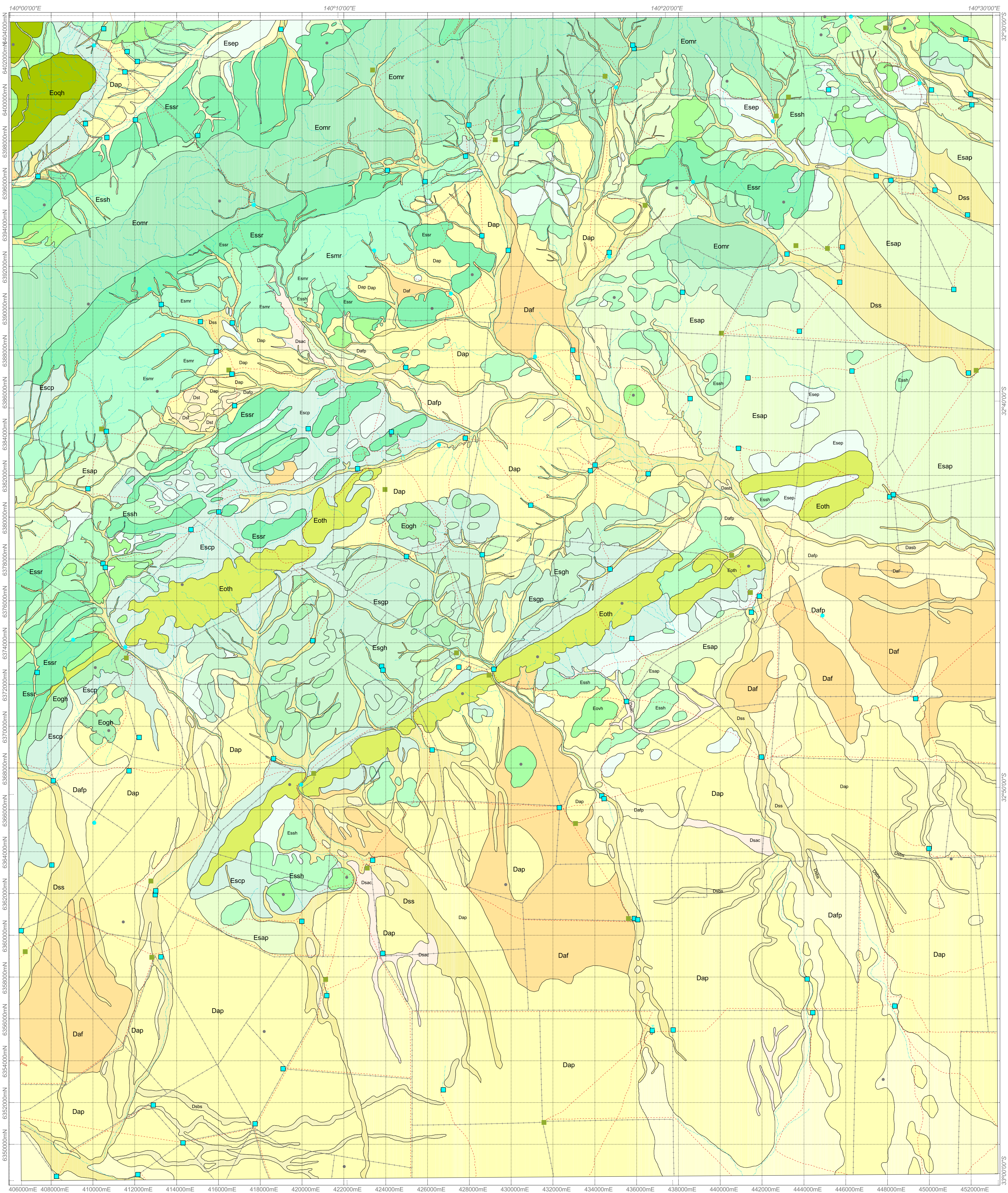


# REGOLITH-LANDFORM MAP OF ANABAMA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

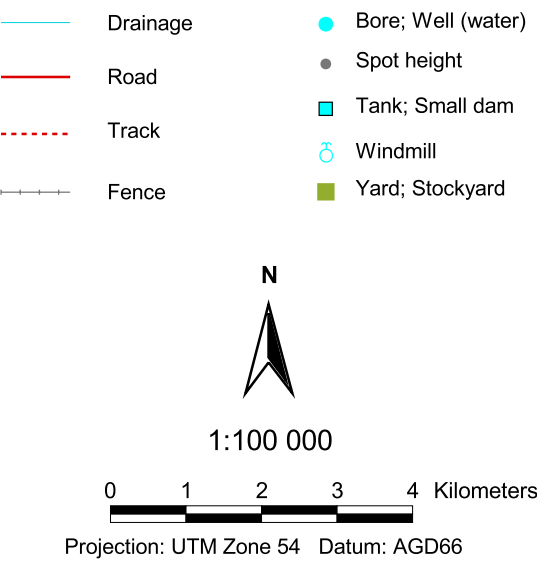
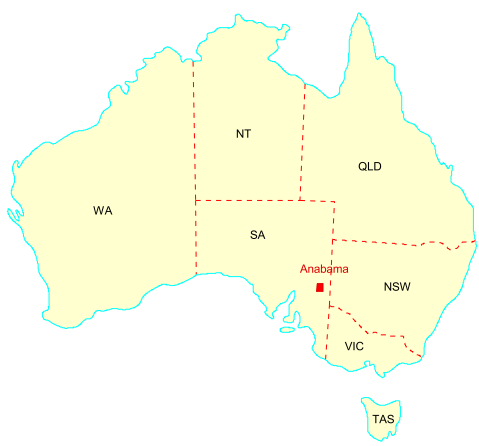


## EROSIONAL REGIME

- Eogh** Slightly weathered quartzite, sandstone and siltstone without regolith cover. High hills.
- Eoth** Fractured Neoproterozoic gneiss consisting of silicified boulders and gravels. High ridges.
- Esah** Lags of siltstone, mudstone and shale fragments on saprock, and in places saprolite is developed along fracture zones or drainage line. Low hills.
- Eosh** Slightly weathered siltstone, mudstone, quartzite and shale - rock mechanical breakdown produce colluvial materials. Low hills.
- Eomr** Lags of rock fragments on mudstone, siltstone and shale, slightly weathered fractures and beddings. Long ranges with parallel valleys.
- Esmr** Saprock and slightly weathered siltstone and mudstone in active stripping belts. Low rises and remnant hills.
- Esar** Saprock and slightly weathered bedrock of mainly siltstone and mudstone in active stripping belts. Low ranges.
- Eogh** Fresh or slightly weathered granitic rocks without accumulation of weathered products. Hills.
- Esgh** Slightly weathered granitic rocks with corestones and tors. Low hills and rises.
- Eogp** Coarse quartz sands and thin sandy soil on granitic rocks. Undulating erosion plains.
- Esgp** Thin proximal colluvium/alluvium mixed with locally-derived lithic fragments and coarse quartz sands on granitic rocks. Erosion plains.
- Eovh** Slightly weathered volcanic rocks - mainly rhyolite and dacite - with very little regolith materials except for colluvial materials at the lower slope. Hills.
- Esah** Rock fragments and lithic soil on volcanic rocks. Low hills and rises.
- Escp** Thin proximal colluvium and locally-derived lithic fragments on saprock. Gently sloping pediments.
- Esap** Lags of lithic fragments and thin soil on saprock. Undulating erosion plains.
- Esap** Thin proximal colluvium/alluvium mixed with locally-derived lithic fragments on saprock. Erosion plains.

## DEPOSITIONAL REGIME

- Dss** Unconsolidated fluvial sands and gravel. Modern stream channels.
- Dbsb** Fluvial sediments with large contents of magnetic materials. Buried palaeochannels identified from aeromagnetic data - burial depth is unknown.
- Dsac** Fluvial sediments - mainly sands and silt and most commonly cemented by carbonates. Abandoned stream channels that can be reactivated during exceptional floods.
- Dash** Unconsolidated alluvium; sediment - silt and sands. Stream channel bars.
- Dafp** Alluvium and fluvial gravels, commonly carbonate-cemented. Floodplains.
- Dap** Brown soil with lenses of nodular calcretes on clay-rich alluvium and colluvium, overbank sediments or slope-wash detritus. Flat alluvial plains.
- Dst** Valley siltcrete and silicified river sands and gravels. River terraces.
- Daf** Brown soil with lags of river gravel and lenses of nodular calcretes on middle channel and overbank sediments. Gently sloping alluvial fans.



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Warning: Sites are water soluble and will fade with prolonged exposure to light

