

NOWRA/BERRY SPECIAL 1:35,000 REGOLITH-LANDFORM MAP

Regolith-Landform Descriptions

Alluvial

- ACa1** - Quartzose lithic materials ranging from sub-rounded/sub-angular cobbles to boulders with coarse to fine quartzose sands including silts and clays confined to major channels (0-40 m wide) situated on low gradient slopes. Riparian vegetation community consists of minor dry sclerophyll woodland and Casuarina spp.
- ACa2** - Coarse to fine quartzose sands including silts and clays with minor sub-rounded/sub-angular lithic cobbles confined to intermediate sized channels (10-20 m wide) situated on low gradient slopes. Riparian vegetation community consists of minor dry sclerophyll woodland and Casuarina spp.
- ACa3** - Minor (5-10 m wide) channel deposits composed of coarse to fine quartzose sands including silts and clays with minor sub-rounded/sub-angular lithic cobbles confined to low-moderate gradient slopes. Riparian vegetation community consists of minor dry sclerophyll woodland.
- ACap1** - Coarse to fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and silts with minor clays and organic-rich sediments confined to inter-stream and marginal depositional bars within a large river channel. Predominant vegetation communities consist of grassland and minor patches of Avicennia spp. and Casuarina spp.
- ACar1** - Major river channel (100-600 m wide) composed of coarse to fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and silts with minor clays and organic-rich sediments. Predominant vegetation communities have been cleared with minor patches of Avicennia spp. and Casuarina spp. lining the banks along unit margins.
- Aap1** - Slightly undulating, low lying plain incised by numerous drainage channels including silts and clays with coarse to fine quartzose sands and minor gravels. Dominant vegetation communities consist of grassland and heathland with minor dry sclerophyll woodland thickets.
- Aaw1** - Fine quartzose sands and dark organic silts and clays confined to landscape depressions and low lying plains. Dominant vegetation communities include heathland and minor shrubland.
- Act1** - Coarse to fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and silts with minor calcareous materials and organic-rich sediments confined to marginal depositional bars within a large river channel predominantly influenced by tidal ebb and flow.
- Aed1** - Coarse to fine quartzose sands, gravels and silty clays with minor sub-rounded lithic cobbles and boulders within a low gradient (< 3°) elongate drainage depression. Dominant vegetation community includes dry sclerophyll woodland with minor wet sclerophyll woodland and warm temperate rainforest.
- Aed2** - Coarse to fine quartzose sands, gravels and silty clays with minor sub-rounded lithic cobbles and boulders within a moderate-high gradient (> 3°) elongate drainage depression. Dominant vegetation community includes wet sclerophyll woodland and warm temperate rainforest.
- Aed3** - Coarse to fine quartzose sands and silty clays with minor gravels and coarse lithic materials confined to an elongate drainage depression on a low lying plain. Dominant vegetation community includes improved pasture, with minor shrubland and Casuarina spp.
- Aer1** - Coarse to fine quartzose sands, silts and clays with minor gravels on a terraced gradational rise. Dominant vegetation communities consist of grassland and modified pastures.
- Apd1** - Silts and clays with coarse to fine quartzose sands and minor gravels on a moderately undulating low lying plain incised by drainage channels. Dominant vegetation communities consist of grassland and heathland with minor dry sclerophyll woodland thickets.
- Apd2** - Low lying plains with stream terracing formed by silts and clays with coarse to fine quartzose sands and minor gravels on a moderately undulating plain incised by drainage channels. Dominant vegetation communities consist of grassland with minor Casuarina spp. and dry sclerophyll woodland thickets.

Colluvial

- Cer1** - Quartz-rich lithic material ranging from small cobbles to large boulders (< 3 m) with minor quartzose gravels and sands on a low-moderate relief slope. Dominant vegetation community includes dry and wet sclerophyll woodland.
- Cer2** - Quartzose gravels, sands with minor silts and clays on a low relief lobe shaped slope. Major vegetation community includes improved pastures and minor dry sclerophyll woodland.

Estuarine

- OEag1** - Lagoonal inlet isolated from river flow formed from the deposition of fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and calcareous materials with organic silts and minor clays. Fringe vegetation consists of minor Avicennia spp.
- OEap1** - Fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and calcareous materials with organic silts and minor clays on a low lying plain-bar with some tidal fluctuations. Vegetation communities consist of Casuarina spp. and swamp marsh with minor Avicennia spp.
- OEct1** - Fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and calcareous materials with organic silts and minor clays on a low relief, tidally influenced plain. Dominant vegetation community consists of Avicennia spp.

Coastal

- OBcc1** - Fine, well-sorted quartzose sands, calcareous fragments and minor organic materials forming sediments and an incised-drift complex along coastal shoreline. Vegetation consists of Spinifex serotus, Amphiphiila arenaria and Festuca littoralis.
- Ocd1** - Fine, well-sorted quartzose sands, organic materials and minor calcareous fragments with hummocky ridges sub-parallel to coastal shoreline. Vegetation community consists of littoral sediments including Acacia longifolia, Leptospermum laevigatum, and Lomandra longifolia with minor Banksia integrifolia and grasses.
- Ocd2** - Slightly undulating sand ridges composed of fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and organic materials. Vegetation communities conform to dry-wet sclerophyll woodlands with minor littoral rainforest patches.
- Ocd3** - Littoral rainforest grove formed on slightly undulating sand ridges composed of fine, well-sorted quartzose sands and organic materials derived from dense vegetation stands. Minor wet sclerophyll woodland communities contribute to the fringing area.

In Situ

- SMep1** - Bedrock materials with moderate jointing and partially retained fabric and structure including low-moderate kaolinitisation of lithologies (dominantly quartz-rich sediments, fine grained volcanics and fine grained sedimentary units) forming a low grad (< 3 m) with moderate-high surficial quartzose gravels and minor ferruginous gravels. Dominant vegetation includes dry scl woodland and minor heathland.
- SMer1** - Bedrock materials with moderate jointing and partially retained fabric and structure including low-moderate kaolinitisation of lithologies (dominantly quartz-rich sediments, fine grained volcanics and fine grained sedimentary units) forming a low grad erosional rise (0-30 m) with moderate cover of red-brown coarse sands with minor ferruginisation of surface gravels. Dominant vegetation community includes dry sclerophyll woodland.
- SMel1** - Bedrock materials with moderate jointing and partially retained fabric and structure including low kaolinitisation of various lithologies (dominantly quartz-rich sediments, fine grained volcanics and fine grained sedimentary units) forming a moderate gradient (< 30-90 m) with red-brown quartzose sands, angular gravels and minor silts. Dominant vegetation communities consist of dry sclerophyll woodland with minor wet sclerophyll woodlands and improved pastures.
- SMeh1** - Bedrock materials with moderate jointing and partially retained fabric and structure of various lithologies (dominantly quartz-rich sediments, fine grained volcanics and fine grained sedimentary units) forming a moderate-high relief slope (90-300 m) with colluvial materials and soil development (< 2 m). Dominant vegetation communities consist of dry-wet sclerophyll woodland and warm temperate rainforest.
- SMem1** - Bedrock materials with moderate jointing and partially retained fabric and structure of various lithologies (dominantly quartz-rich sediments, fine grained volcanics and fine grained sedimentary units) forming a high relief gradient (300-600 m) composed of rich materials with various angular lithic cobbles and boulders comprising a minor colluvial cover (< 1 m). Dominant vegetation communities consist of warm temperate rainforest and wet sclerophyll woodland.
- SSep1** - Quartz-rich bedrock with iron oxide staining and major jointing forming an erosional platform along the coastline. Submerging the sea during high tide and colonised by intertidal organisms.
- SSer1** - Bedrock materials retaining the original fabric and structure with minor jointing forming a low gradient rise (0-30 m) with quartzose sands and organic silty loams. Dominant vegetation community consists of dry sclerophyll woodland.
- SSEL1** - Bedrock materials retaining the original fabric and structure with minor jointing forming a moderate gradient (30-90 m) escarpment with minor lithic cobbles and small boulders. Dominant vegetation community consists of dry sclerophyll woodland.
- SSEh1** - Bedrock materials displaying minor jointing whilst retaining the original fabric and structure including minor quartzose sand and cobbles of assorted sizes forming escarpment on moderate-high gradient (90-300 m) slopes. Dominant vegetation consists of dry sclerophyll woodland with minor heathland and warm temperate rainforest.

Other

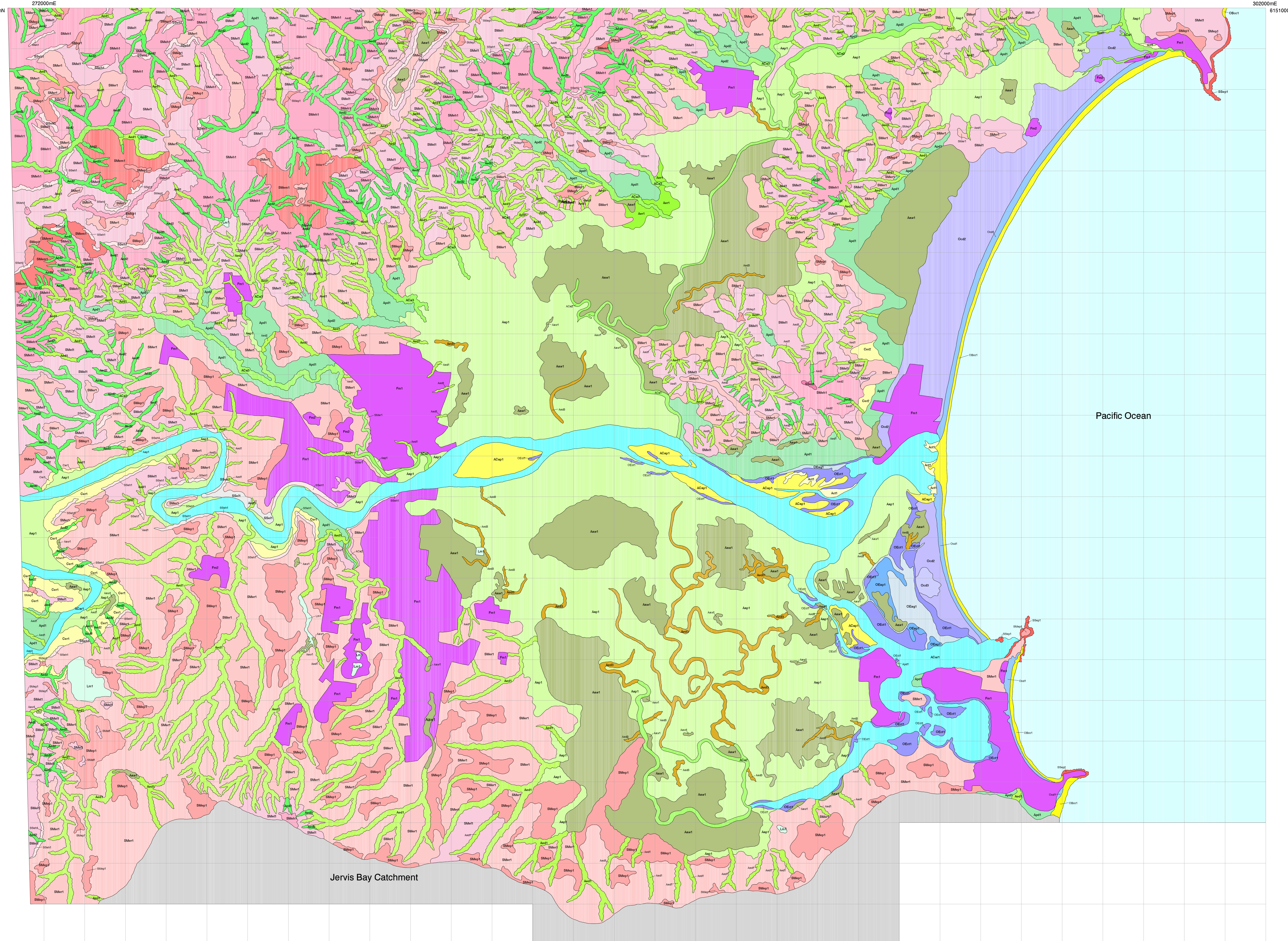
- Fm1** - Urban zone with paved and landscaped areas. Vegetation is highly variable and includes exotic species.
- Fm2** - Disturbed land from activities including quarrying and minor excavations for earth materials. Highly variable vegetation community including exotic species.
- Lm1** - Lacustrine deposits composed of fine sands, silts and clays formed from dam construction.

Map coordinates of this map correspond to the Australian Geodetic Datum 1966 (AGD66).

Map compiled by
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Scale 1:35,000 (Mapped at 1:25,000)

