantly quartz and phyllite clasts). Minor exposures of slightly weathered rhyolitic tuff and basalt sills. Hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations on some exposures in incised channels and infilling joints and fractures. Vegetation includes emu bush (Eremophila spp.), mulga (Acacia aneura) and grey copperburr (Sclerolaena diacantha). Blue-green lichens are on the southern and eastern aspects of larger exposures of metasediments and orange and green lichens on more ferruginised exposures.

SSeri (Slightly weathered bedrock / erosional rise): slightly ferruginised, interbedded calcareous sandstones and mudstones with orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded, calcareous, sands and silts with moderate relief (9-30 m). Minor locally derived subrounded colluvium. Vegetation is chenopod shrublands, dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia). Orange and green lichen on some exposures.

SSeli (Slightly weathered bedrock / low hill): Slightly ferruginised, highly cleaved, interbedded metasandstone and metasiltstone and minor quartz veins and orange-brown, quartzose sands and silts. Moderate to high relief (30-90 m) associated with sheet-like exposures with minor hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations in small crevices and on exposed surfaces. Vegetation is sparse, typically dominated by emu bush (Eremophila spp.) and whitewood (Atalaya hemiglauca). Blue-green lichen on the southern and eastern aspects of some exposures, and orange and green lichens on moderately weathered exposures.

SSehi (Slightly weathered bedrock / hill): Slightly ferruginised, highly cleaved, interbedded metasandstone and metasiltstone with minor quartz veins and orange-brown, quartzose, fine sands and silts. High relief landform (90-300 m) associated with high altitude strh beveled terraces. Vegetation is woodland species dominated by emu bush (Eremophila spp.) and whitewood (Atalaya hemiglauca). Blue-green and white lichen on the eastern and southern exposures of some saprock with orange and green lichen on more weathered surfaces.

SSehu (Slightly weathered bedrock / hill): Highly silicified interbedded sandstones, siltstones and matrix supported conglomerates with minor brown-grey-orange, quartzose sands and silts. High relief landform (90-300 m) associated with rounded silicified clasts (up to 10 cm). Vegetation includes wide spread chenopod shrubs.

SMep (Moderately weathered saprolite / erosional plain): Moderately ferruginised, interbedded metasandstone and metasiltstone and quartz veins with minor orange-brown, quartzose, fine sands and silts. Low relief (0-9 m) with a shallow slope and minor sub-angular colluvium surface lags. Minor exposures of slightly weathered rhyolitic tuff and basalt sills in drainage depressions. Colonized by shrublands with emu bush (Eremophila spp.), black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia).

SMep (Moderately weathered saprolite / erosional plain): moderately ferruginised sandstone exposures with minor orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded, calcareous, fine sands and silts. Low relief (0-9 m) with a shallow slope and minor sub-angular colluvium clasts. Hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations and silicified ferruginous sediment clasts on some surfaces. Chenopod shrubland dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia) with widely space cabbage tree wattles (Acacia cana). Orange and green lichen on some southern and eastern exposures of the sandstone.

SMer (Moderately weathered saprolite / erosional rise): Moderately ferruginised, slightly cleaved, interbedded metasandstone and metasiltstone and quartz veins with minor orange-brown, quartzose sands and silts. Low to moderate relief (9-30 m) with a moderate to steep slope and minor angular to sub-angular colluvial clasts. Exposures of slightly weathered basalt, rhyolite and rounded microlitic monzonite tors with locally ferruginised fine to medium-grained sands. Hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations cap the saprolite exposed within some incised channels. Chenopod shrublands dominated by emu bush (Eremophila spp.) and Gidgee (Acacia cambage). Green and yellow lichen on exposures of more weathered metasediments.

SMeh (Moderately weathered saprolite / hill): Moderately ferruginised, highly cleaved, interbedded metasandstone and metasiltstone with minor orange-brown, quartzose, fine sands and silts. Minor exposures of slightly weathered basalt and rhyolitic tuff. Steep slopes associated with landforms of high elevation (90-300 m) with hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations on some exposures. Vegetation includes emu bush (Eremophila spp.) and black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata). Green and orange lichen on exposures of more weathered metasediments.

SMeli (Moderately weathered saprolite / low hill): Moderately ferruginised, highly cleaved, interbedded metasandstone, metasiltstone and quartz veins with minor orange-brown, quartzose, fine sands and silts. Moderate to steep slopes associated with landforms of moderate to high elevation (30-90 m) with hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations typically on the shallower slopes. Accumulations of colluvial clasts of metasediments at breaks in slope. Vegetation includes open woodlands with emu bush (Eremophila spp.) and whitewood (Atalaya hemiglauca). Blue-green lichen on some exposures of phyllite.

TRANSPORTED REGOLITH

Alluvial Channel Sediments

ACah (Alluvial channel sediments / alluvial channel): orange-grey-brown, rounded to sub-rounded sands and silts with minor rounded quartz, sandstone and silicified sediment gravels in an active stream bed. Vegetation is open riparian woodlands dominated by river red gums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and chenopod shrubs, including thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) and Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana).

ACahi (Alluvial channel sediments / alluvial channel): sub-rounded to sub-angular, quartz, sandstone and metasediments gravels with a minor orange-grey-brown, rounded to sub-rounded sands and silts in an active stream bed. Vegetation is riparian woodlands dominated by river red gums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) with an understory of chenopod shrubs and forbs, typically including thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) .

ACahi (Alluvial channel sediments / alluvial channel): orange-brown-grey, rounded to sub-rounded, quartzose, sands and silts with sub-rounded to sub-angular lithic gravels in an active stream bed. Vegetation is dominated by river red gums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) with a mixture of under story chenopod shrubs around the margins of the streambed.

Alluvial Sediments

Aap (Alluvial sediments / alluvial plain): orange-grey-brown, rounded to sub-rounded sands and silts with minor sub-rounded quartz, sandstone and metasediments gravels. Low relief land form with shallow incised channels associated with intersection point flood outs from large channels. Vegetation is riparian woodlands dominated by river red gums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) with an understory of chenopod shrubs and forbs, typically including thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) and Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana).

Aapi (Alluvial sediments / alluvial plain): orange-brown, rounded quartzose sands and silts, minor sub-rounded lithic gravels and clasts with exposures of partially silicified sediments. Low relief with channel incision, surrounded by low relief flood plains. Open woodland, dominated by mulga (Acacia aneura) and bastard mulga (Acacia cilivicola) with some chenopod shrubs in the understory.

Aapi (Alluvial sediments / alluvial plain): orange-grey-brown, rounded to sub-rounded sands and silts with minor rounded quartz, sandstone and silicified sediment gravels associated with elongated drainage depressions and low-relief landforms. Vegetation is open riparian woodlands dominated by river red gums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and chenopod shrubs, including thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) and Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana).

Aapi (Alluvial sediments / alluvial plain): orange-brown, sub-rounded quartzose sands and sub-rounded to subangular lithic gravels with in elongated channels and surrounding valleys. Exposures of metasediments, sub-cropping quartz veins and igneous intrusions exposed at knick points. Vegetation is sparse, typically including thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens), velvet potato-bush (Solanum ellipticum) and Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana).

Aapi (Alluvial sediments / alluvial plain): grey-brown, rounded to sub-rounded quartzose sands and silts with sub-rounded to sub-angular sandstone clasts (up to 4 cm) associated with elongated channels and associated valleys. Exposures of slightly weathered partially ferruginised sandstone typically forming the margins of the channels. Hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations and ferricretes on the sandstone exposures. Vegetation includes velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum) and Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana).

Aape (Alluvial sediments / alluvial plain): orange-brown, sub-rounded quartzose sands and sub-rounded to subangular lithic gravels associated with low-relief landforms with channel incision. Exposures of slightly ferruginised sandstone common. Vegetation includes typically including thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens), velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum) and Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana).

Aedr (Alluvial sediments / erosional drainage): sub-rounded to sub-angular gravels, rounded to sub-rounded sands composed of weathered metasediments and vein quartz associated with poorly developed drainage depressions up to 1 m deep and 1.5 m wide. Vegetation includes Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana), thorny salt bush (Rhagodia spinescens) and bladder saltbush (Atriplex vesicaria).

Aedr (Alluvial sediments / erosional drainage): orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded quartzose sands and silts with sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz and sandstone gravels and clasts associated with elongated drainage depressions. Exposures of slightly weathered sandstone form the base of most of the channels associated with hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations. Vegetation is minimal with some black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

Aedi (Alluvial sediments / erosional drainage): rounded to sub-rounded quartzose sands and silts with minor rounded silicified sediment clasts associated with shallow elongated incised drainage depressions. Exposure of locally shedding metasediments and quartz veins in some deeper channels. Vegetation includes Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana), bladder saltbush (Atriplex vesicaria) and thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens).

Aedi (Alluvial sediments / erosional drainage): rounded to subrounded quartzose sands and silts with sub-angular to subrounded, metasandstone, quartz and sandstone gravels (up to 3 cm) with some larger lithic clasts. Shallow incised streams and gullies with associated small levees and minor exposures of slightly weathered metasediments and sandstone. Vegetation includes Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana), bladder saltbush (Atriplex vesicaria) and thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens).

Afar (Alluvial sediments / alluvial fan): orange-brown, rounded to subrounded quartzose sands and silts with minor small (<1 cm) lithic gravels, associated with low relief landsurfaces at the base of stream channels and creeks. Vegetation includes silky copperburr (Bassia eriacantha), and thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) with some mulga (Acacia aneura).

Apdi (Alluvial sediments / depositional plain): orange-brown to grey-brown, rounded to sub-rounded quartzose sands, gravels and clasts with minor sandstone exposures. Low relief associated with overflow points surrounding alluvial channels and drainage depressions. Riparian woodlands dominated by river red gums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and western rosewoods (Alectryon oleifolius). Some chenopod shrubs, grasses and copperburr colonize the landform close to the drainage systems.

Apdi (Alluvial sediments / depositional plain): orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded quartzose sands and silts with sub-rounded to sub-angular silicified sediments, quartz and sandstone gravels. Low relief associated with stream channel flood out points. Chenopod shrublands, typically with black bluebush, (Maireana pyramidata) and low woodland species, dominated by mulga (Acacia aneura) and bastard mulga (Acacia cilivicola).

Apdu (Alluvial sediments / depositional plain): orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded quartzose sands and silts with sub-rounded to sub-angular sandstone clasts, quartz and phyllite gravels. Low relief associated with stream channel flood out points. Chenopod shrublands, typically with black bluebush, (Maireana pyramidata) and low woodland species.

Aaw (Alluvial sediments / alluvial swamp): rounded to sub-rounded quartzose sands and silts with minor sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels composed of quartz, sandstone and silicified clasts. Low-lying ephemeral flooded depressions within alluvial channels and drainage depressions. Vegetation includes thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) forbs and grasses with minor lilies.

Colluvial Sediments

Cedi (Colluvial sediments / drainage depression): angular to sub-angular metasediments and quartz vein clasts with minor sub-rounded, poorly-sorted, lithic gravels and metasediment exposures associated with incised drainage depressions, gullies and adjacent valleys. Hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations on some metasediments exposures. Vegetation includes Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana), rock sida (Sida petrophilia) and thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens).

Cer (Colluvial sediments / erosional rise): angular to sub-angular metasiltstone and metasandstone clasts and angular lithic quartz clasts with minor orange-brown, rounded, quartzose sands associated with shallow slopes and low relief (0-9 m). Chenopod shrublands dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

Cfo (Colluvial sediments / colluvial fan): angular to sub-angular metasiltstone and metasandstone clasts and angular lithic quartz clasts (1- 10 cm) with minor orange-brown, rounded, fine, quartzose sands associated with moderate to low angle fans. Vegetation is sparse including grey copperburr (Sclerolaena diacantha). Blue-green lichen on some larger clasts of metasediments.

Sheetflow Sediments

CHedi (Sheetflow sediments / drainage depression): Rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts (1-7 cm) and angular to subangular lithic quartz and ferruginised sandstone clasts with minor orange-brown, quartzose fine sands and silts associated with elongated drainage depressions. Exposures of slightly weathered sandstone, metasediments and vein quartz exposed at knick points in depressions. Vegetation includes thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens), velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum) and Mexican poppy (Argemone mexicana).

CHedi (Sheetflow sediments / drainage depression): Slightly ferruginised sandstone exposures with sub-angular to sub-rounded, slightly ferruginised, lithic sandstone and mudstone clasts and sub-angular and rounded quartz clasts with minor orange-brown, fine calcareous sands and silts associated with irregular drainage depressions. Hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations on less ferruginised exposures. Vegetation includes black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum).

CHepi (Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): Rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts (up to 12 cm) with minor orange-brown, quartzose fine sands associated with low relief shallow erosional land forms (0-9 m). Contour bands are typically expressed by clast size variations. Minor channel incision in less covered contour bands. Open chenopod shrublands, dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum).

CHepi (Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): Rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts (1-7 cm) and angular to subangular lithic quartz and ferruginised sandstone clasts with minor orange-brown quartzose, fine sands and silts associated with shallow slope and low relief (0-9 m). Sporadic exposures of locally shedding sandstones and metasediments. Pods of clay-rich soils forming "crab-hole" depressions in less lag covered contour bands. Chenopod shrublands dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia).

CHep- Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): not expressed.

CHepi (Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): angular to sub-angular lithic quartz clasts, sub-angular sandstone clasts and minor rounded to subrounded silcrete and quartzite clasts with minor orange-brown, fine sands associated with landforms of shallow slope and low relief (0-9 m). Minor exposures of sub-cropping quartz veins and metasediments. Chenopod shrublands dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia).

CHepi (Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): Subangular to angular phyllite and metasandstone clasts with angular lithic quartz clasts and minor orange-brown, rounded, quartzose sands associated with shallow slope and low relief (0-9 m). Irregular contour banding with quartz accumulations in some contours common. Chenopod shrublands dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

CHep- Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): not expressed.

CHepi (Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): Sub-angular to sub-rounded, slightly ferruginised, lithic sandstone and mudstone clasts, petrified wood fragments with sub-rounded to sub-angular and rounded quartz clasts and minor orange-brown, calcareous sands and silts. Low relief landforms (0-9 m) of shallow slopes associated with exposures of sandstones and metasediments. Chenopod shrublands dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum).

CHepi (Sheetflow sediments / erosional plain): well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone, vein quartz and silicified sediments clasts and gravels with orange-brown-red sands associated with landforms of low relief (0-9 m) and shallow slope. Open chenopod shrubland including bluebushes (Maireana spp.) and grasses.

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): Rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts (up o 12 cm) and minor orange-brown, quartzose sands with moderate slopes and low to moderate relief (9-30 m). Contour banding dominated by thick (up to 3 m wide) bands of larger, highly polished, slightly ferruginised silcrete nodules. Open chenopod shrubland with bluebushes (Maireana spp.) and grasses.

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): Rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts (1-7 cm) and angular to subangular lithic quartz and ferruginised sandstone clasts with minor orange-brown, quartzose sands and silts with low to moderate slopes and moderate relief (9-30 m). Sporadic exposures of slightly weathered sandstone and metasediments in alluvial depressions and rise crests. Vegetation is dominated by widely spaced pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia) and copperburr including pearl copperburr (Sclerolaena limbata) and silky copperburr (Bassia eriacantha). Occasional cabbage tree wattle (Acacia cana) near metasediments exposures. Orange and green lichen on some lithic clasts.

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): Orange-brown, quartzose silts with minor rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts with of shallow slopes on moderate to low relief topography (9-30 m). Well developed contour banding with poorly developed, incised channels in the more clay-rich contours. Open chenopod shrublands, including pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia), grey copperburr (Sclerolaena diacantha) and silky copperburr (Bassia eriacantha) with Mexican poppy and thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) growing within the incised channels.

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): Subrounded to subangular lithic phyllite gravels, angular lithic quartzite fragments and rounded to subrounded silcrete clasts with minor orange-brown, fine sands associated with moderate slopes of moderate to low relief (9-30 m). Sub-cropping moderately weathered saprock, locally shedding sediments. Chenopod shrublands dominated by pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia) and black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) with grey copperburr (Sclerolaena diacantha) and silky copperburr (Bassia eriacantha).

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): Subangular to angular phyllite and slate clasts with angular lithic quartz clasts with minor orange-brown, rounded, quartzose sands associated with landforms of moderate to steep slopes and low to moderate elevation (9-30 m). Exposures of slightly weathered basalt and rounded microlitic monzonite tors with locally ferruginised fine to medium-grained sands. Hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations and silcrete typically associated with areas of lower relief. Chenopod shrubland dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia) with copperburr and occasional woodland species such as whitewoods (Atalaya hemiglauca) and rosewoods (Alectryon oleifolius). Beefwood (Grevillea striata) near sub-cropping saprock exposures.

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): angular quartz clasts with sub-angular lithic phyllite gravels and minor orange-brown, quartzose sands and silts on a moderate slope associated with low to moderate relief (9-30 m). Quartz veins (up to 1.5 m high and over 200 m long) and sub-cropping moderately weathered metasediments. Vegetation includes copperburr and sparse bluebushes (Maireana spp.).

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): Sub-angular to sub-rounded, slightly ferruginised, lithic sandstone, matrix supported conglomerate and mudstone with sub-rounded silcrete clasts and sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz clasts and minor orange-brown, calcareous, fine sands. Low to moderate slopes with low relief (9-30 m). Exposures of slightly weathered, slightly ferruginised sandstone and coarse grained conglomerate in areas of low relief. Nodular ferricrete, hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations exposed in incised streams and channels. Low woodlands, typically including cabbage tree wattle and chenopod shrublands dominated by pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia).

CHer (Sheetflow sediments / erosional rise): well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone, vein quartz and silicified sediments clasts and gravels and orange-brown-red sands associated with moderate relief (9-30m). Vegetation includes bastard mulga (Acacia cilvicola), rock sida (Sida petrophilia) with some black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

CHpdi (Sheetflow sediments / depositional plain): not expressed.

CHpdi (Sheetflow sediments / depositional plain): Rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts (1-7 cm) and angular to subangular lithic quartz and ferruginised sandstone clasts with minor orange-brown fine-grained quartzose sands and silts associated with depositional shallow slopes and low relief. Chenopod shrublands dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum).

CHpdi (Sheetflow sediment / depositional plain): Orange-brown, fine-grained, quartzose silts with minor rounded to sub-rounded silcrete clasts associated with depositional shallow slopes of low relief (0-9 m). Vegetation is widely spaced velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum) and grey copperburr (Sclerolaena diacantha).

CHpdi- (Sheetflow sediment / depositional plain): not expressed.

CHpdi- (Sheetflow sediment / depositional plain): not expressed.

CHpdi (Sheetflow sediment / depositional plain): angular quartz clasts with sub-angular metasediment gravels and minor orange-brown, quartzose, fine sands and silts associated with depositional shallow slopes and low relief (0-9 m). Sporadic exposures of quartz veins and sub-cropping metasediments in drainage depressions. Vegetation includes copperburr and bluebushes (Maireana spp.). Cryptogam coating on some exposed sand contours.

CHpdi (Sheetflow sediments / depositional plain): Sub-angular to sub-rounded, slightly ferruginised, lithic sandstone and mudstone, sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz clasts and petrified wood fragments with minor orange-brown, calcareous fine sands associated with low relief (0-9 m). Chenopod shrublands dominated by black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata) and pearl bluebush (Maireana sedifolia). Thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) and velvet potato-bush (Solanum elliptcum) abundant in drainage depressions.

CHpdi (Sheetflow sediment / depositional plain): well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone, vein quartz and silicified sediments clasts and gravels and orange-brown-red sands associated with low relief (0-9 m). Circular depressions of clay-rich sediments in bands that have minimal clast cover. Vegetation includes bastard mulga (Acacia cilvicola), rock sida (Sida petrophilia) with some black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

Aeolian Sediments

ISedi (Aeolian sediments / drainage depression): rounded, orange-brown-red, quartzose sands and gravels with hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations within elongated shallow drainage depressions. Vegetation includes mulga (Acacia aneura), thorny saltbush (Rhagodia spinescens) and rock sida (Sida petrophilia) with some black blue-bush (Maireana pyramidata).

ISps- (Aeolian sediments / sand plain): rounded, orange-brown-red, quartzose sand and rounded to sub-rounded well-sorted lithic gravels with pods of rounded to subrounded quartz, sandstone and silicified clasts. Low relief with hardpan regolith carbonate accumulations. Vegetation is mulga (Acacia aneura) and bastard mulga (Acacia cilvicola) with some black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

ISps- (Aeolian sediments / sand plain): rounded, orange-brown-red, quartzose sands and rounded to sub-rounded, well sorted lithic gravels. Low relief associated with partially silicified sandstone exposures. Vegetation includes Christmas tree mulga (Acacia aneura var. conifera) and bastard mulga (Acacia cilvicola), rock sida (Sida petrophilia) with some black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

ISep- (Aeolian sediments / erosional plain): rounded to sub-rounded, orange-brown-red, well-sorted, quartzose sands and gravels with low relief (0-9 m) shallow to moderate slope, elongated landforms. Vegetation includes mulga (Acacia aneura), bastard mulga (Acacia cilvicola) with some black bluebush (Maireana pyramidata).

ANTHROPOGENIC FEATURES

Dam

Road / Track

Regolith-Landform Units and Map Digitising compiled by J.E. Davey, CRC LEME, University of Adelaide, South Australia.

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