Brown-red silty/clay soil in low relief terrain (0 - 10°) that contains some pebbles and cobbles that have been washed downslope and deposited in the channel bed. The dominant landscape process is erosion. The banks of the channel are susceptible to heavy erosion during rainfall events. The vegetation group is swamp eucaluptus and the dominant species are Eucalyptus camaldulensis (river red gum) and Casuarina cunninghamiana (river oak). Floods may overflow the creek banks during heavy rainfall.

Brown-black sub-rounded, clay dominated soils in a basin of low relief terrain (0-3°). May contain occasional transported pebbles. Due to the low relief basins or plateaux that these swamps have formed in, the environment is depositional. Material is transported from the hillslopes by sheet wash or from the drainage depressions in these basins where it accumulates over time. The vegetation group is classified under swamp land and dominated by Juncus sp. marsh grasses.

Brown-red silty/clay soil contains transported material from cobbles to granules in a low relief terrain (0-10°). Corestones of Young Granodiorite are occasionally seen where erosion has exposed the bedrock. The dominant landscape process is erosion. Material is being removed from the hill crests into the drainage lines by sheet wash. The land has been cleared and modified for cropping and grazing. The dominant species are Eucalyptus albens (white box), Eucalyptus melliodora (yellow box), and Eucalyptus blakelyi (Blakely’s red gum).

Red-brown silty/clay soil that contains transported material in the size range from granules to cobbles, depending on the source area of the material. The soil layer in this regolith-landform unit is dominated by 60 μm diameter washed dust that has mixed with the in situ regolith forming a red earth soil. The dominantly landscape process is erosion. Material is being washed downslope during rainfall events. The land has been cleared and modified for cropping and grazing. The dominant species are Eucalyptus albens (white box), Eucalyptus melliodora (yellow box), and Eucalyptus blakelyi (Blakely’s red gum). On top of hill crests Brachychiton populneum (kurrajong) occurs scattered on dacitic and granitic outcrops. The remainder of the vegetation includes native and imported grasses and crops.

Exposed, weathered crystalline rocks of Young Granodiorite in a brown-red silty/clay soil with a range of lag material from pebbles to boulders exposed on the surface. Found in landscapes with a moderate to high relief (10 - 20° slopes). The dominant landscape process is erosion. Because of the high relief landscapes, colluvial surface processes such as landslides, sheet wash, and soil creep can also occur. The land has been cleared and modified for cropping and grazing. The dominant species are Eucalyptus albens (white box), Eucalyptus melliodora (yellow box), and Eucalyptus blakelyi (Blakely’s red gum). On top of hill crests Brachychiton populneum (kurrajong) occurs scattered on dacitic and granitic outcrops. The remainder of the vegetation includes native and imported grasses and crops.