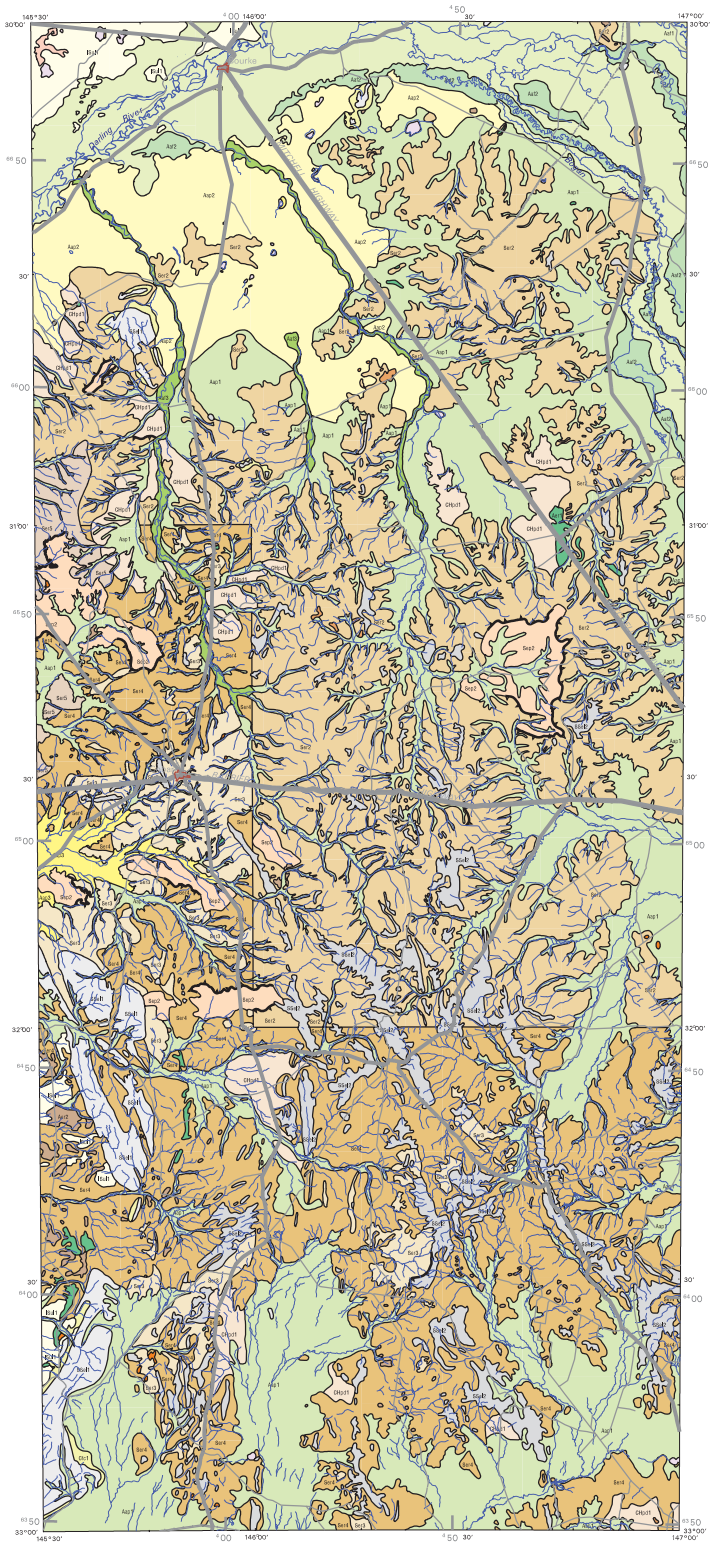

COBAR REGOLITH LANDFORMS

TRANSPORTED REGOLITH

Alluvial sediments

Aaf1 — *Floodplain deposits of the Darling/Bogan River system. Grey, pink and black clayey silt and mud, minor loamy sand, up to 10 m thick. Overlies up to 130 m of older Cainozoic alluvial sand, gravel, silt and clay.*

Aaf2 — *Older tracts of alluvium of the Darling/Bogan River system characterised by abandoned meander belts. Reddish brown sandy alluvium. Overlies up to 130 m of older Cainozoic alluvial sand, gravel, silt and clay.*

Aaf3 — *Alluvium of active major stream channels. Bedload of sand and gravel, overbank deposits of sand, silt and clay.*

Aap1 — *Alluvium of minor watercourses and alluvial valley plains. Few active channels; deposition largely from sheet flow during periods of heavy rain. Sand, silt and clay, minor gravel. Gravel component includes detrital maghemite pisoliths. May include some aeolian, colluvial, and residual materials. Thickness varies from less than 1 m in minor watercourses to around 100 m in broad alluvial areas in the south.*

Aap2 — *Slightly undulating plains with 0.5-1 m of possible alluvial red-brown sandy clay and thicker sand drifts, overlying 2-3 m of green/grey plastic clay with gypsum nodules. Abundant small internal drainage areas with lunettes on their eastern sides. Cainozoic and possibly Mesozoic sediments present at depths up to 60 m.*

Aap3 — *Alluvial sediments probably partly reworked by wind, with arcuate vegetation zones.*

Eroded alluvial sediments

Aer1 — *Poorly consolidated alluvial sediments of Tertiary and possibly Cretaceous age, forming cappings on erosional rises. Poorly consolidated sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and clays.*

Aar2 — *Silcrete and siliceous hardpan cappings on rises. Mostly formed in old alluvial sediments, but also in weathered Palaeozoic bedrock.*

Aeolian sediments

Eu1 — *Aeolian sandplain, characterised by longitudinal dunes. Reddish aeolian sand and silt.*

Iu1 — *Lunettes, consisting of sand and parna on eastern rims of claypans. Locally gypsiferous.*

Lacustrine sediments

Lpp1 — *Lacustine clay, silt and fine sand in claypans. May include an aeolian derived sand component. Locally gypsiferous.*

Colluvial and residual sediments

Cfc1 — *Talus slopes, forming especially around steep hills of Palaeozoic sandstone and conglomerate. Colluvial sand and gravel overlying mostly slightly weathered bedrock.*

Chpd1 — *Gently sloping colluvial plains low in the landscape, with sheet flow colluvial sediments and possibly alluvium to about 6 m thick, overlying slightly to highly weathered bedrock.*

IN SITU REGOLITH

Residual

Rer1 — *Ferruginous gravel lag and ferruginised saprolite. Includes minor areas of possible lacustrine chemically precipitated ironstone.*

Weathered bedrock

Sep1 — *Erosional plains on weathered Mesozoic rocks of Eromanga Basin with surface veneer of residual, colluvial and aeolian sediments. Alluvial and lacustrine sediments locally present.*

Sep2 — *Erosional plains forming drainage headwater areas high in the local landscape. Typically bounded by minor erosional scarps where more active drainage is consuming the plains by headward erosion. Mobile zone around 1 m thick (residual, colluvial and ?aeolian fine sediments, and lag) overlies slightly to highly weathered bedrock. Local alluvium.*

Ser1 — *Rises, low hills and plains of Tertiary lavas, mainly olivine leucitite. Generally slightly weathered. Lavas overlie variably weathered bedrock, and locally, old alluvial sediments.*

Ser2 — *Undulating rises of highly to slightly weathered Palaeozoic rocks overlain by a mobile veneer of residual, colluvial and fine aeolian sediments, and lag. Regolith carbonate and alluvium locally present.*

Ser3 — *Undulating rises of highly to slightly weathered Palaeozoic rocks overlain by a thin (mostly < 1 m) mobile veneer of residual, colluvial and fine aeolian sediments, and lag. Regolith carbonate and alluvium locally present.*

Ser4 — *Undulating rises of highly to slightly weathered Palaeozoic rocks overlain by a thick (mostly > 1 m) mobile veneer of residual, colluvial and fine aeolian sediments, and lag. Regolith carbonate and alluvium locally present.*

Ser5 — *Rises of highly weathered bedrock with mobile veneer of residual, colluvial and aeolian sediments. Numerous small areas of ferruginised saprolite, cappings of silcreted old alluvial sediments and bedrock, and dispersed clasts from old alluvial sediments. Regolith carbonate locally present.*

S5d1 — *Steep low hills and hills of slightly weathered Devonian Mulga Downs Group. Transported regolith veneer of colluvium and local alluvium.*

S5d2 — *Low hills and hills of slightly weathered Palaeozoic bedrock older than Mulga Downs Group. Transported regolith veneer of colluvium and local alluvium. Elevation and relief increases to the south.*

- *Regolith-landform unit boundary*
- *Erosional scarp*
- *Watercourse*
- *Highway*
- *Major road*
- *Secondary road*
- *Railway*
- *Abandoned railway*
- Cobar *Town*

LANDFORMS

DEPOSITIONAL LANDFORMS

- af *Alluvial flood plain*
- ap *Alluvial plain*
- ed *Aeolian sand plain*
- u *Lunette*
- pp *Lacustrine plain*
- fc *Colluvial fan*
- pd *Depositional plain*

EROSIONAL LANDFORMS

- ep *Erosional plain (< 9 m relief)*
- er *Erosional rise (9-30 m relief)*
- el *Low hill (30-90 m relief)*

SCALE 1:500 000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometre

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

LATITUDE OF ORIGIN: 0°, LONGITUDE OF ORIGIN: 147°

AMG grid ticks and values are shown in grey at 50 kilometre interval