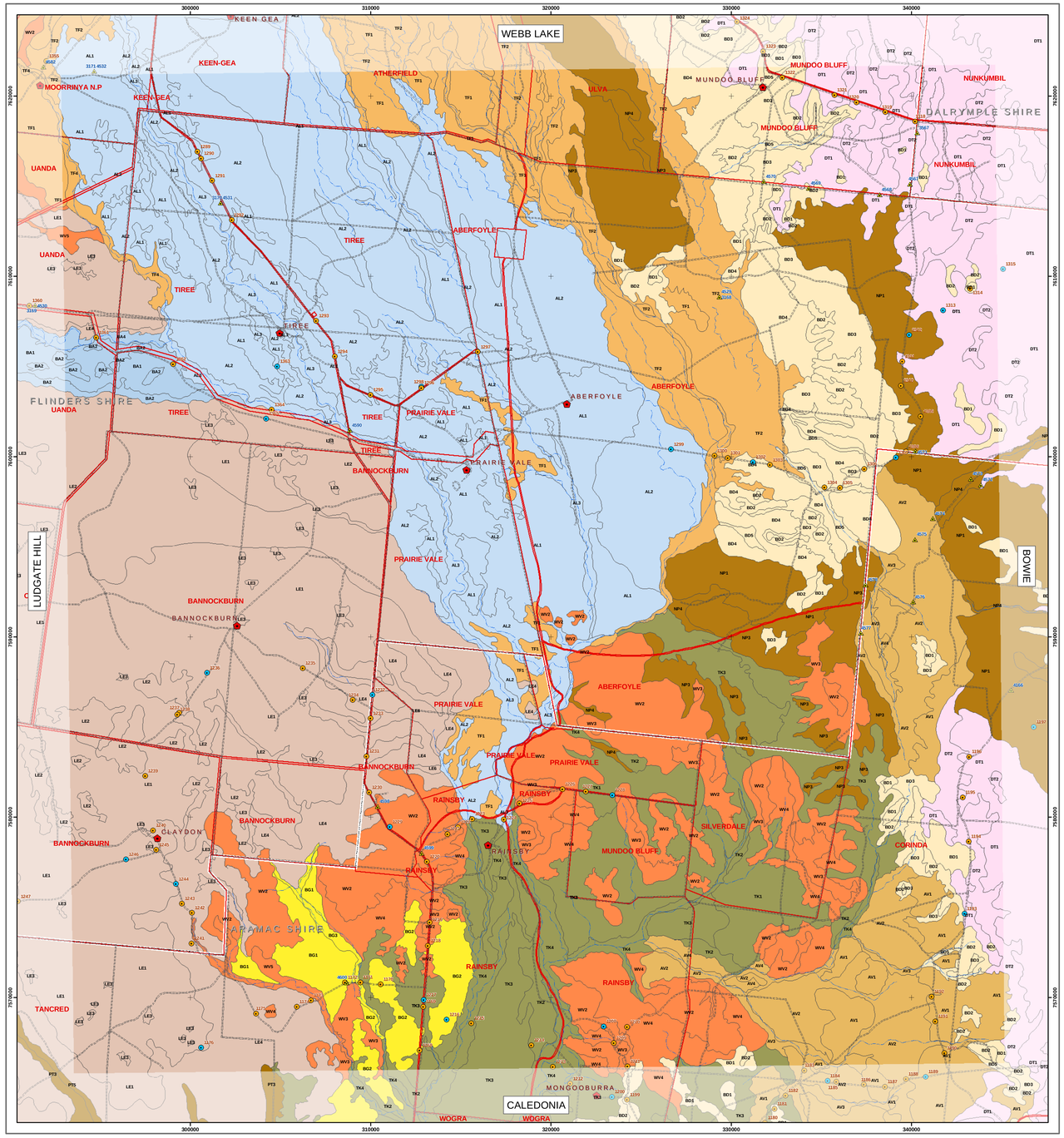

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

ABERFOYLE
7954

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BOGGY CREEK FAN	BG1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Deep, uniform-textured sandy soils. Tall woodlands of bloodwood and ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	BOGGY CREEK FAN	BG2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Reddish-brown, sandy, texture-contrast soils, underlain by an ironstone hardpan or heavy clay. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
	BOGGY CREEK FAN	BG3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with occasional blackwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF1	Alluvial fans. Deep, reddish-brown, sandy texture-contrast soils with occasional uniform sandy or clayey profiles. Tall forests of White's ironbark with some ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF2	Alluvial fans. A complex area with White's ironbark on very deep sandy soils alternating with Reid River box on brown, sodic, texture-contrast soils. The soil type and drainage characteristics of the site determine the vegetation community. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.9 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF4	Stream bed and associated levees. Very deep, reddish-brown uniform sands. Tall woodlands of ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.10 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	ABERFOYLE	AL1	Plain. Very deep, self-mulching uniform clay soils. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	ABERFOYLE	AL2	A complex area of sandy bars, drainage depressions and interfluves. Texture-contrast soils alternate with uniform sands and cracking-clay soils. White's ironbark, ghost gum, blackwood, blackbutt or coolabah, and open grasslands. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9, 10.4.1 and 10.4.8 are all present in this complex land unit.
	ABERFOYLE	AL3	Streambed and drainage depression. Major stream beds with a tall woodland of river red gum, blackbutt or coolabah. Uniform clays or young sandy alluvium. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.9 and 10.4.1 occur at random.
	BOGUNDA	BA1	Plain. Very deep, brown, cracking-clay soils with a self-mulching topsoil. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA2	Levee. Elongated low sandy ridges with uniform sands and texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, large-fruited bloodwood and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.9 is predominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA4	Stream bed and adjacent levee. Tall woodlands river red gum and coolabah, on young sandy alluvium. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	LUDGATE	LE1	Plains. A level plain with shallow to very shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, with a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE2	Plains. A very gently undulating plain with deep texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE3	Plains. Broad shallow depressions and low lying areas with clayey soils, often grey, cracking-clays. Vegetation varies with location from open grasslands of Mitchell grass and/or native couch grass to a woodland of gidgee, coolabah, eurah and mimosa bush in varying proportions. White's ironbark and Reid River box occur on the fringes. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE4	Gentle slopes along the margin of the plain. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and Reid River box, in various proportions depending on location. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE6	Drainage depressions. Variable soil textures and depth. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with an understory of false sandalwood, currant bush and wire grasses. River red gum is common on the banks of the incised streambeds. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ALBION VALE	AV1	Hillslope. Shallow and moderately deep soils with gradational-texture profiles and red clay subsoils. Also, shallow uniform sands and deeper texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with isolated applejack and ghost gum, and a diverse range of shrub species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV2	Plain. A sandsheet, with uniform sandy soils of variable depth and minimal profile development, overlies a cemented hardpan. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, desert bloodwood, applejack and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV3	Drainage depression and creekbed. Variable soils and exposures of a mottled hardpan. River red gum and Reid River box are dominant, but coolabah and ghost gum are not uncommon. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV4	Plain. Eroded areas are often saline and devoid of vegetation - salt tolerant species may be present. Where sandy loam topsoils remain, a sparse woodland of blackwood, mimosa, false sandalwood, bauhinia and leopardwood occurs. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.16 and 10.3.25 are co-dominant, but small areas of the underlying 10.9.1 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT3	Hillslopes. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with mulga and false sandalwood. Gummy spinifex and wire grass are the dominant grasses. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational and texture-contrast soils over an ironstone hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT5	Lower slopes. Deep to very deep, brown, texture-contrast soil profiles, gradational profiles and uniform cracking-clay soils. Tall closed woodlands of blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.7.10 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	THISTLEBANK	TK1	Level plain. Very deep, grey cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass, Flinders grass, wiregrass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.4 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK2	Level plain. Very deep, grey, uniform clay soils and texture-contrast soils, both with dense, hard-setting topsoils. Mid-high, open woodlands of coolabah with some blackwood in low-lying areas prone to inundation with water. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK3	Gently undulating plains. Low, sparse woodlands of boree with Mitchell grass on brown, self-mulching, cracking-clay soils, grading into blackwood and annual ground-cover species on grey cracking-clay soils in the slightly lower positions of the landscape. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK4	Streambed and drainage depressions with associated levees and interfluves. Variable soils. Open woodlands of river red gum and coolabah with the occasional blackwood, false sandalwood and river cooba. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
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Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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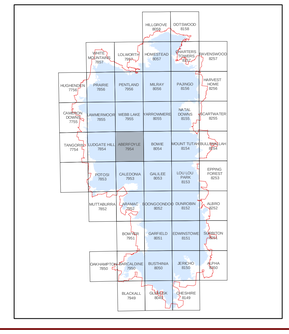

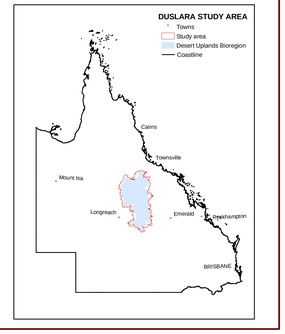

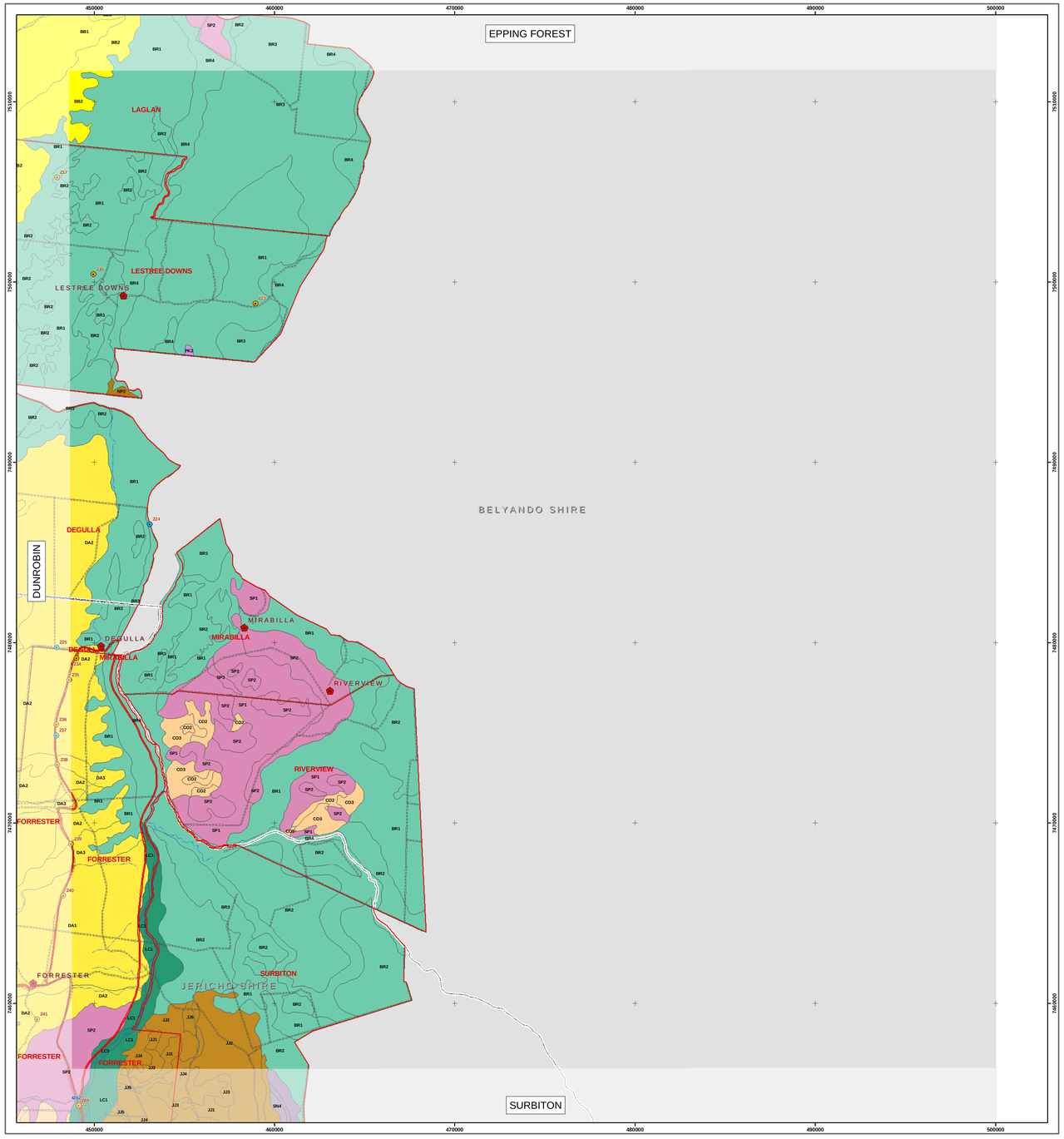

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BEENBOONA	BB1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Texture-contrast profiles with yellow subsoils predominate, with minor occurrences of uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs within 1m of the surface. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Isolated large-fruited bloodwood identifies with the sandier soils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BEENBOONA	BB2	Alluvial fan, mid slopes. A complex unit of very deep red gradational soils and brown cracking-clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a diverse layer of shrubs and grasses, and dense woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Young, uniform sandy profiles with minimal profile development. Tall woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Black spear grass and wiregrass are the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	DEGULLA	DA1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Moderately deep, texture-contrast soil profiles with sandy loam topsoils over reddish-brown sandy clay subsoils. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box. A hardpan is usually present below 0.5m depth. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	DEGULLA	DA2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soil profiles overlie a hardpan at approximately 1.5m depth. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, together with bloodwood, ironwood, white cypress pine. Regional ecosystems 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are predominant.
	DEGULLA	DA3	Drainage depression. Variable soils with very deep, reddish-brown gradational profiles most common. A complex of vegetation communities ranging from open woodlands of poplar box to woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and bloodwood, all with a diverse range of understorey species. Regional ecosystems 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BELYANDO RIVER	BR1	Backplain. Brown and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with thin self-mulching topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow, with coolabah preferring the lighter, silty clays. Blackbutt, eurah and false sandal-wood are common. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.1, 11.3.3 and 11.3.25 are also present.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR2	Alluvial terrace. Very deep red gradational soils with sandy loam topsoils and light clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.6 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR3	Current flood plain. Deep, uniform sandy soils with minimal profile development. Vegetation is diverse and variable with mid-tall woodlands of forest red gum, bloodwood and coolabah most common, and a ground cover of forest bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.4 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR4	Streambed and levee. Young sandy deposits with little, or no, profile development. Tall closed woodlands of river red gum and coolabah, with some brigalow where heavy clay soils occur. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC1	Alluvial plains. Reddish brown gradational-textured profiles with minor occurrences of texture-contrast and uniform clay profiles. Very tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood with some ghost gum. Some poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and brigalow occur with changes in soil type. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.2 are also present.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Uniform sandy loam profiles are most common. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with poplar box and desert bloodwood on the adjacent levees and interfluves. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
BASALT PLAINS	SURBITON	SN3	Plains. Uniform, grey, cracking-clay soils with self-mulching topsoils. Tall, very sparse woodlands of gum-topped bloodwood with isolated shrubs of mimosa and a ground layer of desert bluegrass, red Flinders grass and silky browntop. Regional ecosystem 11.8.11 is predominant.
	SURBITON	SN4	Lower plains. Very deep, dark grey and black, uniform, cracking-clay soils, often with pronounced linear gilgai micro relief. Sparse, low woodlands of brigalow with an understorey of forest bluegrass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 11.8.11 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	SURBITON	SN5	Drainage depressions. Very deep, grey cracking-clay soils with silty clay topsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of coolabah. Regional ecosystem 11.3.3 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	JOE JOE	JJ1	Upper slopes. Deep, red, loamy sand gradational soils. Low open woodlands, often in groves, of yellowjacket with occasional applejack. A diverse shrub layer is common and spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ2	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red to yellowish brown texture contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and an ironstone hardpan within 0.5m of the surface. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JOE JOE	JJ3	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. An ironstone hardpan is often exposed. Mid-tall forests of lancewood and gummy spinifex provides a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ4	Lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish-brown clayey subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with sodic, mottled clay subsoils. A sandy wash layer may be present. Tall woodlands of poplar box, but river red gum is common and brigalow usually occurs on the lower reaches where heavy clay soils appear. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ6	Alluvial fans. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform sandy loams overlie a buried clay soil. Woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

ALBRO
8252

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- ! Primary
- ! Secondary
- ! Tertiary

Other study sites

- 0 Dalrymple
- 0 Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- 0 CORVEG
- 0 Herbarium
- 0 WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

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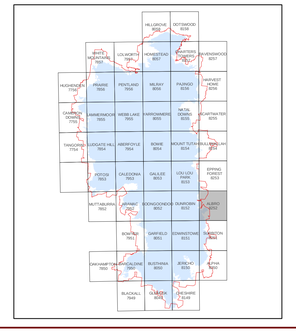

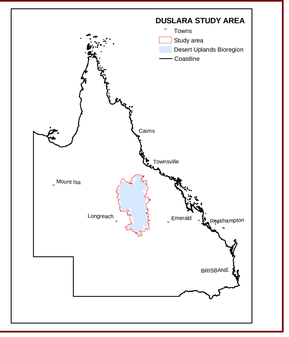

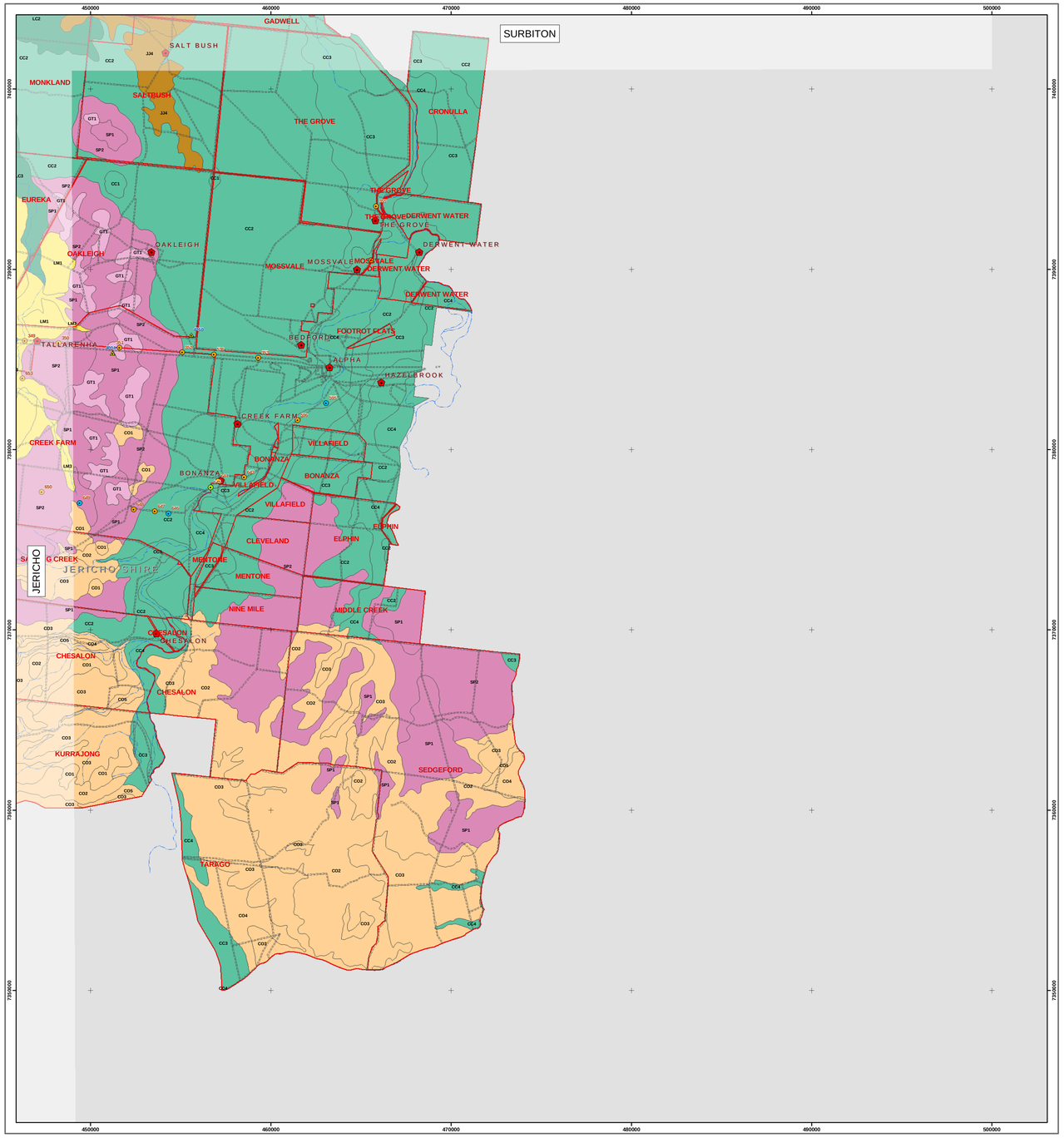

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

ALPHA
8250

DESERT UPLANDS BOTANICAL AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick, loamy sand topsoils over reddish-yellow, sodic clay loams and a hardpan at approximately 1.2m. Gradational-textured profiles are common. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with shrub layers of desert oak and bauhinia, and a ground layer of gummy spinifex, black spear grass and wiregrasses. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM3	Drainage depressions. Deep, texture-contrast profiles and uniform sandy loam profiles. Tall open woodlands of blackbutt, together with large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box, and with river red gum along the actual creek banks. Buffel grass, black spear grass, desert bluegrass and kangaroo grass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.10 and 10.3.14, and small areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	COMPANION CREEK	CC1	Closed depressions. Very deep, uniform-textured cracking-clay soil profiles with self-mulching topsoils. Mid-high woodlands of blackbutt with brigalow or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC2	Plain. Very deep, red, gradational-textured soil profiles with some uniform sandy and texture-contrast soils. Tall mixed woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, ghost gum and white cypress pine. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC3	Sand plain. A complex area with predominantly young sandy soils interspersed with clayey soil profiles. Tall woodlands of ironbark, poplar box and bloodwoods alternate at random with areas of brigalow, Moreton Bay ash and river red gum. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but areas of 11.4.8 are also present.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC4	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy soil profiles. Very tall open woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystem 11.3.7 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC2	Backplains. Brown, uniform cracking-clay soils, with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall sparse woodlands of blackbutt with a lower tree storey of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Uniform sandy loam profiles are most common. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with poplar box and desert bloodwood on the adjacent levees and interfluves. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	JOE JOE	JJ2	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red to yellowish brown texture contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and an ironstone hardpan within 0.5m of the surface. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JOE JOE	JJ3	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. An ironstone hardpan is often exposed. Mid-tall forests of lancewood and gummy spinifex provides a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ4	Lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish-brown clayey subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ6	Alluvial fans. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform sandy loams overlie a buried clay soil. Woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, October, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
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Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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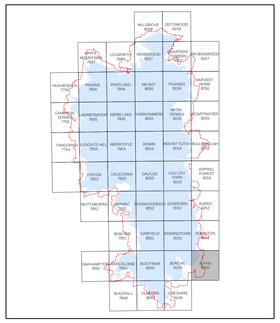

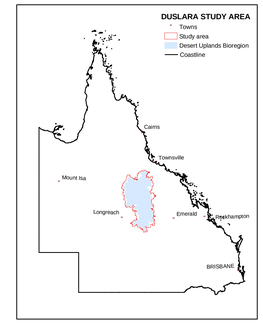

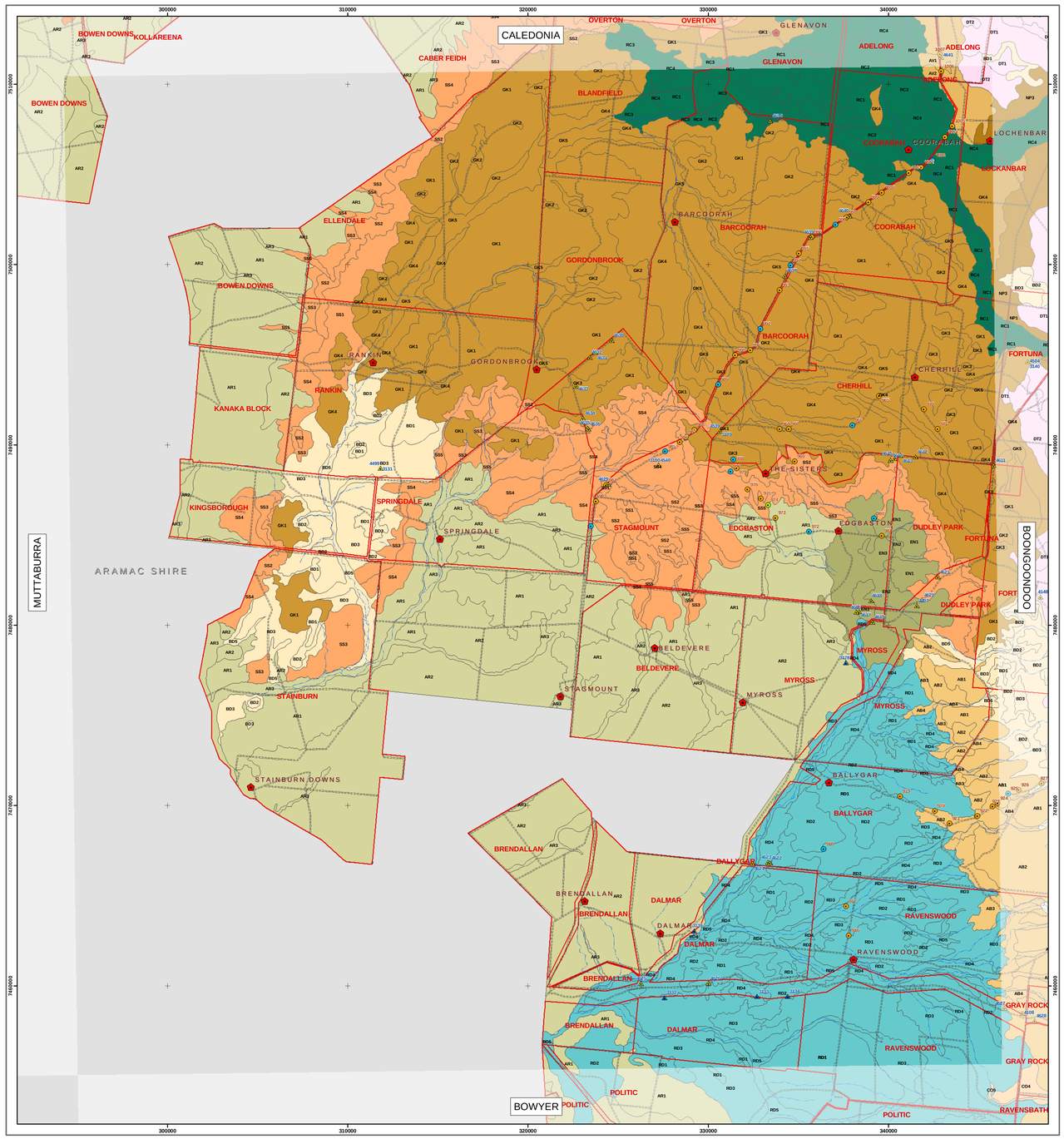

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

ARAMAC
7952

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	RAVENSWOOD	RD1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Very deep, gradational profiles with brown sandy loam topsoils and yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of Reid River box with gidgee and dead finish. Some poplar box in minor depressions. False sandalwood, silver cassia, bluegrass, mountain wanderrie grass and wire grass in the understory. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD2	Plains. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee with false sandalwood, wire grass and various annual species. Regional ecosystem 10.8.6 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD3	Clay plain. An extension of the gently undulating, "Downs" country. Grey uniform cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with occasional gidgee or boree. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD4	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, grey-brown, texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils that have high salt contents and a calcrete hardpan within 1.0m. Sparse dwarf woodlands of dead finish predominate, with variable proportions of whitewood, bauhinia and false sandalwood. Ground cover of kerosene grass, woolly mantle, winged windmill grass and introduced buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.8 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD5	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with uniform sands and silty loams deposited over heavy clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with some gidgee and false sandalwood associating with clay variants. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	REEDY CREEK	RC1	Upper terraces. Very deep, sandy uniform soil profiles overlying truncated older soils. Tall open woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood, ghost gum, White's ironbark, Reid River box, ironwood, beefwood and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant.
	REEDY CREEK	RC2	Scroll plains. A complex of terraces, interfluves and drainage depressions. The soils and vegetation of land units RC1 and RC4 occur in close proximity to each other. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	REEDY CREEK	RC3	Lakebeds. Heavy grey sodic clay soils with a high salt content. Low shrublands of samphire with occasional river cooba or a saline playa, devoid of vegetation. Regional ecosystems 10.3.23 and 10.3.24 are co-dominant.
	REEDY CREEK	RC4	Drainage depressions. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Very deep, uniform silty loam soils. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.7 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB1	Crest and upper slope. Texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over a brown sandy clay with an ironstone hardpan at approximately 1m depth. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark with bloodwood, ghost gum and desert oak, and a ground cover of wire grass and spinifex. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB2	Lower slopes. Deep, red uniform sands with dark brown topsoils and red clayey sand subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of gum-topped bloodwood together with waxy wattle, desert oak, wire grass and mountain wanderrie in the shrub and grass layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB3	Hillslope on deeply weathered bedrock. Texture-contrast profiles with gravelly sand topsoils and sodic grey clay subsoils. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark and low isolated trees of napunyah with a gummy spinifex ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, with significant areas of 10.7.5 also present.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB4	Drainage depression. Texture-contrast profiles with fine sandy loam topsoils over mottled yellowish-brown clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box (north) and poplar box (south). Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV1	Hillslope. Shallow and moderately deep soils with gradational-texture profiles and red clay subsoils. Also, shallow uniform sands and deeper texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with isolated applejack and ghost gum, and a diverse range of shrub species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV2	Plain. A sandsheet, with uniform sandy soils of variable depth and minimal profile development, overlies a cemented hardpan. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, desert bloodwood, applejack and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK1	Hillcrest and upper slope. Shallow to very shallow gradational soil profiles overlying an ironstone hardpan. Open woodlands of White's ironbark with occasional Reid River box, ghost gum or applejack. A diverse shrub layer and a spinifex-wire grass ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK2	Scarp. Very shallow, reddish-brown, gravelly, gradational soil profiles with scattered rocks, boulders and exposures of ferricrete. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with a sparse spinifex ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK3	Plain. Very deep, red sandy texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall, sparse woodlands of applejack with wattles and gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK4	Plain, lower slope. Moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles with gravelly clay loam, hard-setting topsoils. An ironstone hardpan occurs at a depth of approximately one metre. Mid-tall open woodlands of White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.10 are common.
	GORDONBROOK	GK5	Drainage depression and backplain. Deep, uniform grey, cracking-clay soils with weakly, self-mulching topsoils. Tall woodlands of blackwood or gidgee. Regional ecosystems 10.3.1 and 10.3.4 are co-dominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white-cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS1	Plain, plateau margins. Very shallow, gravelly, gradational soil profiles overlying a lateritic hardpan, often exposed. Shrublands of broombush, bush house paperbark, and gummy spinifex with some Normanton box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS2	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. Mid-tall, dense forests of lancewood with a sparse ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS3	Footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils with a moderate-strong structure, Mid-tall woodlands of bastard gidgee and napunyah. A sparse ground cover of annual grasses and forbs. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2 (+ A. microcephala) is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 and 10.7.5 are also present.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS4	Plains. Very deep, uniform-textured, red clay soils. Tall, dense stands of blackwood with a sparse understorey of leopardwood, whitewood and false sandalwood, and a ground cover dominated by brigalow and bottlewasher grasses. Regional ecosystem 10.8.1 is predominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS5	Drainage depressions. Very deep, brown uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, open woodlands of gidgee and boree. Mimosa and prickly acacia are usually present. Regional ecosystem 10.3.4 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.8.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.
	EDGBASTON	EN1	Sand ridges. Uniform sand profiles of variable depth overlie a dark sandy clay loam densipan. Giant grey spinifex on the deep sands, with prickly acacia and river red gum common around the margins. Regional ecosystem 10.3.16 is predominant.
	EDGBASTON	EN2	Flats. Extensive areas of saline, grey texture-contrast soils, usually devoid of vegetation and scalded by wind erosion, contrast with numerous localised areas watered by natural fresh-water springs, which support black tea tree, sedges, swamp foxtail, water couch and bladderworts. Regional ecosystem 10.3.16 is predominant.
	EDGBASTON	EN3	Saline playa. Vegetation is limited to a few hardy salt-tolerant samphires on the blue-grey silty clay soils of the lakebed. Regional ecosystem 10.3.24 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- 0 Dalrymple
- 0 Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- 0 CORVEG
- 0 Herbarium
- 0 WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

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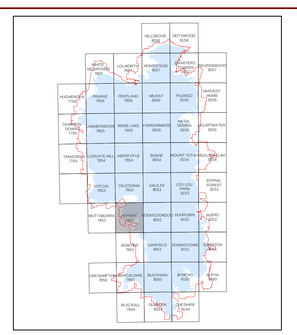

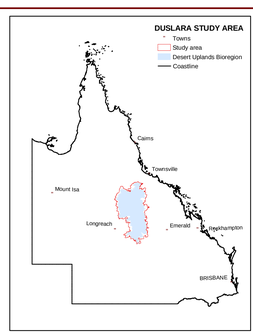

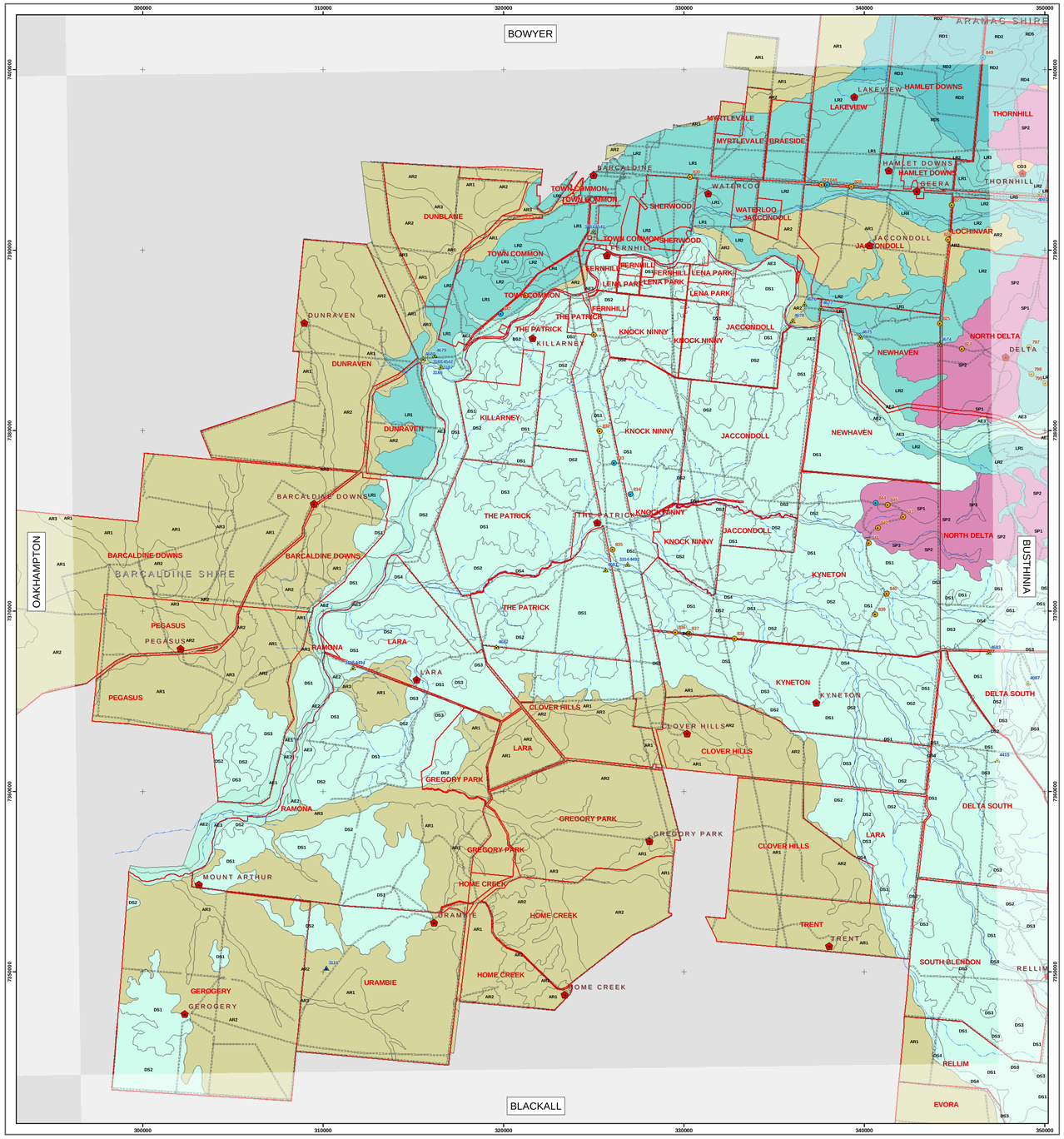

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

BARCALDINE
7950

DESERT UPLANDS BUILD-UP AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System	Code	Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	DELTA SOUTH	DS1	Gently undulating sand plain. Very deep, texture-contrast profiles with thick loamy sand topsoils over red, clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with some large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS2	Plain, transition zone. Texture-contrast soils with tall open woodlands of poplar box and false sandalwood alternate with uniform, cracking-clay soils supporting mid dense forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS3	Clay plain. Very deep uniform cracking-clay soils with a gilgaied surface micro relief. Mid-tall, mid-dense open forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS4	Drainage depression and levee. Soils vary from uniform clays to young deposits of sandy loams and sandy clay loams. River red gum and coolabah predominate with some mixing of gidgee, false sandalwood and mimosa from the adjacent plains. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	LOCHINVAR	LR1	Alluvial fans. Very deep, uniform-textured loamy sands overlie a buried clay or a ferricrete hardpan. Tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood, ghost gum and ironbark. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2, 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR2	Plain and depressions. Very deep, uniform-textured, grey clay soils with gilgaied micro relief. Thin, sandy clay loam topsoils may be present. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR3	Plain, saline flats. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with sand topsoils and sodic, saline clay subsoils. Open grasslands of giant grey spinifex with occasional ellangowan and boobialla. Bare, scalded, saline areas are common. Regional ecosystem 10.3.16 is predominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR4	Drainage depressions. Young sand or sandy loam profiles of variable depth alternate with uniform clay soils. Tall open woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Very deep, gradational profiles with brown sandy loam topsoils and yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of Reid River box with gidgee and dead finish. Some poplar box in minor depressions. False sandalwood, silver cassia, bluegrass, mountain wanderrie grass and wire grass in the understory. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD2	Plains. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee with false sandalwood, wire grass and various annual species. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD3	Clay plain. An extension of the gently undulating, "Downs" country. Grey uniform cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with occasional gidgee or boree. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD4	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, grey-brown, texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils that have high salt contents and a calcrete hardpan within 1.0m. Sparse dwarf woodlands of dead finish predominate, with variable proportions of whitewood, bauhinia and false sandalwood. Ground cover of kerosene grass, woolly mantle, winged windmill grass and introduced buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.8 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD5	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with uniform sands and silty loams deposited over heavy clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with some gidgee and false sandalwood associating with clay variants. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	ALICE RIVER	AE1	Upper terrace. Very deep uniform sands. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.3.12 are predominant.
	ALICE RIVER	AE2	Scroll plain. A complex of interfluves, channels and billabongs. Deep uniform or gradational-textured sandy soils. Tall sparse woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.12 is predominant.
	ALICE RIVER	AE3	Stream channels and levees. Young sandy soils of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
SAND PLAIN	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

Disclaimer

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
Roads, Qld Coastline, Drainage & Rivers: Geoscience Australia Geodata (1992).
Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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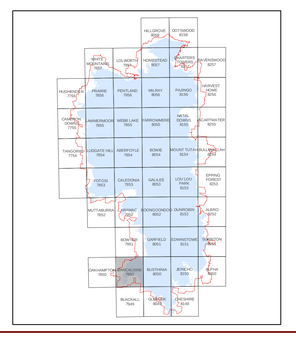

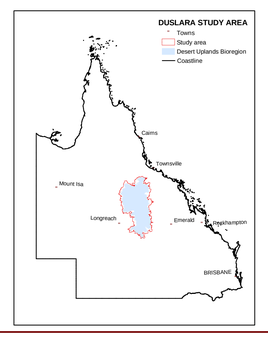

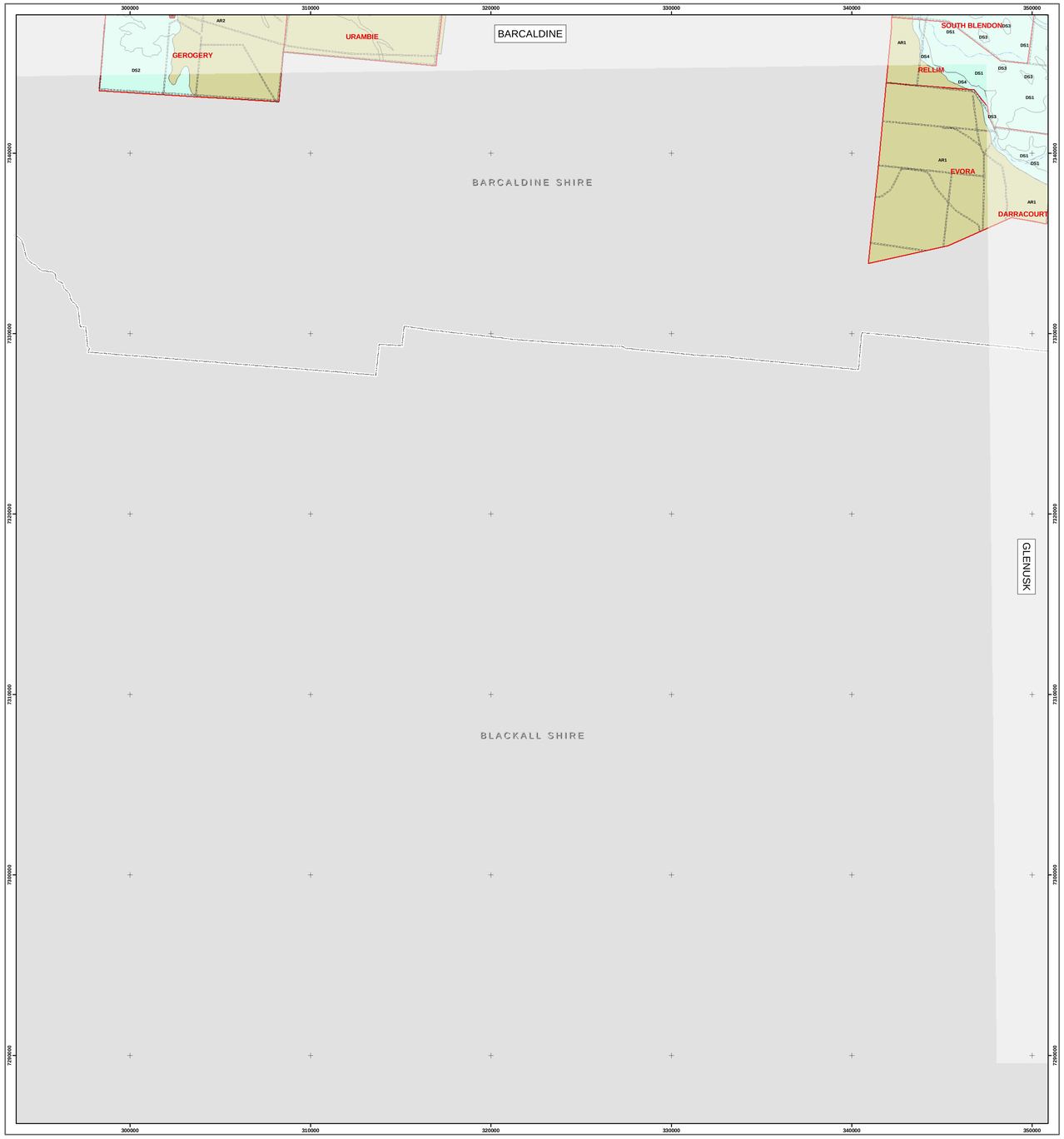

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	DELTA SOUTH	DS1	Gently undulating sand plain. Very deep, texture-contrast profiles with thick loamy sand topsoils over red, clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with some large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS2	Plain, transition zone. Texture-contrast soils with tall open woodlands of poplar box and false sandalwood alternate with uniform, cracking-clay soils supporting mid dense forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS3	Clay plain. Very deep uniform cracking-clay soils with a gilgaied surface micro relief. Mid-tall, mid-dense open forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS4	Drainage depression and levee. Soils vary from uniform clays to young deposits of sandy loams and sandy clay loams. River red gum and coolabah predominate with some mixing of gidgee, false sandalwood and mimosa from the adjacent plains. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

BLACKALL
7949

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
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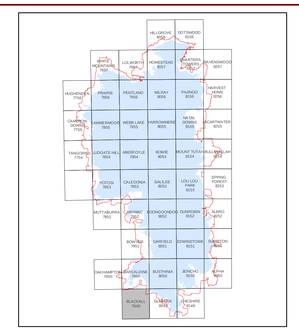

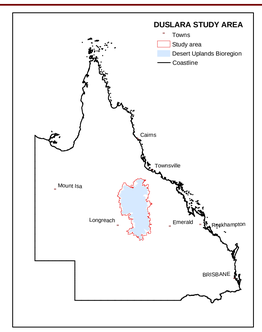

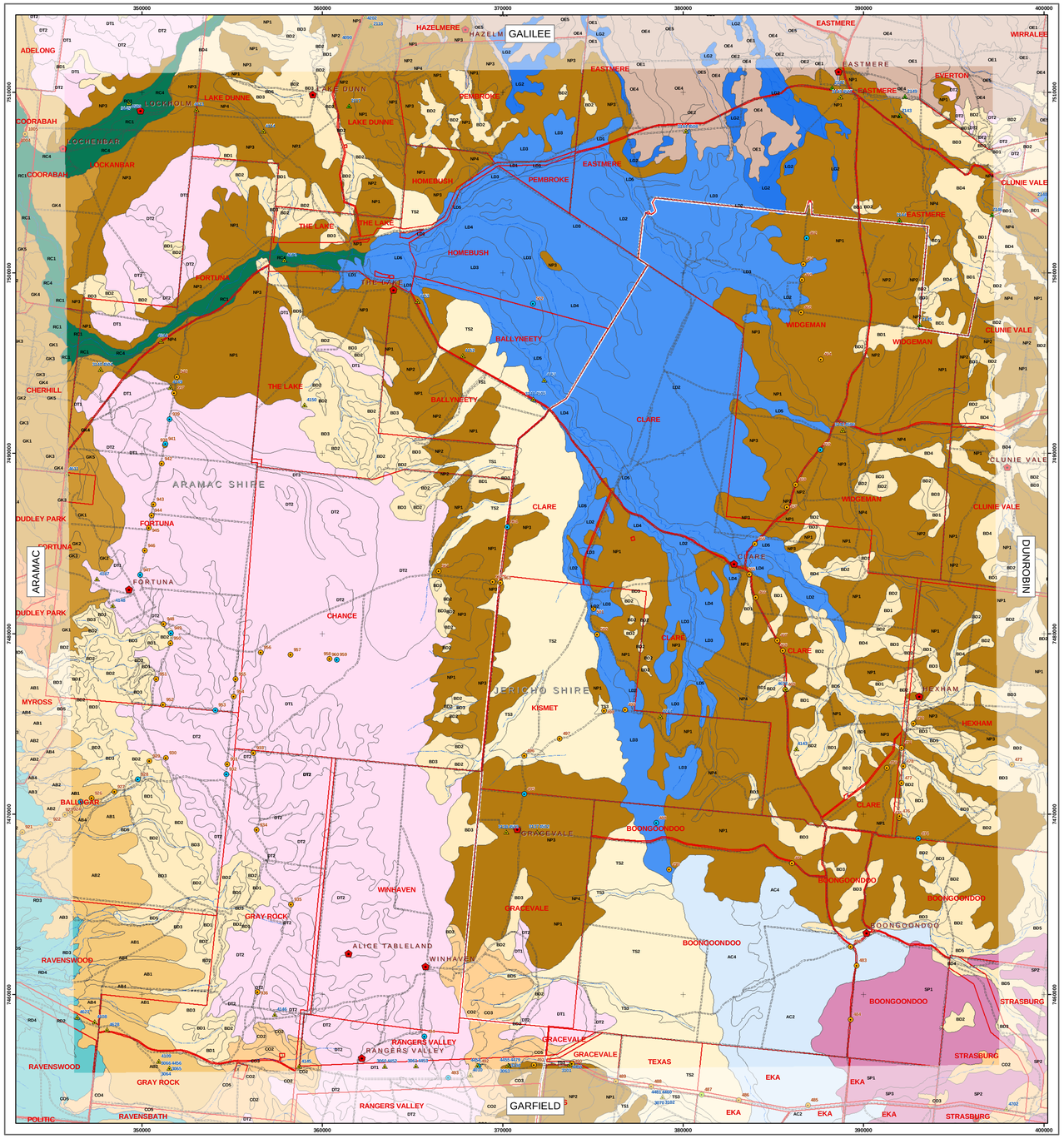

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

BOONGOONDOO 8052

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit	Code	Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	RAVENSWOOD	RD1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Very deep, gradational profiles with brown sandy loam topsoils and yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of Reid River box with gidgee and dead finish. Some poplar box in minor depressions. False sandalwood, silver cassia, bluegrass, mountain wanderrie grass and wire grass in the understory. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD2	Plains. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee with false sandalwood, wire grass and various annual species. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD3	Clay plain. An extension of the gently undulating, "Downs" country. Grey uniform cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with occasional gidgee or boree. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD4	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, grey-brown, texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils that have high salt contents and a calcrete hardpan within 1.0m. Sparse dwarf woodlands of dead finish predominate, with variable proportions of whitewood, bauhinia and false sandalwood. Ground cover of kerosene grass, woolly mantle, winged windmill grass and introduced buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.8 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD5	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with uniform sands and silty loams deposited over heavy clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with some gidgee and false sandalwood associating with clay variants. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils overlie yellowish brown sodic clays. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, Reid River box and long-fruited bloodwoods with a sparse shrub layer of desert oak, beefwood, woodland paperbark and currant bush, and a ground layer of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	TEXAS FAN	TS1	Alluvial fan, upper and middle slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish brown, mottled sandy clay subsoils. Tall open woodland of silver-leaved ironbark with Reid River box in the northern section and poplar box in the southern section. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are dominant.
	TEXAS FAN	TS2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with deep sandy loam topsoils over brown mottled, sodic clays. Tall woodlands of Reid River box in the north and poplar box in the south. Small areas of gidgee on dark clay soils, with or without thin sandy loam topsoils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 dominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	TEXAS FAN	TS3	Drainage depressions. Deep, variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box (northern section) or poplar box (southern section). River red gum is common on the larger water courses. Hardpans are often exposed in the creek bed. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	REEDY CREEK	RC1	Upper terraces. Very deep, sandy uniform soil profiles overlying truncated older soils. Tall open woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood, ghost gum, White's ironbark, Reid River box, ironwood, beefwood and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant.
	REEDY CREEK	RC2	Scroll plains. A complex of terraces, interfluves and drainage depressions. The soils and vegetation of land units RC1 and RC4 occur in close proximity to each other. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	REEDY CREEK	RC4	Drainage depressions. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Very deep, uniform silty loam soils. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.7 are also present.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	LAKE DUNN	LD1	Lunettes. Deep, uniform, red, loamy sand soil profiles. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood, ghost gum and silver-leaved ironbark; the latter becomes dominant where thin aeolian deposits overlie the lakebed clays. Regional ecosystem 10.3.20 is predominant.
	LAKE DUNN	LD2	Plains. Moderately deep, sandy loam gradational soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and Reid River box. Numerous hollows and drainage depressions, scattered at random throughout, have cracking-clay soils and gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	LAKE DUNN	LD3	Clay plains. Uniform cracking-clay soils with self-mulching topsoils and red-brown to grey subsoils - colour variants relate to localised drainage conditions. Gilgai microrelief is common and quite pronounced. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee with an occasional blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	LAKE DUNN	LD4	Clay plains. Uniform, grey, sodic, cracking-clay soils with a massive hard-setting topsoil and an acidic subsoil with a high salt content. Tall forests of blackwood with a ground cover of annual species such as 'rice grass', rare paspalidium and copperburr. Regional ecosystem 10.4.1 is predominant.
	LAKE DUNN	LD5	Drainage depressions. Variable depths of sandy and silty loams over clayey subsoils. Woodlands of Reid River box with a mixture of river red gum and gidgee. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	LAKE DUNN	LD6	Lakebeds. Deep silty clay soils are permanently covered with fresh water. Coolabah and river red gum occupy the shoreline and the wetland areas that become inundated after a good wet season. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG2	Clay plains. A relict lakebed of grey and brown cracking-clay soils with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall forests of brigalow and gidgee with false sandalwood, boobialla and currant bush forming the understorey, and copperburr pigweed and Mitchell grass providing a very sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	ALICE CLAYS	AC2	Plain. A complex of texture-contrast profiles and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils, with poplar box - ironbark and gidgee-brigalow woodlands corresponding to soil type. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC4	Lakebed. Deep, grey uniform cracking-clay soils with a high salt content in the sodic subsoils. Mid-tall woodlands of brigalow and gidgee with a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	OAKVALE	OE1	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational-textured soils with some shallow, uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs throughout at less than 0.5m depth. Sparse, stunted woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE2	Scarps. Exposed laterite and shallow, gravelly, red gradational soils. Tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with a sparse ground cover of buck spinifex and neverfail. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	OAKVALE	OE4	Gentle slopes. Moderately deep, red gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at approximately one metre depth. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.11 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with thick sandy loam topsoils over sodic, mottled grey clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box and river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB1	Crest and upper slope. Texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over a brown sandy clay with an ironstone hardpan at approximately 1m depth. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark with bloodwood, ghost gum and desert oak, and a ground cover of wire grass and spinifex. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB2	Lower slopes. Deep, red uniform sands with dark brown topsoils and red clayey sand subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of gum-topped bloodwood together with waxy wattle, desert oak, wire grass and mountain wanderrie in the shrub and grass layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB3	Hillslope on deeply weathered bedrock. Texture-contrast profiles with gravelly sand topsoils and sodic grey clay subsoils. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark and low isolated trees of napunyah with a gummy spinifex ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, with significant areas of 10.7.5 also present.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB4	Drainage depression. Texture-contrast profiles with fine sandy loam topsoils over mottled yellowish-brown clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box (north) and poplar box (south). Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV1	Hillslope. Shallow and moderately deep soils with gradational-texture profiles and red clay subsoils. Also, shallow uniform sands and deeper texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with isolated applejack and ghost gum, and a diverse range of shrub species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV2	Plain. A sandsheet, with uniform sandy soils of variable depth and minimal profile development, overlies a cemented hardpan. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, desert bloodwood, applejack and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK1	Hillcrest and upper slope. Shallow to very shallow gradational soil profiles overlying an ironstone hardpan. Open woodlands of White's ironbark with occasional Reid River box, ghost gum or applejack. A diverse shrub layer and a spinifex-wire grass ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK2	Scarp. Very shallow, reddish-brown, gravelly, gradational soil profiles with scattered rocks, boulders and exposures of ferricrete. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with a sparse spinifex ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK3	Plain. Very deep, red sandy texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall, sparse woodlands of applejack with wattles and gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK4	Plain, lower slope. Moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles with gravelly clay loam, hard-setting topsoils. An ironstone hardpan occurs at a depth of approximately one metre. Mid-tall open woodlands of White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.10 are common.
	GORDONBROOK	GK5	Drainage depression and backplain. Deep, uniform grey, cracking-clay soils with weakly, self-mulching topsoils. Tall woodlands of blackwood or gidgee. Regional ecosystems 10.3.1 and 10.3.4 are co-dominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS2	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. Mid-tall, dense forests of lancewood with a sparse ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS3	Footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils with a moderate-strong structure, Mid-tall woodlands of bastard gidgee and napunyah. A sparse ground cover of annual grasses and forbs. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2 (+ A. microcephala) is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 and 10.7.5 are also present.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	EDGBASTON	EN2	Flats. Extensive areas of saline, grey texture-contrast soils, usually devoid of vegetation and scalded by wind erosion, contrast with numerous localised areas watered by natural fresh-water springs, which support black tea tree, sedges, swamp foxtail, water couch and bladderwort. Regional ecosystem 10.3.16 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
Roads, Qld Coastline, Drainage & Rivers: Geoscience Australia Geodata (1992).
Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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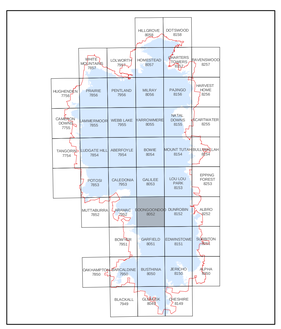
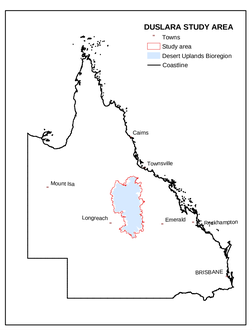
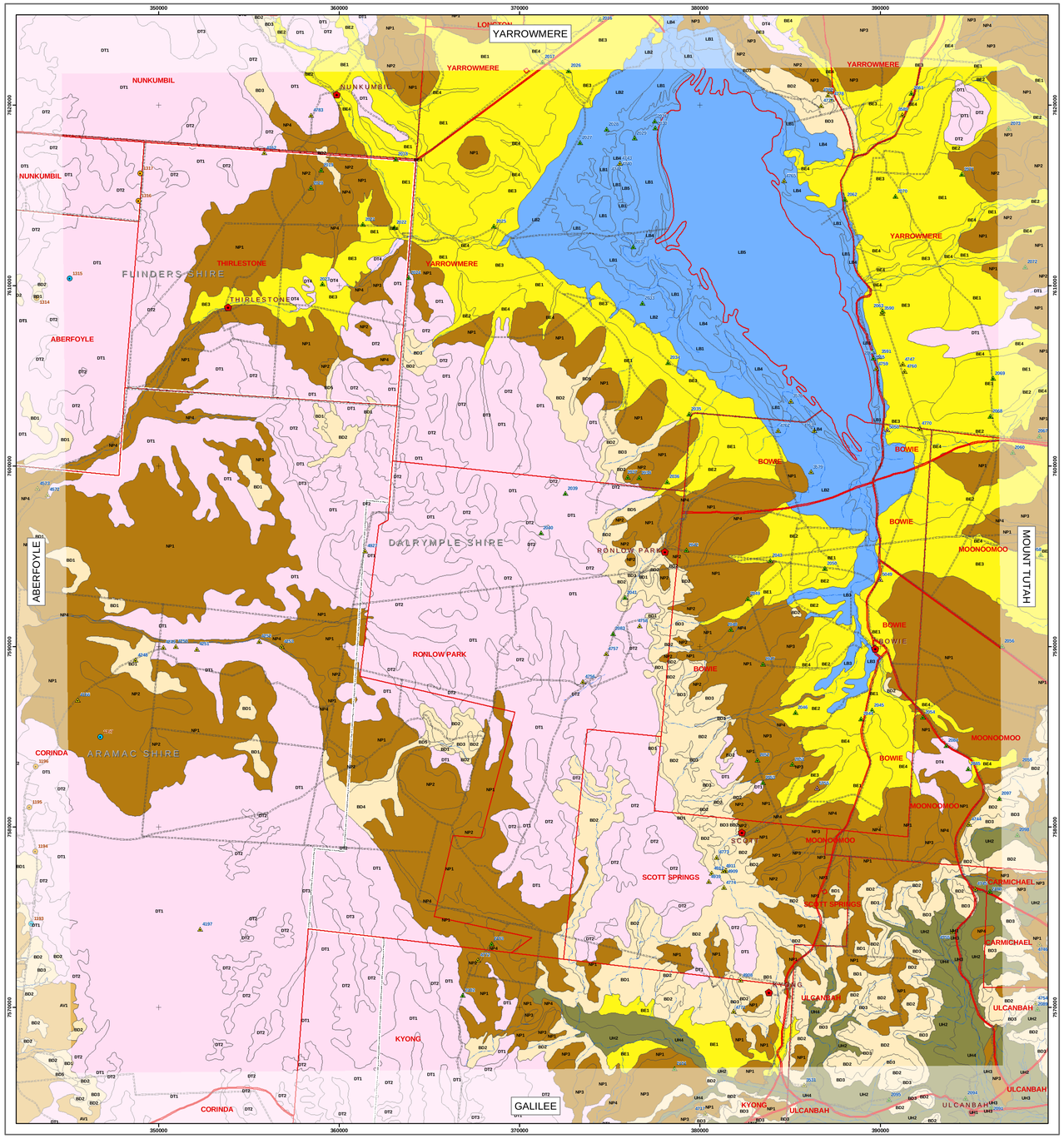
Kilometres







DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

BOWIE
8054

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Brown gradational soils and yellowish-brown texture contrast soils with sodic subsoils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, yellow berry bush and currant bush in the understorey, and wiregrass and buck spinifex as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Deep, uniform sandy profiles. Diverse tall open woodlands include silver-leaved x White's ironbark, ghost gum, long-fruited bloodwood and rustyjacket, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils overlie yellowish brown sodic clays. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, Reid River box and long-fruited bloodwoods with a sparse shrub layer of desert oak, beefwood, woodland paperbark and currant bush, and a ground layer of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE4	Drainage depression. Yellowish-brown mottled, sodic texture-contrast soils with thick fine sandy loam topsoils predominate. A tall woodland of Reid River box is dominant with an understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush, spinifex and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is dominant.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB1	Beach ridges. Deep, uniform-textured profiles, with no horizon development, overlie sodic clays, and grey texture-contrast profiles with thick sandy topsoils and high levels of carbonates and soluble salts in the sodic subsoils. Low woodlands of sally wattle, beefwood and coastal boobialla. Regional ecosystem 10.3.17 is predominant.
	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB2	Plains. Texture-contrast profiles with subsoils that are mottled and sodic, and contain high levels of carbonate and soluble salts. Isolated low trees of ironwood, sally wattle, long-fruited bloodwood, beefwood or bootlace oak. Regional ecosystem 10.3.21 is predominant.
	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB3	Drainage depressions. Grey, sodic gradational-textured soil profiles containing high levels of salt. Tall, open woodlands of blackbutt or Reid River box, false sandalwood and an occasional brigalow. River red gum occurs along the streambanks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.5 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB4	Swales and shorelines. Deep, sodic grey clay soils. A sparse, low groundcover of salt-tolerant plants includes Fimbristylis, Halosarcia, Myoporum, Sida, Suaeda, Sclerolaena, Sporobolus virginicus (marine couch) and Lawrencia buchananensis. Regional ecosystem 10.3.22 is predominant.
	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB5	Saline playas. These areas are devoid of vegetation because of the high salt content in the silty clay soils, the saturated anaerobic conditions for 2-3 months, or more, per year in most years, and the long periods of inundation by water. Regional ecosystem 10.3.24 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ALBION VALE	AV1	Hillslope. Shallow and moderately deep soils with gradational-texture profiles and red clay subsoils. Also, shallow uniform sands and deeper texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with isolated applejack and ghost gum, and a diverse range of shrub species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV2	Plain. A sandsheet, with uniform sandy soils of variable depth and minimal profile development, overlies a cemented hardpan. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, desert bloodwood, applejack and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT4	Lakebeds. Small areas, of limited distribution, receive and hold water for several months after a good wet season. Reid River box and coolabah are common on the lakebed while river red gum predominates around the sandy perimeter. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ULCANBAH	UH1	Gentle crests and upper slopes. A very limited area of shallow, red texture-contrast soils derived from calcareous bedrock. Tall, open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood are predominant. Regional ecosystem 10.9.5 is predominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH2	Lower slopes. Deep, brown and grey, uniform cracking-clays and red, uniform non-cracking-clays. Mid-high, dense woodlands of brigalow, gidgee and blackwood occur in varying proportions. Napunyah may be present on the upper slopes and blackbutt on the lower slopes adjacent to the drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.9.2 and 10.9.3 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH3	Plains. Grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Open grasslands of barley Mitchell grass with scattered bauhinia or coolabah. Soft rolypoly and woolly copperburr are common annuals. Regional ecosystems 10.3.7 and 10.9.4 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH4	Drainage depressions. A complex area of uniform cracking-clay soils in the channels with gidgee and false sandalwood, alternating with red, sodic texture-contrast soils on the interfluves with a tall woodland of blackbutt. Regional ecosystems 10..3.4 and 10.3.5 are co-dominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)
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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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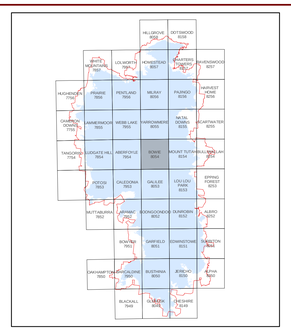

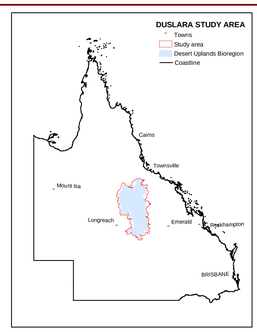

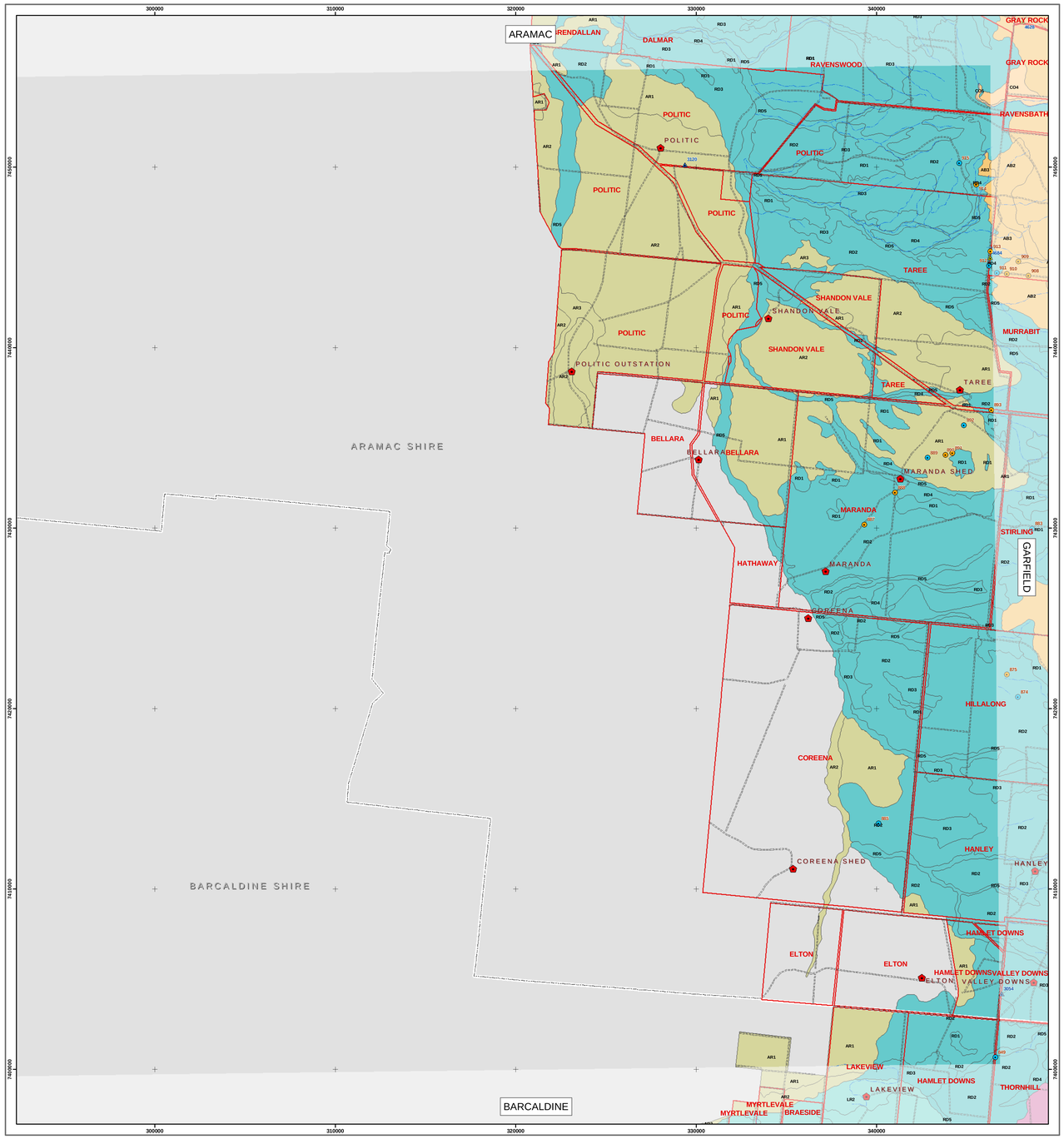

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	LOCHINVAR	LR1	Alluvial fans. Very deep, uniform-textured loamy sands overlie a buried clay or a ferricrete hardpan. Tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood, ghost gum and ironbark. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2, 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR2	Plain and depressions. Very deep, uniform-textured, grey clay soils with gilgaied micro relief. Thin, sandy clay loam topsoils may be present. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Very deep, gradational profiles with brown sandy loam topsoils and yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of Reid River box with gidgee and dead finish. Some poplar box in minor depressions. False sandalwood, silver cassia, bluegrass, mountain wanderrie grass and wire grass in the understory. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD2	Plains. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee with false sandalwood, wire grass and various annual species. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD3	Clay plain. An extension of the gently undulating, "Downs" country. Grey uniform cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with occasional gidgee or boree. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD4	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, grey-brown, texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils that have high salt contents and a calcrete hardpan within 1.0m. Sparse dwarf woodlands of dead finish predominate, with variable proportions of whitewood, bauhinia and false sandalwood. Ground cover of kerosene grass, woolly mantle, winged windmill grass and introduced buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.8 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD5	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with uniform sands and silty loams deposited over heavy clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with some gidgee and false sandalwood associating with clay variants. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB1	Crest and upper slope. Texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over a brown sandy clay with an ironstone hardpan at approximately 1m depth. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark with bloodwood, ghost gum and desert oak, and a ground cover of wire grass and spinifex. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB2	Lower slopes. Deep, red uniform sands with dark brown topsoils and red clayey sand subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of gum-topped bloodwood together with waxy wattle, desert oak, wire grass and mountain wanderrie in the shrub and grass layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB3	Hillslope on deeply weathered bedrock. Texture-contrast profiles with gravelly sand topsoils and sodic grey clay subsoils. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark and low isolated trees of napunyah with a gummy spinifex ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, with significant areas of 10.7.5 also present.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB4	Drainage depression. Texture-contrast profiles with fine sandy loam topsoils over mottled yellowish-brown clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box (north) and poplar box (south). Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

BOWYER
7951

Desert Uplands Regional Land Use Planning and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
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- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

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- Primary
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- Tertiary

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WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Scale 1:100 000
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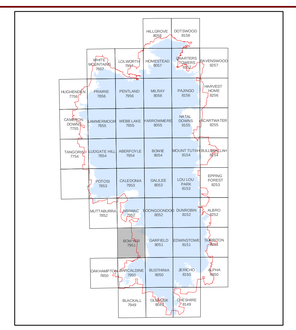

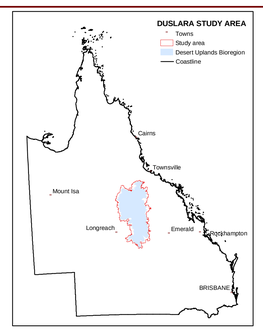

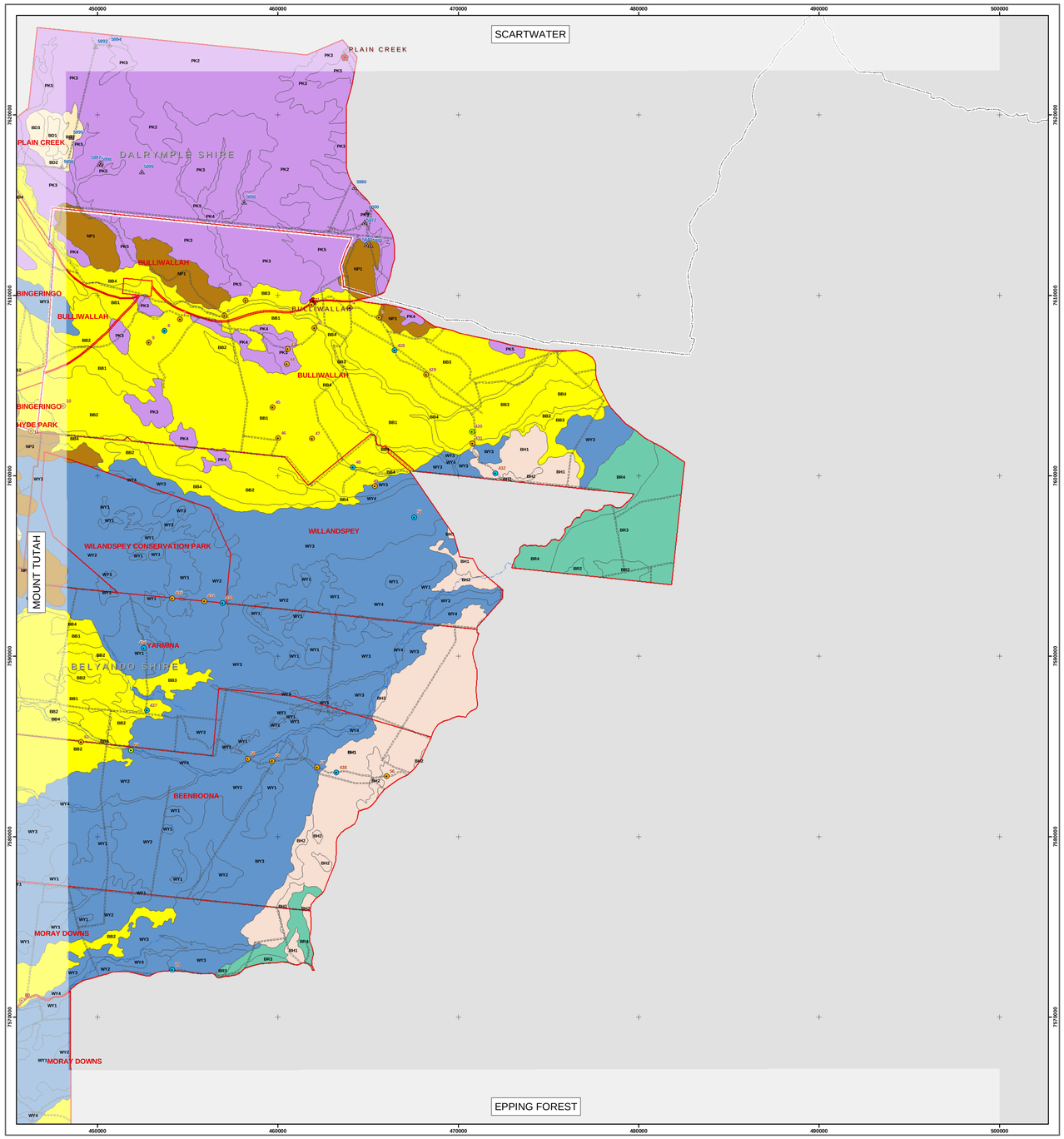

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BEENBOONA	BB1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Texture-contrast profiles with yellow subsoils predominate, with minor occurrences of uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs within 1m of the surface. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Isolated large-fruited bloodwood identifies with the sandier soils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BEENBOONA	BB2	Alluvial fan, mid slopes. A complex unit of very deep red gradational soils and brown cracking-clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a diverse layer of shrubs and grasses, and dense woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Young, uniform sandy profiles with minimal profile development. Tall woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Black spear grass and wiregrass are the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB4	Streambed, levees and interfluves. Young, uniform sandy profiles, often overlying a heavy clay layer within 2m of the surface. Tall woodlands of river red gum intermix with mid-high woodlands of coolabah and brigalow, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.3 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BELYANDO RIVER	BR2	Alluvial terrace. Very deep red gradational soils with sandy loam topsoils and light clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.6 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR3	Current flood plain. Deep, uniform sandy soils with minimal profile development. Vegetation is diverse and variable with mid-tall woodlands of forest red gum, bloodwood and coolabah most common, and a ground cover of forest bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.4 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR4	Streambed and levee. Young sandy deposits with little, or no, profile development. Tall closed woodlands of river red gum and coolabah, with some brigalow where heavy clay soils occur. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	WILLANDSPEY	WY1	Hillcrests and upper slopes. Shallow red gradational-textured soils overlie sandstone bedrock or an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY2	Lakebed, gently undulating plain. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform, cracking-clay soils. Mid-tall closed forests of gidgee with a sparse understorey of false sandalwood, annual forbs and grasses. Areas cleared of the native vegetation support a dense sward of buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 11.4.6 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY3	Lakebed, plain. Very deep, grey, cracking-clay soils. Tall closed forests of brigalow with some gidgee intermixed. A very sparse ground layer of gidgee burr, fairy grass and sidas. Extensive areas have been cleared and replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 11.4.9 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY4	Drainage depressions. Young sandy soils of variable depth overlie the lakebed clays. River red gum is confined to the sandy deposits in the narrow drainage lines. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant, but significantl areas of 11.4.9 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	BULLIWALLAH	BH1	Undulating plain. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with varying proportions of ghost gum, Clarkson's bloodwood, wattle, black spear grass and wire grass. Yellow texture-contrast soils with some red gradational soils and uniform sandy soils. An ironstone hardpan occurs at depth. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant.
	BULLIWALLAH	BH2	Depressions and lower slopes. Very deep, brown, uniform clays and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Open woodlands of gidgee and brigalow with Reid River box around the margins. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK4	Plain, flats and low-lying areas. Dark grey, uniform, cracking clay and brown gradational soil profiles with structured subsoils. Mid-high open forests and woodlands of blackwood and brigalow, with occasional Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK5	Drainage depressions and associated floodplains. Deep clay soils with variable depths of sandy alluvium. Tall open woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Black speargrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

BULLIWALLAH
8254

DESERT UPLANDS — PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
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- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
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- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
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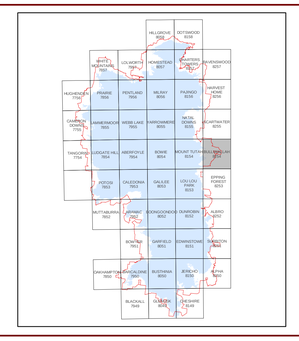

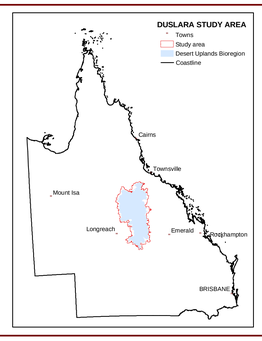

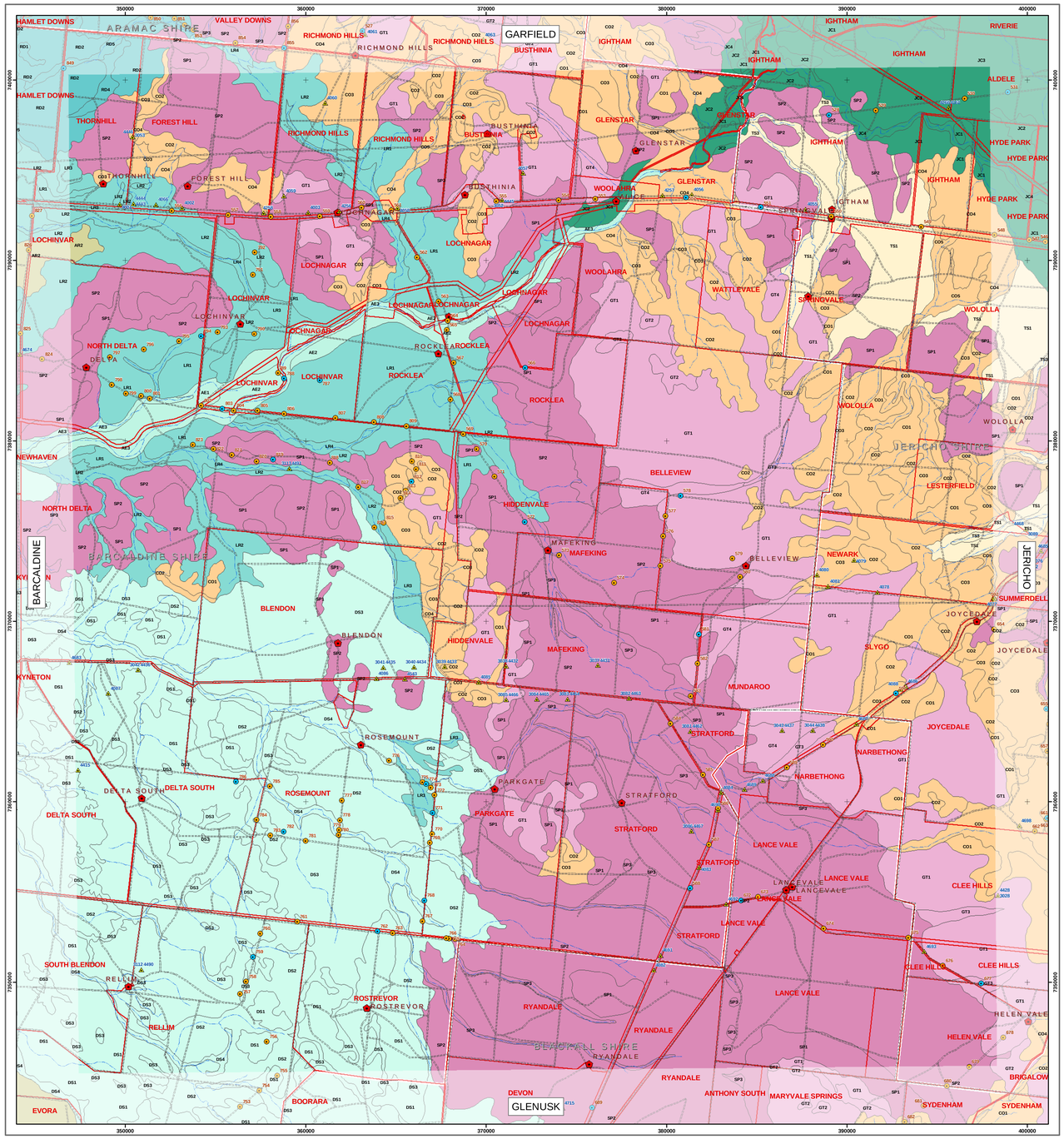

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

BUSTHINIA
8050

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	DELTA SOUTH	DS1	Gently undulating sand plain. Very deep, texture-contrast profiles with thick loamy sand topsoils over red, clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with some large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS2	Plain, transition zone. Texture-contrast soils with tall open woodlands of poplar box and false sandalwood alternate with uniform, cracking-clay soils supporting mid dense forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS3	Clay plain. Very deep uniform cracking-clay soils with a gilgaied surface micro relief. Mid-tall, mid-dense open forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS4	Drainage depression and levee. Soils vary from uniform clays to young deposits of sandy loams and sandy clay loams. River red gum and coolabah predominate with some mixing of gidgee, false sandalwood and mimosa from the adjacent plains. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	LOCHINVAR	LR1	Alluvial fans. Very deep, uniform-textured loamy sands overlie a buried clay or a ferricrete hardpan. Tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood, ghost gum and ironbark. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2, 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR2	Plain and depressions. Very deep, uniform-textured, grey clay soils with gilgaied micro relief. Thin, sandy clay loam topsoils may be present. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR3	Plain, saline flats. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with sand topsoils and sodic, saline clay subsoils. Open grasslands of giant grey spinifex with occasional ellangowan and boobialla. Bare, scalded, saline areas are common. Regional ecosystem 10.3.16 is predominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR4	Drainage depressions. Young sand or sandy loam profiles of variable depth alternate with uniform clay soils. Tall open woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Very deep, gradational profiles with brown sandy loam topsoils and yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of Reid River box with gidgee and dead finish. Some poplar box in minor depressions. False sandalwood, silver cassia, bluegrass, mountain wanderrie grass and wire grass in the understory. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD2	Plains. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee with false sandalwood, wire grass and various annual species. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD3	Clay plain. An extension of the gently undulating, "Downs" country. Grey uniform cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with occasional gidgee or boree. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD4	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, grey-brown, texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils that have high salt contents and a calcrete hardpan within 1.0m. Sparse dwarf woodlands of dead finish predominate, with variable proportions of whitewood, bauhinia and false sandalwood. Ground cover of kerosene grass, woolly mantle, winged windmill grass and introduced buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.8 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD5	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with uniform sands and silty loams deposited over heavy clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with some gidgee and false sandalwood associating with clay variants. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	TEXAS FAN	TS1	Alluvial fan, upper and middle slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish brown, mottled sandy clay subsoils. Tall open woodland of silver-leaved ironbark with Reid River box in the northern section and poplar box in the southern section. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are dominant.
	TEXAS FAN	TS3	Drainage depressions. Deep, variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box (northern section) or poplar box (southern section). River red gum is common on the larger water courses. Hardpans are often exposed in the creek bed. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	ALICE RIVER	AE1	Upper terrace. Very deep uniform sands. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.3.12 are predominant.
	ALICE RIVER	AE2	Scroll plain. A complex of interfluves, channels and billabongs. Deep uniform or gradational-textured sandy soils. Tall sparse woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.12 is predominant.
	ALICE RIVER	AE3	Stream channels and levees. Young sandy soils of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC1	Upper terrace. Deep, sandy, reddish-brown, gradational and texture-contrast soils. Tall woodlands of poplar box with Moreton Bay ash, ironwood and wilga. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC2	Backplains. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Mid-dense forests of gidgee and brigalow with false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC3	Alluvial plain. A complex of very deep soils on sand plains and clayey depressions. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, bloodwoods and beef wood communities alternate with gidgee-brigalow dense woodlands. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JORDON CREEK	JC4	Streambed and levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with sodic, calcareous, clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box, bloodwoods and bauhinia, with river red gum along the stream channels. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT2	Plain, gentle slope. Shallow to moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles, often gravelly, overlie a hardpan. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and applejack. Minor areas of heathland on shallow soils. Gummy spinifex dominates the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.5 are common.
	GRANT	GT3	Drainage depression. Deep, red sandy gradational soils profiles with a high organic matter content in the topsoils. Tall, closed woodlands of ghost gum and bloodwoods, including rustyjacket, and a diverse range of plant species in the understorey. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT4	Alluvial fan. Very deep, pale red, sandy uniform-textured soil profiles. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, rustyjacket, other bloodwoods and yellowjacket. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.

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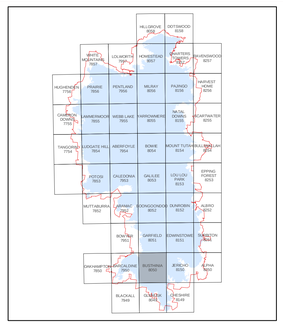

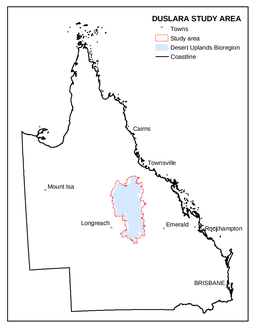

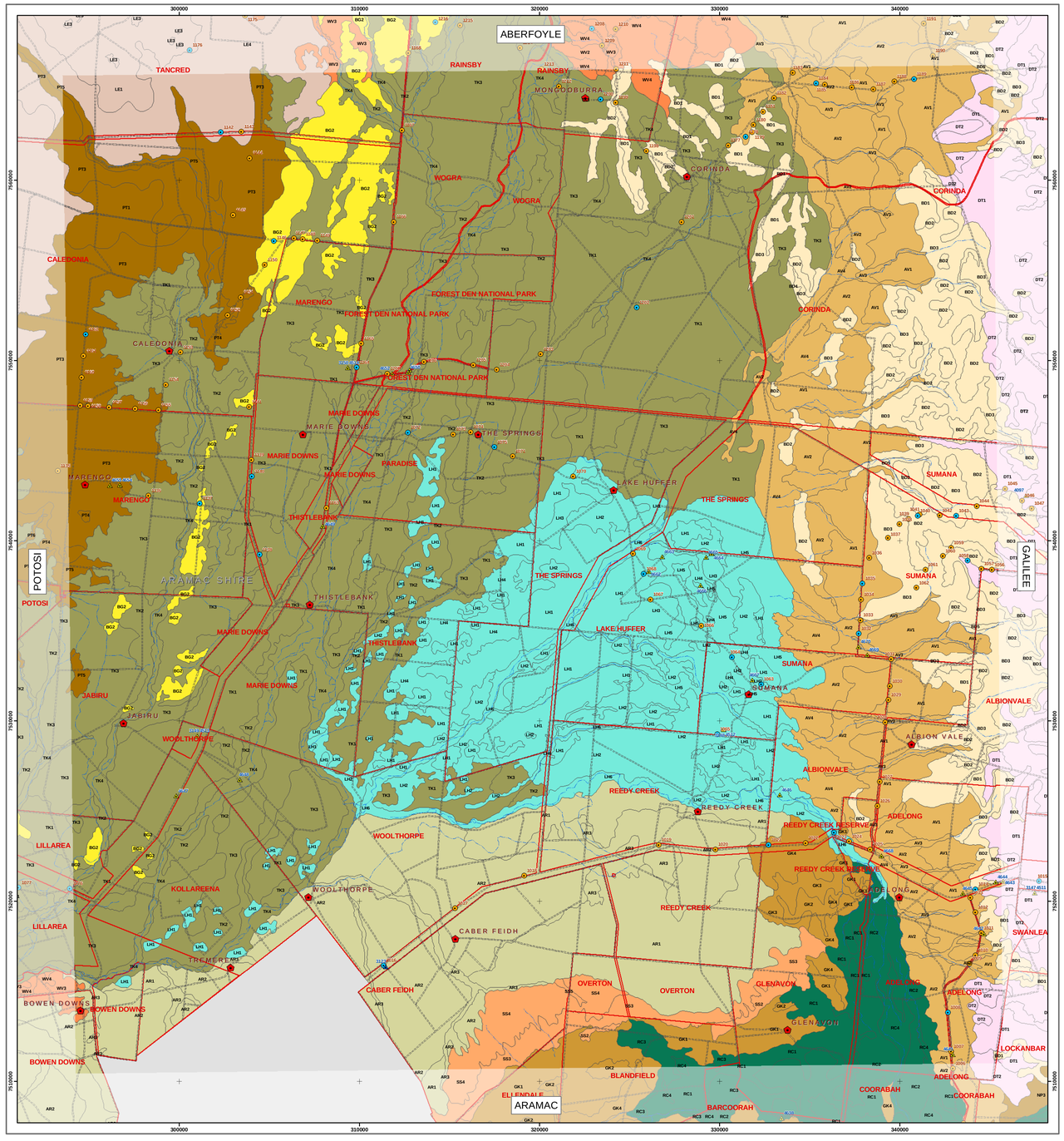

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

CALEDONIA
7953

DESERT UPLANDS BUILD UP AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

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- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	LAKE HUFFER	LH1	Elevated plain. Texture-contrast soils with brown, sodic subsoils. Very sparse woodlands of beefwood, ironwood and ghost gum accompanied by an equally-sparse shrub layer of gundabluie, woodland paperbark, boobialla and currant bush. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant.
	LAKE HUFFER	LH2	Lunette. Dense, mid-high woodlands of gidgee on the upper slopes, which have reddish-brown, texture-contrast profiles with sodic, calcareous subsoils. On the lower slopes tall woodlands of blackwood on texture-contrast soils with grey, sodic subsoils. Regional ecosystem 10.3.19 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
	LAKE HUFFER	LH3	Lakebed. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass-bluegrass are predominant on grey, uniform, cracking-clay soils where periods of inundation with water are less than 2-3 months. Areas with longer, or more frequent periods of inundation, are usually devoid of vegetation. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
	LAKE HUFFER	LH4	Lunettes. Dense thickets of black sally wattle with a sparse ground cover of wire grass. Deep sandy soils of uniform texture. Regional ecosystem 10.3.17 is predominant.
	LAKE HUFFER	LH5	Alluvial plains. Open tussock grasslands of handsome lovegrass with an occasional eurah or boobialla bush. Moderately deep sands of uniform texture overlie an olive-grey sodic clay. Regional ecosystem 10.3.16 is predominant.
	LAKE HUFFER	LH6	Streambeds, levees and interfluves. Tall woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Very deep, sandy soils of uniform texture. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BOGGY CREEK FAN	BG1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Deep, uniform-textured sandy soils. Tall woodlands of bloodwood and ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	BOGGY CREEK FAN	BG2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Reddish-brown, sandy, texture-contrast soils, underlain by an ironstone hardpan or heavy clay. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
	BOGGY CREEK FAN	BG3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with occasional blackwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	REEDY CREEK	RC1	Upper terraces. Very deep, sandy uniform soil profiles overlying truncated older soils. Tall open woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood, ghost gum, White's ironbark, Reid River box, ironwood, beefwood and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant.
	REEDY CREEK	RC2	Scroll plains. A complex of terraces, interfluves and drainage depressions. The soils and vegetation of land units RC1 and RC4 occur in close proximity to each other. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	REEDY CREEK	RC3	Lakebeds. Heavy grey sodic clay soils with a high salt content. Low shrublands of samphire with occasional river cooba or a saline playa, devoid of vegetation. Regional ecosystems 10.3.23 and 10.3.24 are co-dominant.
	REEDY CREEK	RC4	Drainage depressions. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Very deep, uniform silty loam soils. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.7 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	LUDGATE	LE1	Plains. A level plain with shallow to very shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, with a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE3	Plains. Broad shallow depressions and low lying areas with clayey soils, often grey, cracking-clays. Vegetation varies with location from open grasslands of Mitchell grass and/or native couch grass to a woodland of gidgee, coolabah, eurah and mimosa bush in varying proportions. White's ironbark and Reid River box occur on the fringes. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE4	Gentle slopes along the margin of the plain. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and Reid River box, in various proportions depending on location. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ALBION VALE	AV1	Hillslope. Shallow and moderately deep soils with gradational-texture profiles and red clay subsoils. Also, shallow uniform sands and deeper texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with isolated applejack and ghost gum, and a diverse range of shrub species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV2	Plain. A sandsheet, with uniform sandy soils of variable depth and minimal profile development, overlies a cemented hardpan. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, desert bloodwood, applejack and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV3	Drainage depression and creekbed. Variable soils and exposures of a mottled hardpan. River red gum and Reid River box are dominant, but coolabah and ghost gum are not uncommon. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV4	Plain. Eroded areas are often saline and devoid of vegetation - salt tolerant species may be present. Where sandy loam topsoils remain, a sparse woodland of blackwood, mimosa, false sandalwood, bauhinia and leopardwood occurs. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.16 and 10.3.25 are co-dominant, but small areas of the underlying 10.9.1 are also present.
	GORDONBROOK	GK1	Hillcrest and upper slope. Shallow to very shallow gradational soil profiles overlying an ironstone hardpan. Open woodlands of White's ironbark with occasional Reid River box, ghost gum or applejack. A diverse shrub layer and a spinifex-wire grass ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK2	Scarp. Very shallow, reddish-brown, gravelly, gradational soil profiles with scattered rocks, boulders and exposures of ferricrete. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with a sparse spinifex ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK3	Plain. Very deep, red sandy texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall, sparse woodlands of applejack with wattles and gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GORDONBROOK	GK4	Plain, lower slope. Moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles with gravelly clay loam, hard-setting topsoils. An ironstone hardpan occurs at a depth of approximately one metre. Mid-tall open woodlands of White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.10 are common.
	GORDONBROOK	GK5	Drainage depression and backplain. Deep, uniform grey, cracking-clay soils with weakly, self-mulching topsoils. Tall woodlands of blackwood or gidgee. Regional ecosystems 10.3.1 and 10.3.4 are co-dominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT1	Undulating plains. Shallow, brown texture-contrast soils. Mid-high, open woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and some desert bloodwood. Narrow-leaved wattle, woodland paperbark and currant bush dominate the shrub layer and gummy spinifex the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT3	Hillslopes. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with mulga and false sandalwood. Gummy spinifex and wire grass are the dominant grasses. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational and texture-contrast soils over an ironstone hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT4	Scarps. Shallow, gradational and texture-contrast soil profiles overlie and ironstone hardpan. Open woodlands of Normanton box, mulga, and lancewood. Gummy spinifex is the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.3 are co-dominant.
	POTOSI	PT5	Lower slopes. Deep to very deep, brown, texture-contrast soil profiles, gradational profiles and uniform cracking-clay soils. Tall closed woodlands of blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.7.10 are also present.
	POTOSI	PT6	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with bedrock or hardpan exposed in places and deep sandy sediments in others. Mid-high woodlands of coolabah and river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS2	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. Mid-tall, dense forests of lancewood with a sparse ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS3	Footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils with a moderate-strong structure, Mid-tall woodlands of bastard gidgee and napunyah. A sparse ground cover of annual grasses and forbs. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2 (+ A. microcephala) is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 and 10.7.5 are also present.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS4	Plains. Very deep, uniform-textured, red clay soils. Tall, dense stands of blackwood with a sparse understorey of leopardwood, whitewood and false sandalwood, and a ground cover dominated by brigalow and bottlewasher grasses. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant.
	STAGMOUNT SCARP	SS5	Drainage depressions. Very deep, brown uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, open woodlands of gidgee and boree. Mimosa and prickly acacia are usually present. Regional ecosystem 10.3.4 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.
	THISTLEBANK	TK1	Level plain. Very deep, grey cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass, Flinders grass, wiregrass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.4 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK2	Level plain. Very deep, grey, uniform clay soils and texture-contrast soils, both with dense, hard-setting topsoils. Mid-high, open woodlands of coolabah with some blackwood in low-lying areas prone to inundation with water. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK3	Gently undulating plains. Low, sparse woodlands of boree with Mitchell grass on brown, self-mulching, cracking-clay soils, grading into blackwood and annual ground-cover species on grey cracking-clay soils in the slightly lower positions of the landscape. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK4	Streambed and drainage depressions with associated levees and interfluves. Variable soils. Open woodlands of river red gum and coolabah with the occasional blackwood, false sandalwood and river cooba. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
Roads, Qld Coastline, Drainage & Rivers: Geoscience Australia Geodata (1992).
Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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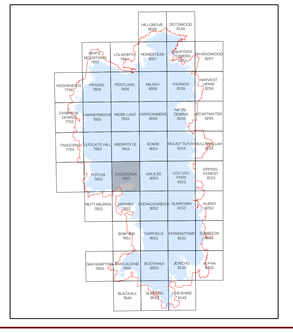

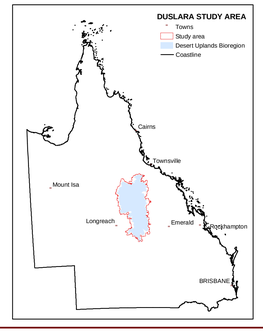

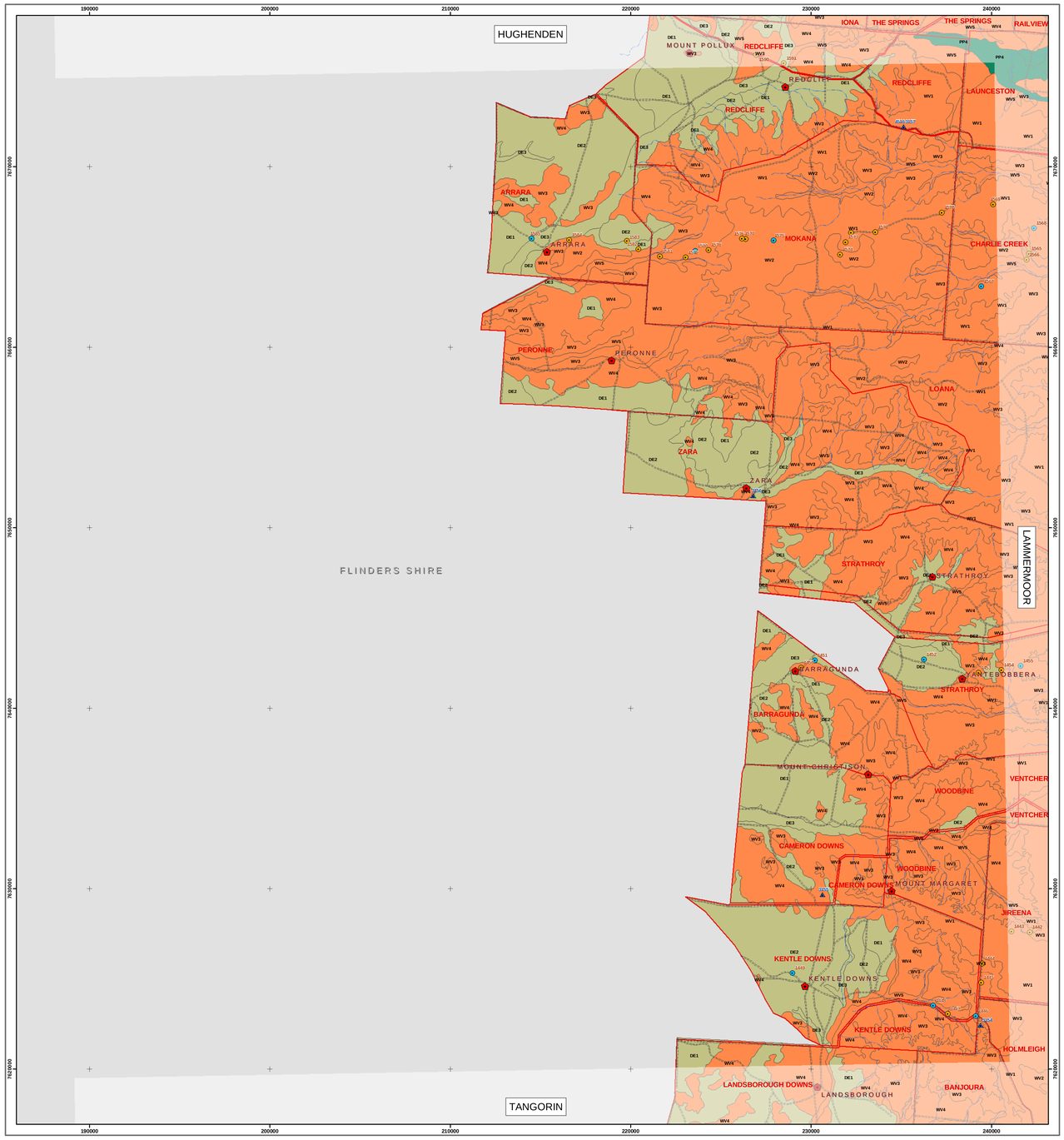

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

CAMERON DOWNS
7755

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP1	Plains. A complex area involving the soils and vegetation of land units PP1 and PP2. Regional ecosystems 10.4.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP4	Plains - backplains and low-lying areas, subject to inundation with water. Very deep, uniform-textured clay soils. Open woodlands of gidgee, coolabah, Reid River box and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	RW1	Stream beds and levees. Variable soils. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- ! Primary
- ! Secondary
- ! Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

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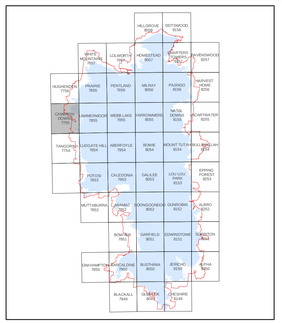

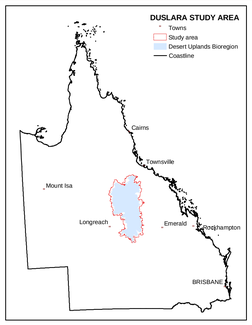

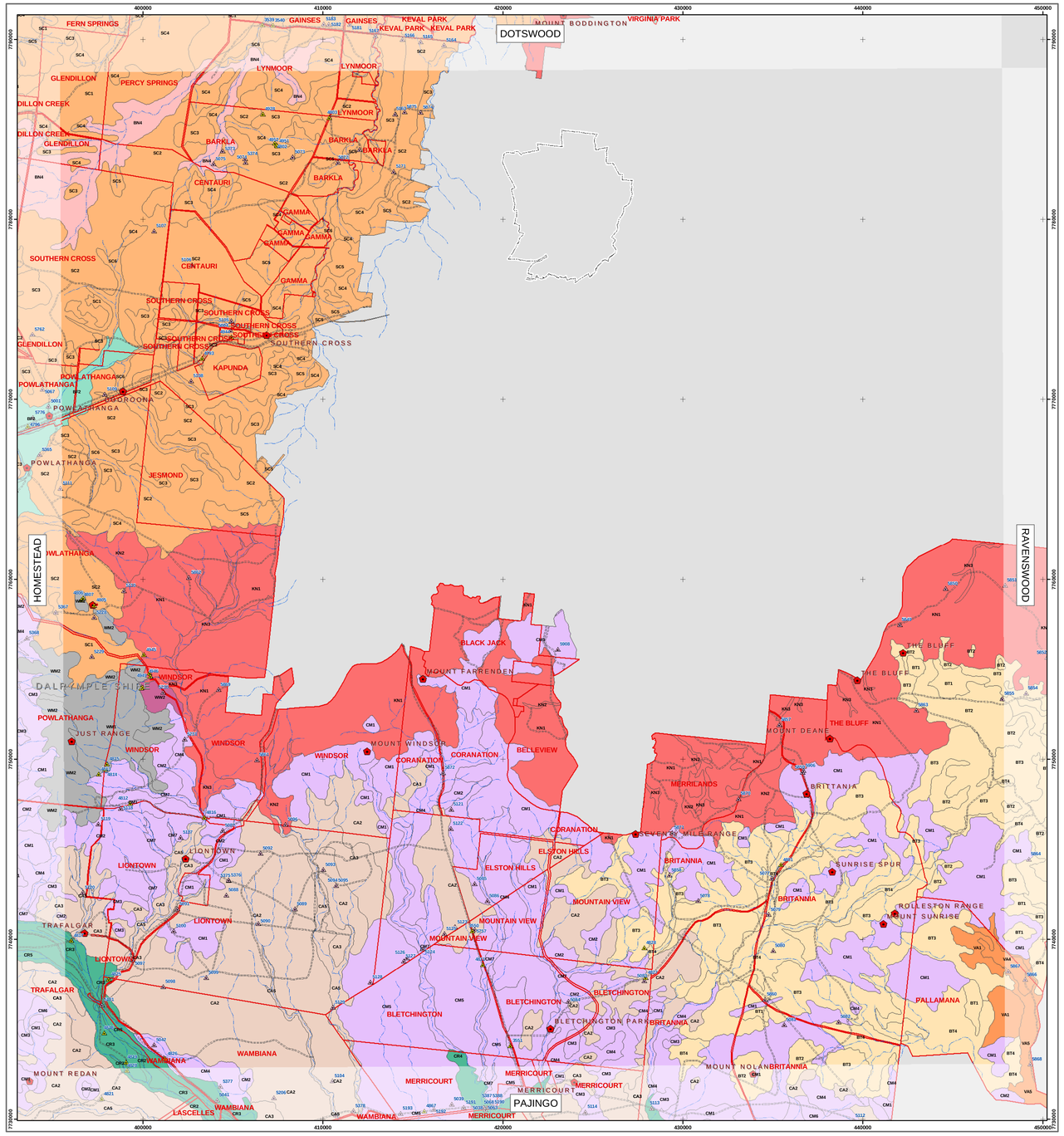

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System	Code	Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BALFES CREEK	BF2	Plain. Grey, self-mulching, uniform cracking-clay soils. Mid-high woodlands of blackbutt, together with brigalow and an understory of false sandalwood, desert bluegrass and silky browntop. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant.
	BALFES CREEK	BF4	Drainage depression. Variable soils. Brigalow, whitewood, false sandalwood, Reid River box and bauhinia may be present. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
	BURDEKIN RIVER	BK1	Scroll plain. Very deep, brown, silty loam gradational-textured soils. Tall woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and narrow-leaved ironbark with an understory of currant bush, Queensland bluegrass, buffel grass and sabi grass. Regional ecosystem 9.3.3 is predominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR4	Valley flat. Low-lying areas are prone to salinisation. Brown and grey uniform cracking-clay soils as well as texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Gidgee, brigalow and blackbutt, in variable proportions, with some Reid River box and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 10.4.3 and 10.4.5 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quimine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN7	Stream bed and levee. Highly permeable grey gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high open forests of poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Areas of slow permeability support mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum, Moreton Bay ash and an occasional river red gum or broad-leaved tea-tree. Regional ecosystems 9.3.6 and 9.3.13 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - UNDULATING RISES	KOOLYN	KN1	Hillslopes. Red texture-contrast profiles of variable soil depth. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and variable-barked bloodwood with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant.
	KOOLYN	KN2	Plains, level - gently undulating. Deep, reddish-brown texture-contrast profiles, usually with mottled, sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with some Reid River box and an understory of false sandalwood and currant bush. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant.
	KOOLYN	KN3	Drainage depressions. The creek beds and adjacent narrow floodplain have young coarse sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 9.3.1 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA5	Stream bed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with random occurrences of silver-leaved ironbark or brigalow, depending on the soil type and location along some of the extended drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 is also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BRITANNIA	BT1	Plain. Remnants of an old plain with reddish-brown texture-contrast soil profiles. A hardpan occurs below one metre depth. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and variable-barked bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT2	Plateau margin. Shallow red or brown texture-contrast profiles overlie a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5m deep. Sparse mid-high woodlands of applejack, whitewood and native bauhinia. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT3	Scarp. A steeply dissected landscape with exposed ferricrete and soils containing abundant ironstone gravel. Shallow gradational-textured soil profiles. Open forests of lancewood and bendee with small areas of Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT4	Lower slopes and drainage depressions. Brown and yellow gradational-textured profiles and yellow texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus along the creekbeds. Regional ecosystem 11.5.12 (to be reviewed) has similar features and predominates, but small areas of 11.3.25 (to be reviewed) have similar features and are also present.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC1	Plain, elevated areas. Deep, red and brown gradational-textured soil profiles with yellow variants where ironstone gravel reduces the permeability. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum, and poplar gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC2	Plains. A complex of moderately deep soil types and vegetation common to land units SC1 and SC3. Regional ecosystems 10.5.4 and 10.7.12 are co-dominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC3	Plain, areas adjacent to a scarp. Shallow, red gradational-textured profiles, usually with abundant ironstone gravel and an ironstone hardpan. Lancewood and bendee prefer the shallow soils with ironstone, whereas Reid River box, ghost gum and the occasional broad-leaved rustyjacket occur on the slightly deeper soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC4	Scarps. Moderate to very steep slopes and shallow, red gradational-textured profiles. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the deeper soil profiles and lancewood as a tall woodland on the shallow profiles, often with abundant ironstone gravel or an ironstone hardpan in the profile. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC5	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, often with sodic subsoils. Mid-high, open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with narrow bands of river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.5.4 and 9.12.1 are co-dominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC6	Drainage depressions. Yellow texture-contrast profiles of variable depth. Tall open forests of river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
	VACQUERA	VA1	Plains. Remnants of the original plateau surface. Very deep, reddish-brown gradational and uniform-textured soils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but small areas of 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA4	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, with very deep sandy topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box, with some Normanton box on the gravelly upper slopes and silver-leaved ironbark, poplar gum and bloodwoods predominate on the sandier lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.8 (to be reviewed) and 11.7.3 are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA5	Drainage depression. The soils vary considerably in texture, depth and colour, although sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles are co-dominant. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box predominate, and are often accompanied by blackbutt, pandanus and Cape River fan palm. Regional ecosystems 11.3.4 and 11.3.25 are co-dominant.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM2	Plain. Small areas of the original plateau that have escaped severe erosion. Variable soils, mostly deep, sandy uniform profiles. Tall woodlands of fine-leaved ironbark, rustyjacket and shiny-leaved bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.7 are also present.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM3	Scarp. Steeply dissected land, with exposed ferricrete. Shallow, gradational-textured soil profiles containing ironstone gravel. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the steep slopes, and low open mallee woodlands of Normanton box on the moderately deep soils of plateau remnants. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM5	Lower slope. Brown uniform-textured, cracking-clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow with emergents of blackbutt and Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.3 are co-dominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM6	Alluvial fan. Brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with current bush, pitted bluegrass and Eragrostis species as the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM7	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Variable soils. Reid River box, false sandalwood and bauhinia are most common, whereas river red gum, Moreton Bay ash and broad-leaved tea-tree occur at random. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

CHARTERS TOWERS 8157

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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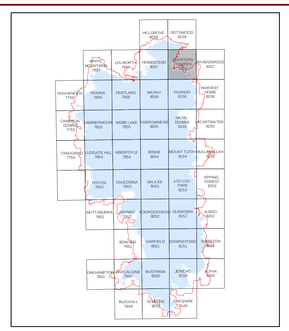

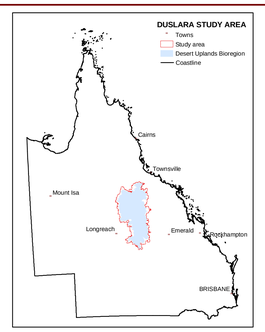

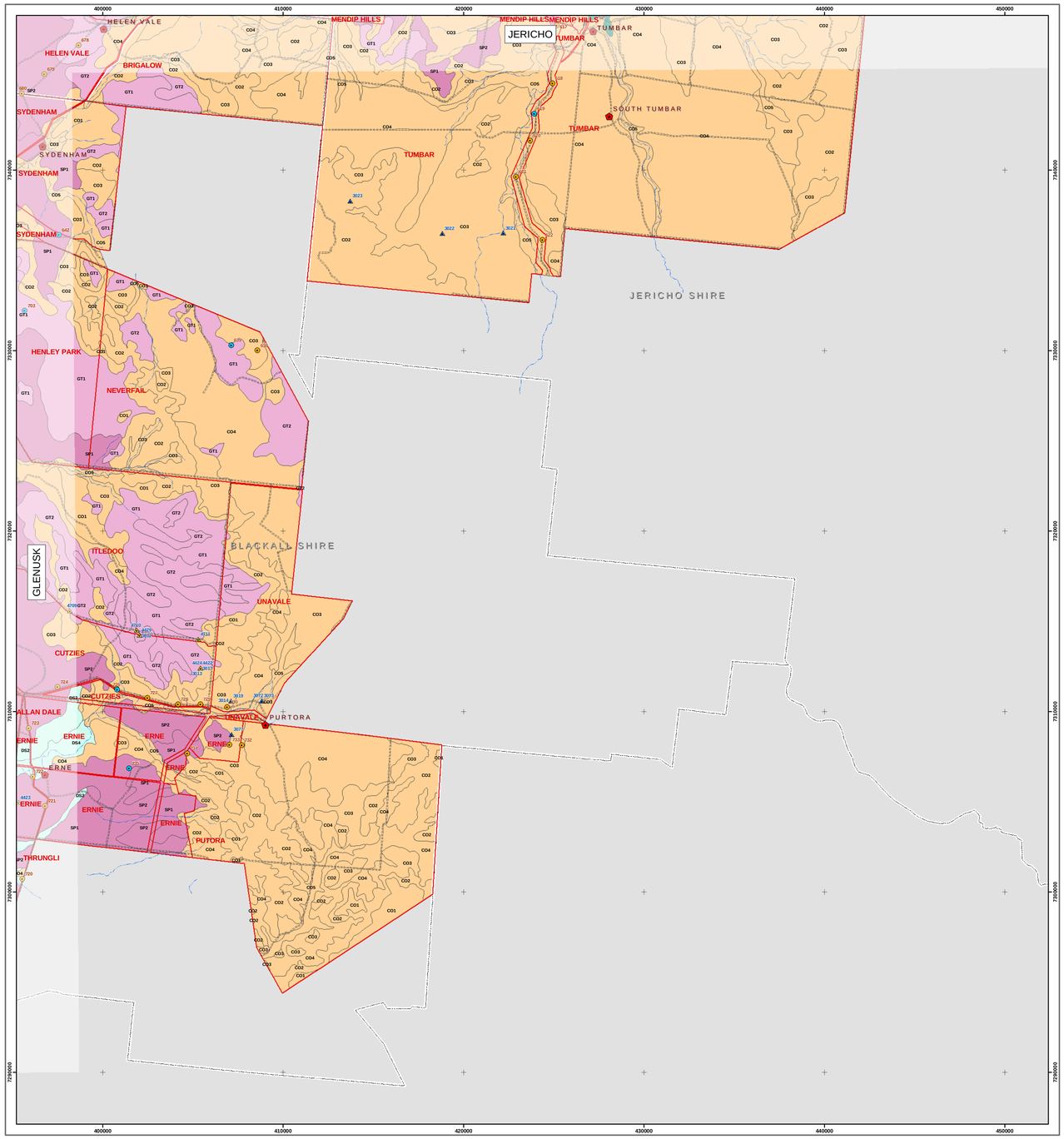

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	DELTA SOUTH	DS2	Plain, transition zone. Texture-contrast soils with tall open woodlands of poplar box and false sandalwood alternate with uniform, cracking-clay soils supporting mid dense forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS4	Drainage depression and levee. Soils vary from uniform clays to young deposits of sandy loams and sandy clay loams. River red gum and coolabah predominate with some mixing of gidgee, false sandalwood and mimosa from the adjacent plains. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	JORDON CREEK	JC4	Streambed and levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with sodic, calcareous, clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box, bloodwoods and bauhinia, with river red gum along the stream channels. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT2	Plain, gentle slope. Shallow to moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles, often gravelly, overlie a hardpan. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and applejack. Minor areas of heathland on shallow soils. Gummy spinifex dominates the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.5 are common.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

CHESHIRE
8149

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

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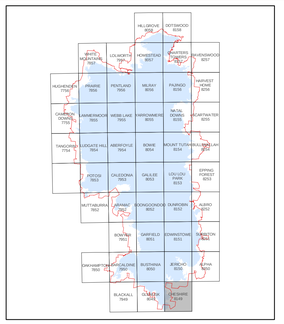

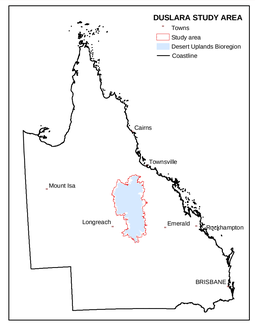

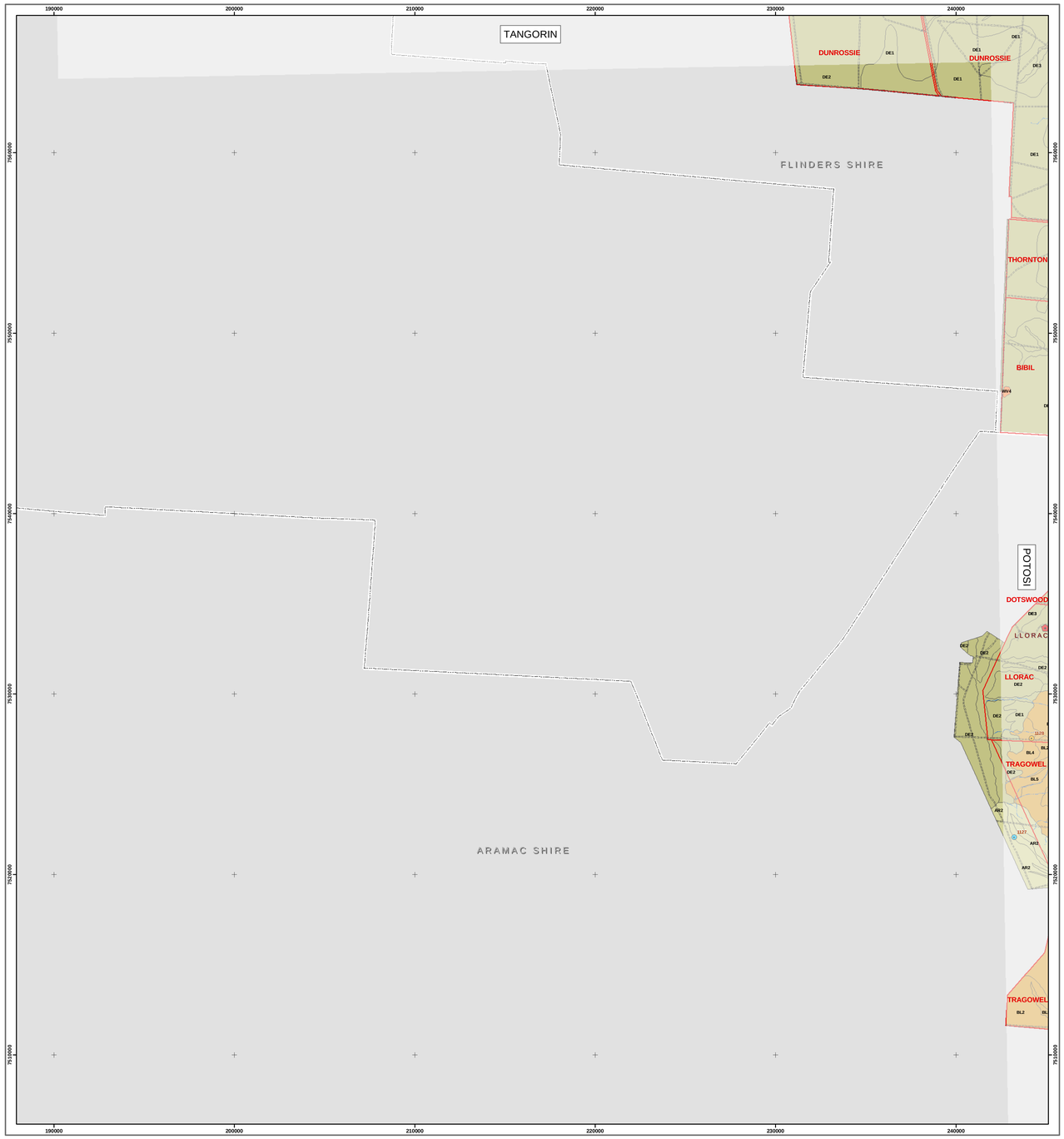

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	BROMVIL	BL2	Footslope. Shallow, gravelly soils with texture-contrast profiles overlie a mottled hardpan. Sparse mid-high woodlands of Normanton box with some mulga and a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.4 is predominant.
	BROMVIL	BL3	Undulating plain. Shallow texture-contrast profiles with red sandy clay subsoils overlie a hardpan. Desert bloodwood and White's ironbark are accompanied by a vigorous mid strata of acacias and grevilleas; the ground layer is dominated by spinifex, wiregrass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	BROMVIL	BL4	Alluvial fan. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with brown clay subsoils. A diverse open woodland of dead finish, false sandalwood, White's ironbark, gidgee, spinifex, wiregrass and bluegrass, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	BROMVIL	BL5	Drainage depression and levee. Variable soils. Open woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.
	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

CULLODEN
7753

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

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- Tertiary

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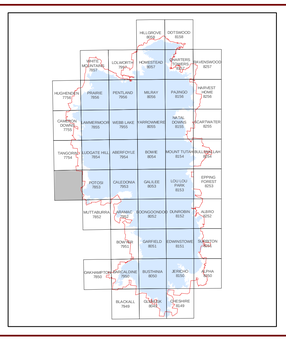

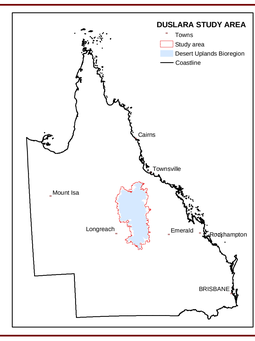

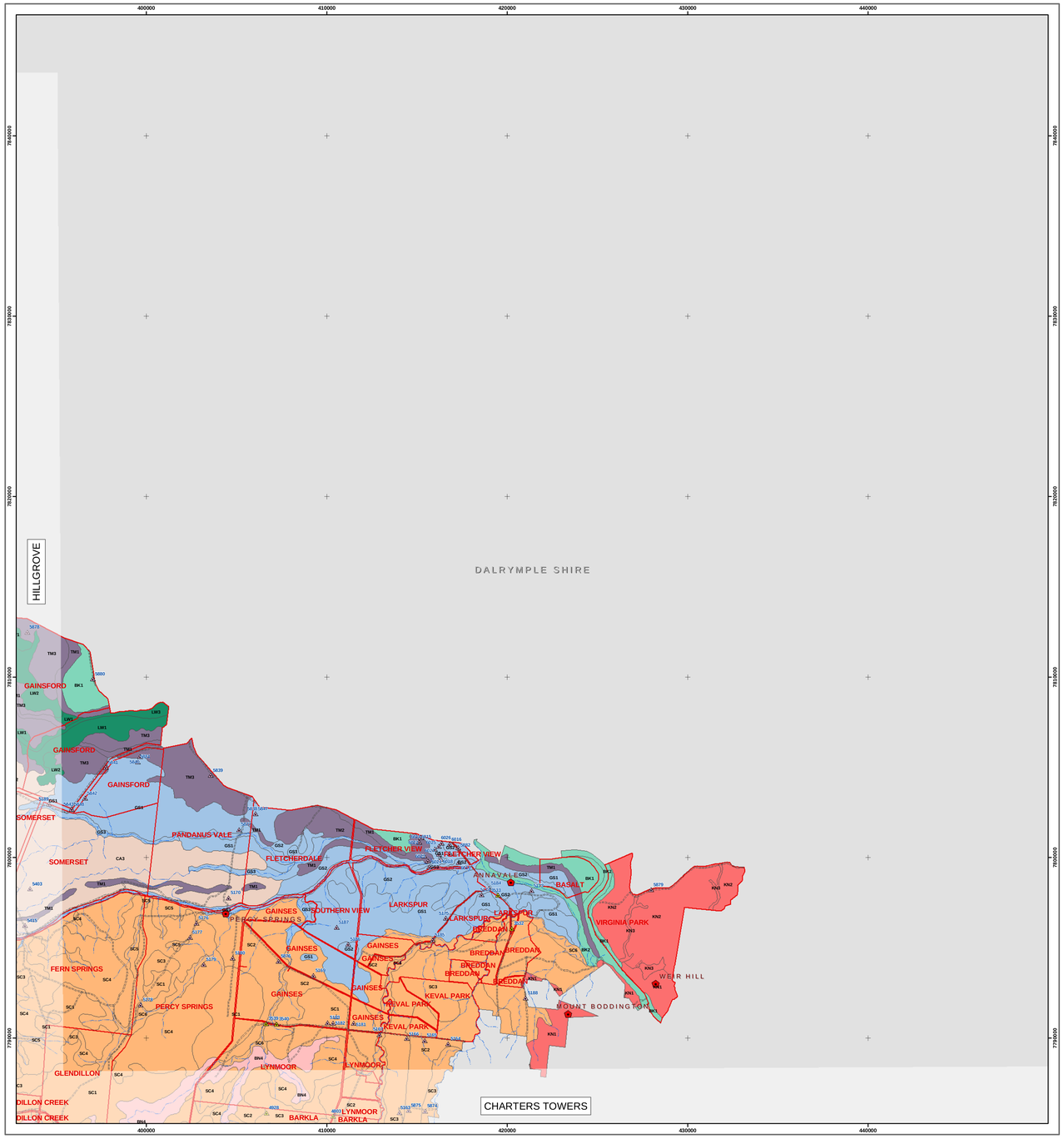

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

DOTSWOOD
8158

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BURDEKIN RIVER	BK1	Scroll plain. Very deep, brown, silty loam gradational-textured soils. Tall woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and narrow-leaved ironbark with an understory of currant bush, Queensland bluegrass, buffel grass and sabi grass. Regional ecosystem 9.3.3 is predominant.
	BURDEKIN RIVER	BK2	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Regional ecosystems 9.3.1 and 9.3.12 are co-dominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW1	Alluvial terraces. Deep, gradational-textured profiles and reddish-brown texture-contrast profiles. Mid-high woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and poplar gum with an occasional bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.3.3 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW2	Lakes. Permanent and ephemeral wetlands occur along the length of Lolworth Creek, and contain a diverse vegetation community that differs from the adjacent landscape and attracts an equally diverse bird population. Regional ecosystem 9.3.4 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW3	Streambeds and levees. Soils of variable depth include sandy, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and black gradational-textured profiles. Tall woodlands of forest red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and Moreton Bay ash on the well-drained levees, and mid-high open forests of coolabah and Reid River box in poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 9.3.1 is predominant.
BASALT PLAINS	TOOMBA	TM1	Low ridge. A narrow, sinuous rocky ridge on a basalt plain. Very shallow, red gradational-textured profiles with numerous, rounded basalt boulders exposed on the soil surface. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM2	Plains. Moderately deep, reddish-brown soil profiles, lacking strong texture contrast, with a high free iron oxide content in the subsoil. Mid-high open woodlands of ghost gum with varying proportions of narrow-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM3	Plains, slight depressions and low-lying areas. Moderately deep, brown gradational-textured soil profiles and dark grey, uniform-textured clay profiles. Both soil types experience prolonged periods of wetness. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1(to be reviewed) is predominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quinine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - UNDULATING RISES	KOOLYN	KN1	Hillslopes. Red texture-contrast profiles of variable soil depth. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and variable-barked bloodwood with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant.
	KOOLYN	KN2	Plains, level - gently undulating. Deep, reddish-brown texture-contrast profiles, usually with mottled, sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with some Reid River box and an understory of false sandalwood and currant bush. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant.
	KOOLYN	KN3	Drainage depressions. The creek beds and adjacent narrow floodplain have young coarse sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 9.3.1 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	GAINSES	GS1	Plain. Slightly elevated areas a gently undulating clay plain. Grey, uniform cracking-clay, with brown and red variants appearing in areas that have slightly better drainage. Remnant stands of brigalow and gidgee with some Reid River box and an occasional blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 9.3.9 is predominant.
	GAINSES	GS2	Plain. Very deep, brown and grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with isolated occurrences of Reid River box, ghost gum and gidgee. Regional ecosystem 9.5.3 is predominant.
	GAINSES	GS3	Drainage depression. The soils are extremely variable in depth and texture, although texture-contrast profiles with mottled, sodic subsoils are most common. Tall woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree with some gum-topped bloodwood, poplar gum, bauhinia and pandanus. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC1	Plain, elevated areas. Deep, red and brown gradational-textured soil profiles with yellow variants where ironstone gravel reduces the permeability. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum, and poplar gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC2	Plains. A complex of moderately deep soil types and vegetation common to land units SC1 and SC3. Regional ecosystems 10.5.4 and 10.7.12 are co-dominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC3	Plain, areas adjacent to a scarp. Shallow, red gradational-textured profiles, usually with abundant ironstone gravel and an ironstone hardpan. Lancewood and bendee prefer the shallow soils with ironstone, whereas Reid River box, ghost gum and the occasional broad-leaved rustyjacket occur on the slightly deeper soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC4	Scarps. Moderate to very steep slopes and shallow, red gradational-textured profiles. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the deeper soil profiles and lancewood as a tall woodland on the shallow profiles, often with abundant ironstone gravel or an ironstone hardpan in the profile. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC5	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, often with sodic subsoils. Mid-high, open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with narrow bands of river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.5.4 and 9.12.1 are co-dominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC6	Drainage depressions. Yellow texture-contrast profiles of variable depth. Tall open forests of river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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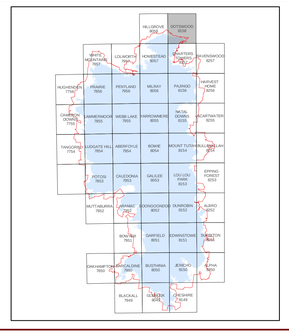

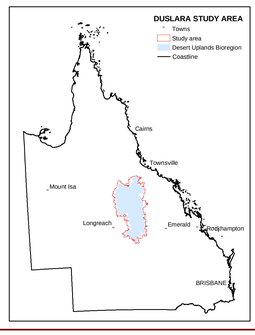

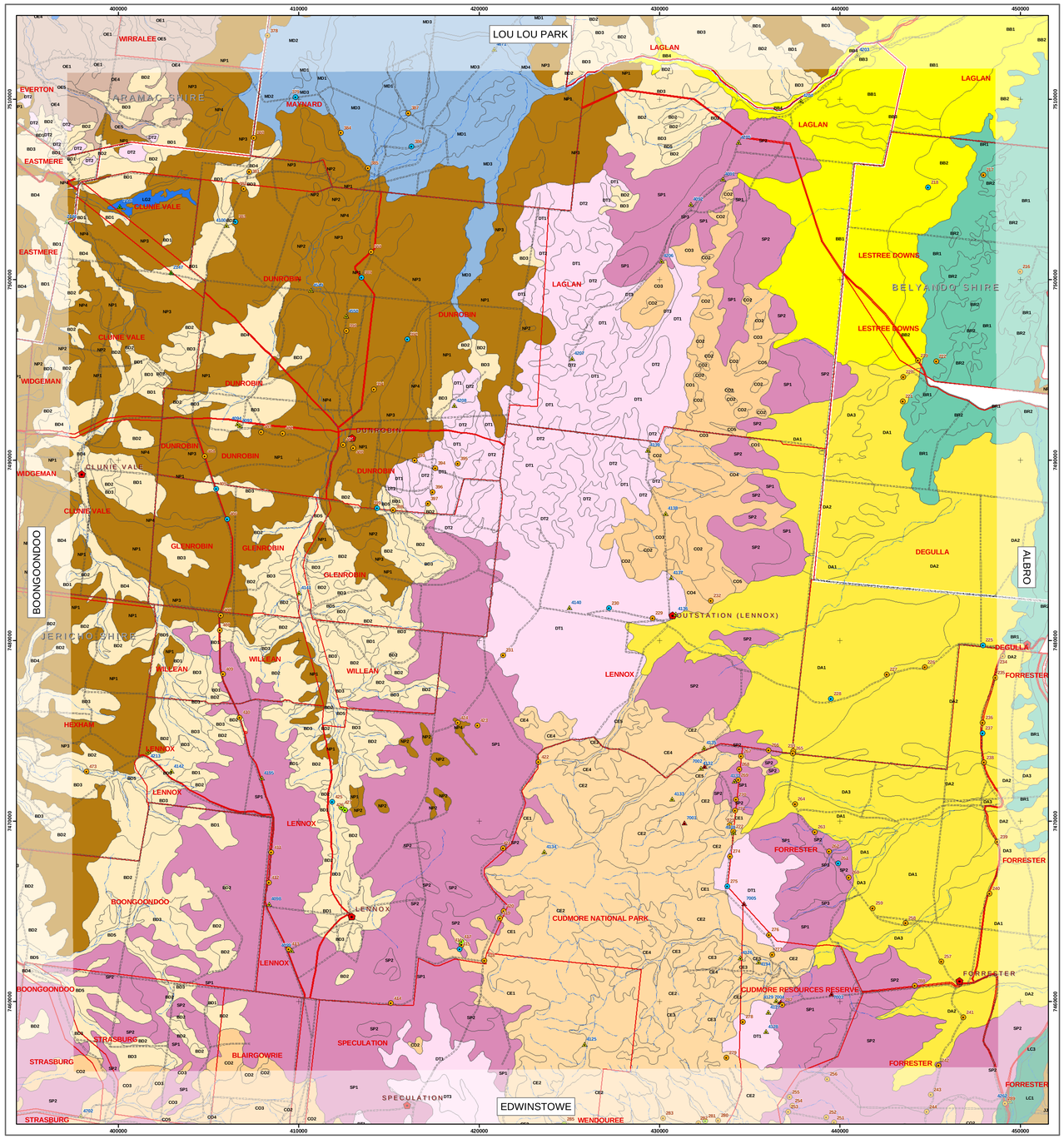

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

DUNROBIN
8152

Desert Uplands Strategic Land Use and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
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Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit	Code	Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BEENBOONA	BB1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Texture-contrast profiles with yellow subsoils predominate, with minor occurrences of uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs within 1m of the surface. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Isolated large-fruited bloodwood identifies with the sandier soils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BEENBOONA	BB2	Alluvial fan, mid slopes. A complex unit of very deep red gradational soils and brown cracking-clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a diverse layer of shrubs and grasses, and dense woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Young, uniform sandy profiles with minimal profile development. Tall woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Black spear grass and wiregrass are the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB4	Streambed, levees and interfluves. Young, uniform sandy profiles, often overlying a heavy clay layer within 2m of the surface. Tall woodlands of river red gum intermix with mid-high woodlands of coolabah and brigalow, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.3 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	DEGULLA	DA1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Moderately deep, texture-contrast soil profiles with sandy loam topsoils over reddish-brown sandy clay subsoils. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box. A hardpan is usually present below 0.5m depth. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	DEGULLA	DA2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soil profiles overlie a hardpan at approximately 1.5m depth. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, together with bloodwood, ironwood, white cypress pine. Regional ecosystems 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are predominant.
	DEGULLA	DA3	Drainage depression. Variable soils with very deep, reddish-brown gradational profiles most common. A complex of vegetation communities ranging from open woodlands of poplar box to woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and bloodwood, all with a diverse range of understorey species. Regional ecosystems 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BELYANDO RIVER	BR1	Backplain. Brown and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with thin self-mulching topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow, with coolabah preferring the lighter, silty clays. Blackbutt, eurah and false sandal-wood are common. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.1, 11.3.3 and 11.3.25 are also present.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR2	Alluvial terrace. Very deep red gradational soils with sandy loam topsoils and light clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.6 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR3	Current flood plain. Deep, uniform sandy soils with minimal profile development. Vegetation is diverse and variable with mid-tall woodlands of forest red gum, bloodwood and coolabah most common, and a ground cover of forest bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.4 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR4	Streambed and levee. Young sandy deposits with little, or no, profile development. Tall closed woodlands of river red gum and coolabah, with some brigalow where heavy clay soils occur. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC1	Alluvial plains. Reddish brown gradational-textured profiles with minor occurrences of texture-contrast and uniform clay profiles. Very tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood with some ghost gum. Some poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and brigalow occur with changes in soil type. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.2 are also present.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Uniform sandy loam profiles are most common. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with poplar box and desert bloodwood on the adjacent levees and interfluves. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	LAKE GALILEE	LC2	Clay plains. A relict lakebed of grey and brown cracking-clay soils with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall forests of brigalow and gidgee with false sandalwood, boobialla and currant bush forming the understorey, and copperburr pigweed and Mitchell grass providing a very sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	MAYNARD	MD1	Alluvial fans. Very deep, sandy-textured soils deposited over the uniform clay soils of an old lakebed. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and poplar box. Some areas of gidgee and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MAYNARD	MD2	Lunettes. Deep, sandy, uniform-textured soils on the north-western margin of the old lakebed. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, desert bloodwood and ghost gum. Some areas of gidgee and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.3.20 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MAYNARD	MD3	Clay plains. A relict lakebed with very deep, uniform-textured, grey cracking-clay soils. Mid-tall, dense forests of gidgee, with some brigalow, false sandalwood and wilga. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	MAYNARD	MD4	Drainage depressions. Sandy alluvial deposits of variable depth over the lakebed clays. Coolabah is predominant on the clayey soils while river red gum prefers the deep sandy loams. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	OAKVALE	OE1	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational-textured soils with some shallow, uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs throughout at less than 0.5m depth. Sparse, stunted woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE4	Gentle slopes. Moderately deep, red gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at approximately one metre depth. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.11 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with thick sandy loam topsoils over sodic, mottled grey clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box and river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	JOE JOE	JJ3	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. An ironstone hardpan is often exposed. Mid-tall forests of lancewood and gummy spinifex provides a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ4	Lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish-brown clayey subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with sodic, mottled clay subsoils. A sandy wash layer may be present. Tall woodlands of poplar box, but river red gum is common and brigalow usually occurs on the lower reaches where heavy clay soils appear. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	CUDMORE	CE1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, uniform, gravelly, sandy loams overlie an ironstone hardpan, often exposed. Tall, dense heathlands of slender wattle, fringe myrtle, desert tea-tree and dogwood with a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.7 is predominant.
	CUDMORE	CE2	Scarp. Steep slopes and cliffs of massive ironstone. Reddish-brown gradational soils, shallow and rocky. Dense woodlands of lancewood with occasional narrow-leaved ironbark, napunyah and rustyjacket. Gummy spinifex is the predominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.4 are also present.
	CUDMORE	CE3	Steep slopes. Shallow gradational soils and exposed sandstone bedrock. Lancewood and narrow-leaved ironbark predominate with scattered bloodwoods, but relative proportions vary according to soil depth. Regional ecosystems 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are all present, to a greater or lesser degree.
	CUDMORE	CE4	Lower slope. Deep reddish-brown gradational and texture-contrast profiles, together with some uniform clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and mid-high woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.4 and 10.9.3 are also present.
	CUDMORE	CE5	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Fine sandy and silty loam textures in deep, uniform and gradational soil profiles. Tall river red gum along the stream banks and tall mid-dense forests of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box on adjacent alluvial terraces. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.

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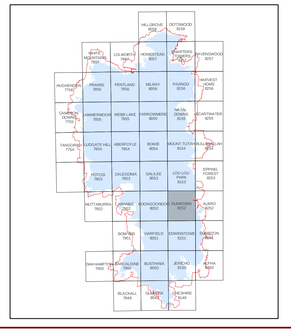

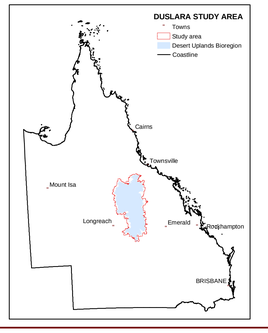

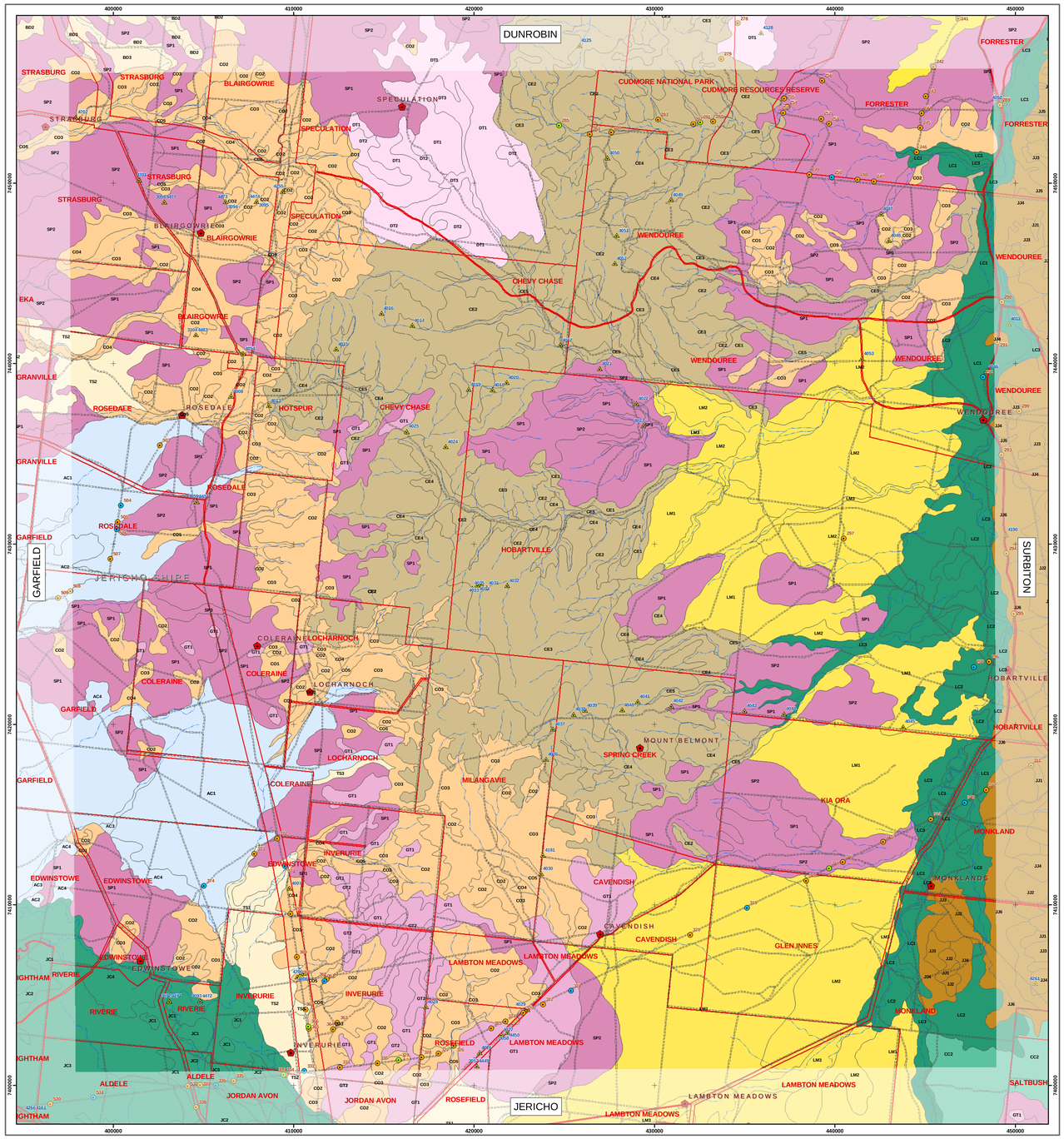

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

EDWINSTOWE
8151

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	DEGULLA	DA2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soil profiles overlie a hardpan at approximately 1.5m depth. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, together with bloodwood, ironwood, white cypress pine. Regional ecosystems 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are predominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick, loamy sand topsoils over reddish-yellow, sodic clay loams and a hardpan at approximately 1.2m. Gradational-textured profiles are common. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with shrub layers of desert oak and bauhinia, and a ground layer of gummy spinifex, black spear grass and wiregrasses. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils and mottled, sodic, sandy-clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box with some silver-leaved ironbark and an understorey of beefwood, silver oak, currant bush, black spear grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM3	Drainage depressions. Deep, texture-contrast profiles and uniform sandy loam profiles. Tall open woodlands of blackbutt, together with large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box, and with river red gum along the actual creek banks. Buffel grass, black spear grass, desert bluegrass and kangaroo grass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.10 and 10.3.14, and small areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
	TEXAS FAN	TS1	Alluvial fan, upper and middle slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish brown, mottled sandy clay subsoils. Tall open woodland of silver-leaved ironbark with Reid River box in the northern section and poplar box in the southern section. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are dominant.
	TEXAS FAN	TS2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with deep sandy loam topsoils over brown mottled, sodic clays. Tall woodlands of Reid River box in the north and poplar box in the south. Small areas of gidgee on dark clay soils, with or without thin sandy loam topsoils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 dominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	TEXAS FAN	TS3	Drainage depressions. Deep, variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box (northern section) or poplar box (southern section). River red gum is common on the larger water courses. Hardpans are often exposed in the creek bed. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	COMPANION CREEK	CC2	Plain. Very deep, red, gradational-textured soil profiles with some uniform sandy and texture-contrast soils. Tall mixed woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, ghost gum and white cypress pine. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC1	Upper terrace. Deep, sandy, reddish-brown, gradational and texture-contrast soils. Tall woodlands of poplar box with Moreton Bay ash, ironwood and wilga. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC2	Backplains. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Mid-dense forests of gidgee and brigalow with false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC3	Alluvial plain. A complex of very deep soils on sand plains and clayey depressions. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, bloodwoods and beef wood communities alternate with gidgee-brigalow dense woodlands. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JORDON CREEK	JC4	Streambed and levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with sodic, calcareous, clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box, bloodwoods and bauhinia, with river red gum along the stream channels. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC1	Alluvial plains. Reddish brown gradational-textured profiles with minor occurrences of texture-contrast and uniform clay profiles. Very tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood with some ghost gum. Some poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and brigalow occur with changes in soil type. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.2 are also present.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC2	Backplains. Brown, uniform cracking-clay soils, with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall sparse woodlands of blackbutt with a lower tree storey of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Uniform sandy loam profiles are most common. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with poplar box and desert bloodwood on the adjacent levees and interfluves. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	ALICE CLAYS	AC1	Plain. Reddish-brown texture-contrast soils formed on alluvium, overlying lakebed clays. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a ground layer of gummy spinifex and desert bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC2	Plain. A complex of texture-contrast profiles and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils, with poplar box - ironbark and gidgee-brigalow woodlands corresponding to soil type. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC3	Drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits of variable depth overlie lakebed clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum along incised streams. Reid River box and poplar box occurring together indicates a transition zone between the northern and southern communities of box trees. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are all present.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC4	Lakebed. Deep, grey uniform cracking-clay soils with a high salt content in the sodic subsoils. Mid-tall woodlands of brigalow and gidgee with a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	JOE JOE	JJ1	Upper slopes. Deep, red, loamy sand gradational soils. Low open woodlands, often in groves, of yellowjacket with occasional applejack. A diverse shrub layer is common and spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ2	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red to yellowish brown texture contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and an ironstone hardpan within 0.5m of the surface. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JOE JOE	JJ3	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. An ironstone hardpan is often exposed. Mid-tall forests of lancewood and gummy spinifex provides a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ4	Lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish-brown clayey subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with sodic, mottled clay subsoils. A sandy wash layer may be present. Tall woodlands of poplar box, but river red gum is common and brigalow usually occurs on the lower reaches where heavy clay soils appear. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ6	Alluvial fans. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform sandy loams overlie a buried clay soil. Woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	CUDMORE	CE1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, uniform, gravelly, sandy loams overlie an ironstone hardpan, often exposed. Tall, dense heathlands of slender wattle, fringe myrtle, desert tea-tree and dogwood with a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.7 is predominant.
	CUDMORE	CE2	Scarp. Steep slopes and cliffs of massive ironstone. Reddish-brown gradational soils, shallow and rocky. Dense woodlands of lancewood with occasional narrow-leaved ironbark, napunyah and rustyjacket. Gummy spinifex is the predominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.4 are also present.
	CUDMORE	CE3	Steep slopes. Shallow gradational soils and exposed sandstone bedrock. Lancewood and narrow-leaved ironbark predominate with scattered bloodwoods, but relative proportions vary according to soil depth. Regional ecosystems 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are all present, to a greater or lesser degree.
	CUDMORE	CE4	Lower slope. Deep reddish-brown gradational and texture-contrast profiles, together with some uniform clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and mid-high woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.4 and 10.9.3 are also present.
	CUDMORE	CE5	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Fine sandy and silty loam textures in deep, uniform and gradational soil profiles. Tall river red gum along the stream banks and tall mid-dense forests of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box on adjacent alluvial terraces. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT2	Plain, gentle slope. Shallow to moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles, often gravelly, overlie a hardpan. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and applejack. Minor areas of heathland on shallow soils. Gummy spinifex dominates the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.5 are common.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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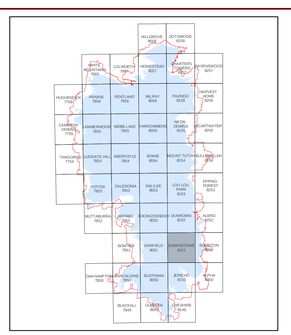

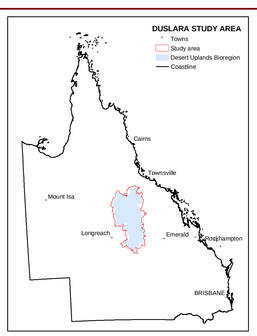

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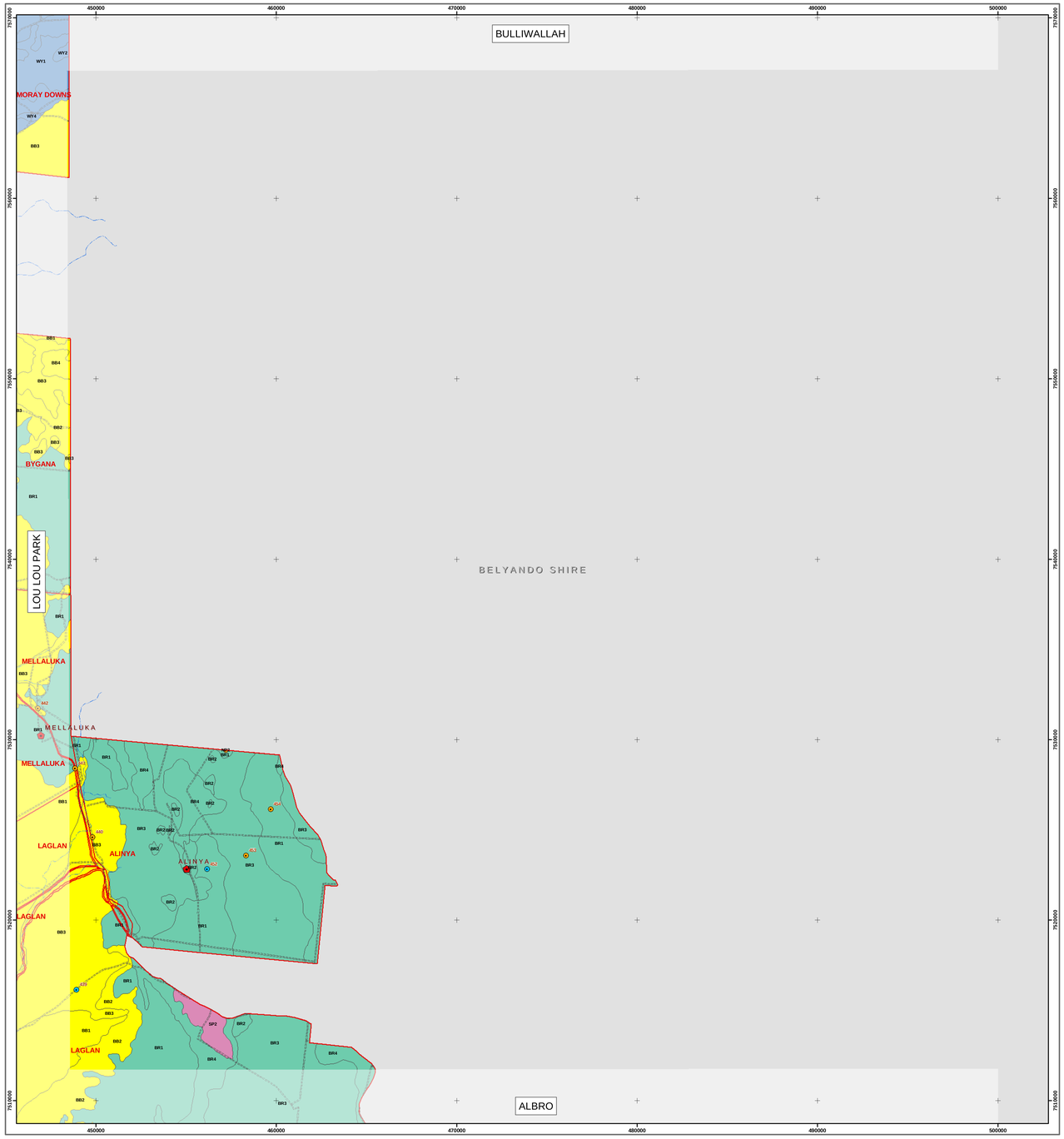

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BEENBOONA	BB1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Texture-contrast profiles with yellow subsoils predominate, with minor occurrences of uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs within 1m of the surface. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Isolated large-fruited bloodwood identifies with the sandier soils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BEENBOONA	BB2	Alluvial fan, mid slopes. A complex unit of very deep red gradational soils and brown cracking-clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a diverse layer of shrubs and grasses, and dense woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Young, uniform sandy profiles with minimal profile development. Tall woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Black spear grass and wiregrass are the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB4	Streambed, levees and interfluves. Young, uniform sandy profiles, often overlying a heavy clay layer within 2m of the surface. Tall woodlands of river red gum intermix with mid-high woodlands of coolabah and brigalow, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.3 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BELYANDO RIVER	BR1	Backplain. Brown and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with thin self-mulching topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow, with coolabah preferring the lighter, silty clays. Blackbutt, eurah and false sandal-wood are common. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.1, 11.3.3 and 11.3.25 are also present.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR2	Alluvial terrace. Very deep red gradational soils with sandy loam topsoils and light clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.6 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR3	Current flood plain. Deep, uniform sandy soils with minimal profile development. Vegetation is diverse and variable with mid-tall woodlands of forest red gum, bloodwood and coolabah most common, and a ground cover of forest bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.4 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR4	Streambed and levee. Young sandy deposits with little, or no, profile development. Tall closed woodlands of river red gum and coolabah, with some brigalow where heavy clay soils occur. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	WILLANDSPEY	WY1	Hillcrests and upper slopes. Shallow red gradational-textured soils overlie sandstone bedrock or an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY2	Lakebed, gently undulating plain. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform, cracking-clay soils. Mid-tall closed forests of gidgee with a sparse understorey of false sandalwood, annual forbs and grasses. Areas cleared of the native vegetation support a dense sward of buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 11.4.6 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY4	Drainage depressions. Young sandy soils of variable depth overlie the lakebed clays. River red gum is confined to the sandy deposits in the narrow drainage lines. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant, but significant areas of 11.4.9 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
SAND PLAIN	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

EPPING FOREST 8253

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Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
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Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)
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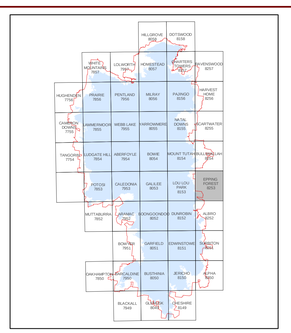

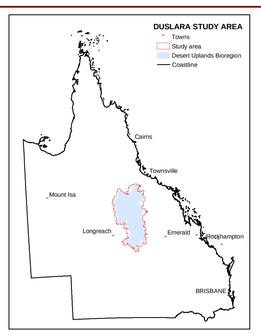

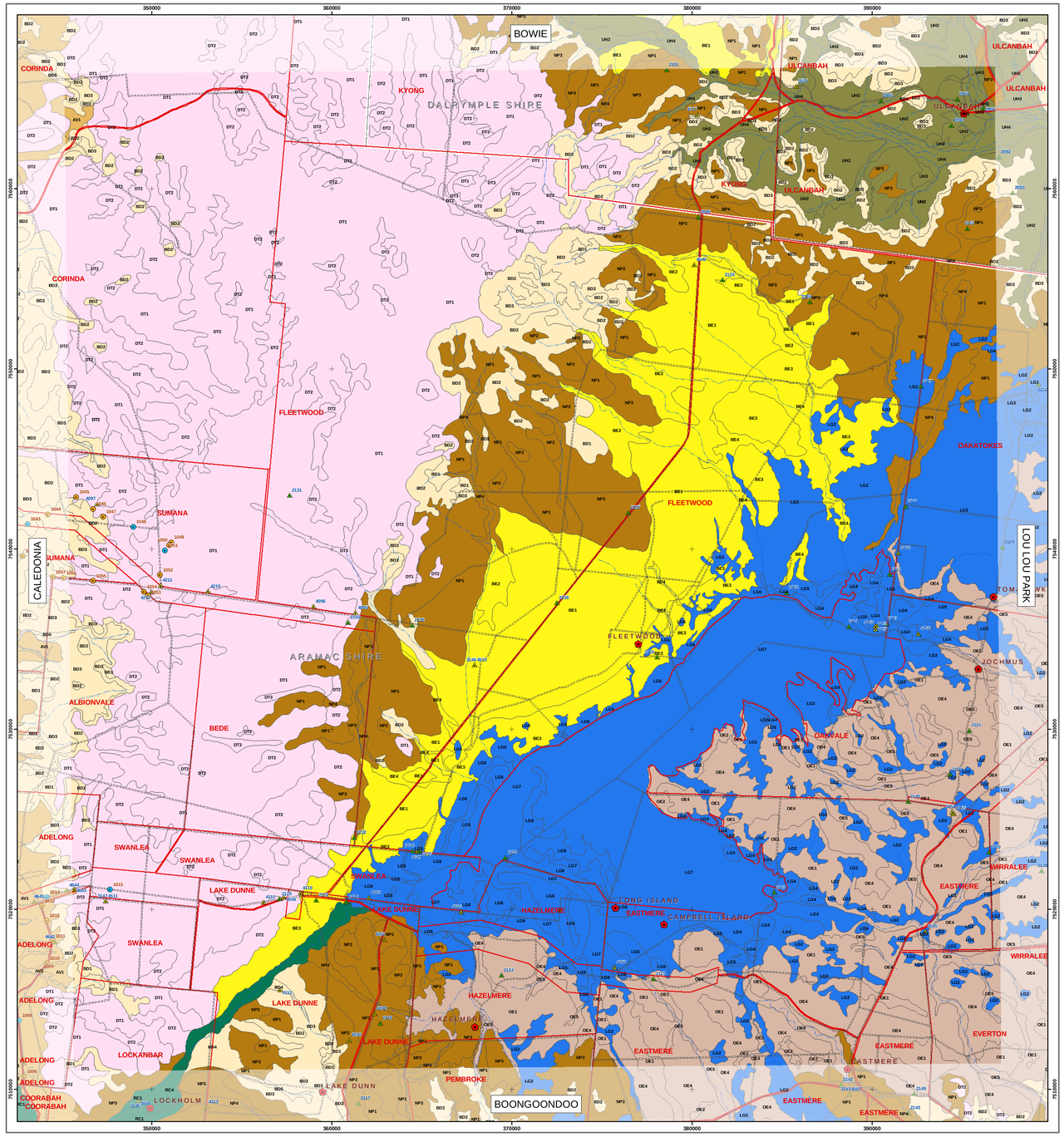

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

GALILEE
8053

DESERT UPLANDS INITIATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

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Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Brown gradational soils and yellowish-brown texture contrast soils with sodic subsoils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, yellow berry bush and currant bush in the understorey, and wiregrass and buck spinifex as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Deep, uniform sandy profiles. Diverse tall open woodlands include silver-leaved x White's ironbark, ghost gum, long-fruited bloodwood and rustyjacket, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils overlie yellowish brown sodic clays. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, Reid River box and long-fruited bloodwoods with a sparse shrub layer of desert oak, beefwood, woodland paperbark and currant bush, and a ground layer of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE4	Drainage depression. Yellowish-brown mottled, sodic texture-contrast soils with thick fine sandy loam topsoils predominate. A tall woodland of Reid River box is dominant with an understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush, spinifex and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	REEDY CREEK	RC1	Upper terraces. Very deep, sandy uniform soil profiles overlying truncated older soils. Tall open woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood, ghost gum, White's ironbark, Reid River box, ironwood, beefwood and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant.
	REEDY CREEK	RC4	Scroll plains. A complex of terraces, interfluves and drainage depressions. The soils and vegetation of land units RC1 and RC4 occur in close proximity to each other. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	REEDY CREEK	RC5	Drainage depressions. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Very deep, uniform silty loam soils. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.7 are also present.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	LAKE DUNN	LD1	Lunettes. Deep, uniform, red, loamy sand soil profiles. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood, ghost gum and silver-leaved ironbark; the latter becomes dominant where thin aeolian deposits overlie the lakebed clays. Regional ecosystem 10.3.20 is predominant.
	LAKE DUNN	LD3	Clay plains. Uniform cracking-clay soils with self-mulching topsoils and red-brown to grey subsoils - colour variants relate to localised drainage conditions. Gilgai microrelief is common and quite pronounced. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee with an occasional blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG1	Lunettes. Sandy, brown gradational soils with clay loam subsoils. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a sparse shrub layer of waxy wattle and a sparse ground cover of buck spinifex and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.20 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG2	Clay plains. A relict lakebed of grey and brown cracking-clay soils with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall forests of brigalow and gidgee with false sandalwood, boobialla and currant bush forming the understorey, and copperburr pigweed and Mitchell grass providing a very sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG3	Dissected plains. A localised area of brown cracking-clay soils with extreme gilgai micro relief. Mid-high, dense woodlands of belah. Ground cover is very sparse with annual species present. Regional ecosystem 10.4.7 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG4	Lunettes. Deep uniform sandy soils, underlain by lakebed clays. Open woodlands of ironwood, whitewood and beefwood with an understorey of bauhinia, supplejack and false sandalwood. Ground cover is very sparse. Regional ecosystem 10.3.17 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG5	Swales. A level, open depression, seasonally inundated with water. Uniform grey, sodic, cracking-clay soils. Sparse woodlands of coolabah, with occasional false sandalwood and lignum bush. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG6	Lunettes. Red, calcareous, sodic, texture-contrast soils. Dense, mid-high woodlands of gidgee with false sandalwood, wilga, sandalwood and currant bush. Regional ecosystem 10.3.19 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG7	Playas. Grey, uniform, sodic clay soils. Isolated occurrences of river cooba and parkinsonia in a low chenopod shrubland of samphire and other salt-tolerant minor species. Regional ecosystem 10.3.23 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG8	Saline playas. Blue-grey silty, saline clays devoid of vegetation. Regional ecosystem 10.3.24 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	OAKVALE	OE1	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational-textured soils with some shallow, uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs throughout at less than 0.5m depth. Sparse, stunted woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE2	Scarps. Exposed laterite and shallow, gravelly, red gradational soils. Tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with a sparse ground cover of buck spinifex and neverfail. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	OAKVALE	OE4	Gentle slopes. Moderately deep, red gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at approximately one metre depth. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.11 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with thick sandy loam topsoils over sodic, mottled grey clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box and river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ALBION VALE	AV1	Hillslope. Shallow and moderately deep soils with gradational-texture profiles and red clay subsoils. Also, shallow uniform sands and deeper texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with isolated applejack and ghost gum, and a diverse range of shrub species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV2	Plain. A sandsheet, with uniform sandy soils of variable depth and minimal profile development, overlies a cemented hardpan. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, desert bloodwood, applejack and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant.
	ALBION VALE	AV3	Drainage depression and creekbed. Variable soils and exposures of a mottled hardpan. River red gum and Reid River box are dominant, but coolabah and ghost gum are not uncommon. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. Sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ULCANBAH	UH1	Gentle crests and upper slopes. A very limited area of shallow, red texture-contrast soils derived from calcareous bedrock. Tall, open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood are predominant. Regional ecosystem 10.9.5 is predominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH2	Lower slopes. Deep, brown and grey, uniform cracking-clays and red, uniform non-cracking-clays. Mid-high, dense woodlands of brigalow, gidgee and blackwood occur in varying proportions. Napunyah may be present on the upper slopes and blackbutt on the lower slopes adjacent to the drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.9.2 and 10.9.3 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH3	Plains. Grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Open grasslands of barley Mitchell grass with scattered bauhinia or coolabah. Soft rollypoly and woolly copperburr are common annuals. Regional ecosystems 10.3.7 and 10.9.4 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH4	Drainage depressions. A complex area of uniform cracking-clay soils in the channels with gidgee and false sandalwood, alternating with red, sodic texture-contrast soils on the interfluves with a tall woodland of blackbutt. Regional ecosystems 10..3.4 and 10.3.5 are co-dominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
Roads, Qld Coastline, Drainage & Rivers: Geoscience Australia Geodata (1992).
Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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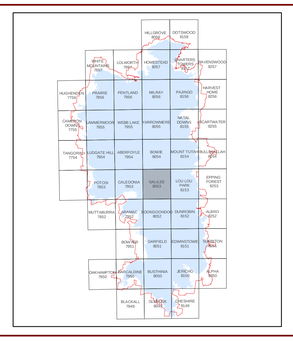
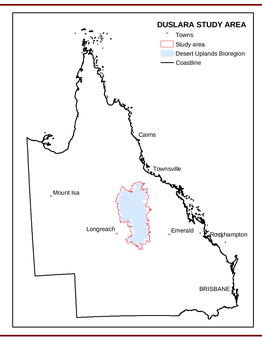
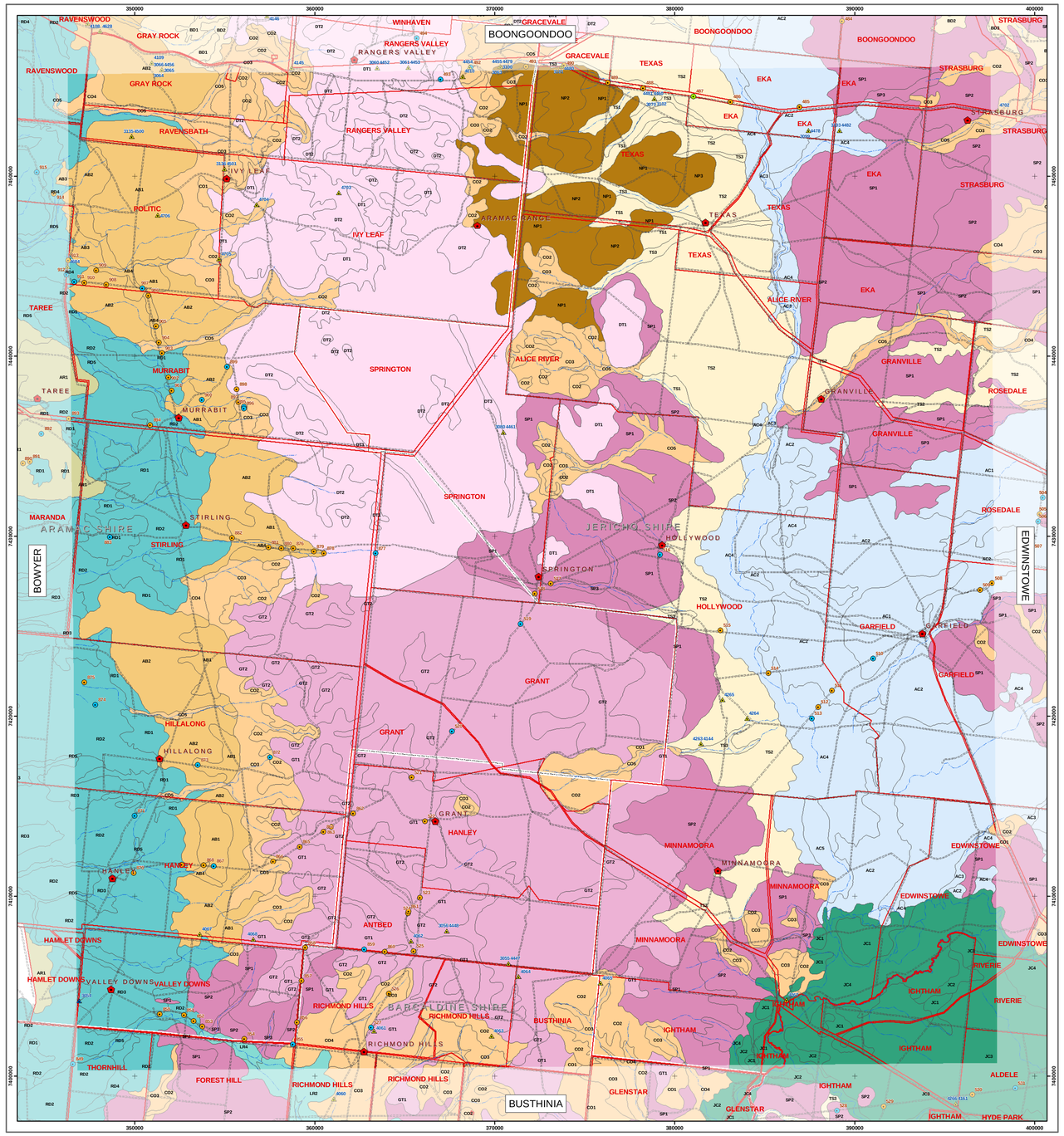
Kilometres







DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

GARFIELD
8051

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Land Form / Land System / Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System	Code	Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	LOCHINVAR	LR1	Alluvial fans. Very deep, uniform-textured loamy sands overlie a buried clay or a ferricrete hardpan. Tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood, ghost gum and ironbark. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2, 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR2	Plain and depressions. Very deep, uniform-textured, grey clay soils with gilgaied micro relief. Thin, sandy clay loam topsoils may be present. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	LOCHINVAR	LR4	Drainage depressions. Young sand or sandy loam profiles of variable depth alternate with uniform clay soils. Tall open woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Very deep, gradational profiles with brown sandy loam topsoils and yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of Reid River box with gidgee and dead finish. Some poplar box in minor depressions. False sandalwood, silver cassia, bluegrass, mountain wanderrie grass and wire grass in the understory. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD2	Plains. Very deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall, forests of gidgee with false sandalwood, wire grass and various annual species. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD3	Clay plain. An extension of the gently undulating, "Downs" country. Grey uniform cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with occasional gidgee or boree. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD4	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, grey-brown, texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils that have high salt contents and a calcrete hardpan within 1.0m. Sparse dwarf woodlands of dead finish predominate, with variable proportions of whitewood, bauhinia and false sandalwood. Ground cover of kerosene grass, woolly mantle, winged windmill grass and introduced buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.8 is predominant.
	RAVENSWOOD	RD5	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with uniform sands and silty loams deposited over heavy clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with some gidgee and false sandalwood associating with clay variants. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	TEXAS FAN	TS1	Alluvial fan, upper and middle slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish brown, mottled sandy clay subsoils. Tall open woodland of silver-leaved ironbark with Reid River box in the northern section and poplar box in the southern section. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are dominant.
	TEXAS FAN	TS2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with deep sandy loam topsoils over brown mottled, sodic clays. Tall woodlands of Reid River box in the north and poplar box in the south. Small areas of gidgee on dark clay soils, with or without thin sandy loam topsoils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 dominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	TEXAS FAN	TS3	Drainage depressions. Deep, variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box (northern section) or poplar box (southern section). River red gum is common on the larger water courses. Hardpans are often exposed in the creek bed. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	JORDON CREEK	JC1	Upper terrace. Deep, sandy, reddish-brown, gradational and texture-contrast soils. Tall woodlands of poplar box with Moreton Bay ash, ironwood and wilga. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC2	Backplains. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Mid-dense forests of gidgee and brigalow with false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC3	Alluvial plain. A complex of very deep soils on sand plains and clayey depressions. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, bloodwoods and beef wood communities alternate with gidgee-brigalow dense woodlands. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JORDON CREEK	JC4	Streambed and levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with sodic, calcareous, clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box, bloodwoods and bauhinia, with river red gum along the stream channels. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	ALICE CLAYS	AC1	Plain. Reddish-brown texture-contrast soils formed on alluvium, overlying lakebed clays. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a ground layer of gummy spinifex and desert bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC2	Plain. A complex of texture-contrast profiles and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils, with poplar box - ironbark and gidgee-brigalow woodlands corresponding to soil type. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC3	Drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits of variable depth overlie lakebed clays. Tall open woodlands of river red gum along incised streams. Reid River box and poplar box occurring together indicates a transition zone between the northern and southern communities of box trees. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are all present.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC4	Lakebed. Deep, grey uniform cracking-clay soils with a high salt content in the sodic subsoils. Mid-tall woodlands of brigalow and gidgee with a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	ALICE CLAYS	AC5	Lakebed. Current lakebed prone to seasonal inundation. Deep, uniform, grey clay soils with a gilgai microrelief. Mid-high woodlands of coolabah with a sparse ground cover of perennial grasses such as rice grass and cane grass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB1	Crest and upper slope. Texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over a brown sandy clay with an ironstone hardpan at approximately 1m depth. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark with bloodwood, ghost gum and desert oak, and a ground cover of wire grass and spinifex. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB2	Lower slopes. Deep, red uniform sands with dark brown topsoils and red clayey sand subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of gum-topped bloodwood together with waxy wattle, desert oak, wire grass and mountain wanderrie in the shrub and grass layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB3	Hillslope on deeply weathered bedrock. Texture-contrast profiles with gravelly sand topsoils and sodic grey clay subsoils. Tall open woodlands of White's ironbark and low isolated trees of napunyah with a gummy spinifex ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, with significant areas of 10.7.5 also present.
	ARAMAC-BARCALDINE RISES	AB4	Drainage depression. Texture-contrast profiles with fine sandy loam topsoils over mottled yellowish-brown clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box (north) and poplar box (south). Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT2	Plain, gentle slope. Shallow to moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles, often gravelly, overlie a hardpan. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and applejack. Minor areas of heathland on shallow soils. Gummy spinifex dominates the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.5 are common.
	GRANT	GT4	Alluvial fan. Very deep, pale red, sandy uniform-textured soil profiles. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, rustyjacket, other bloodwoods and yellowjacket. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- ! Primary
- ! Secondary
- ! Tertiary

Other study sites

- 0 Dalrymple
- 0 Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- 0 CORVEG
- 0 Herbarium
- 0 WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)
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CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database
Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites
WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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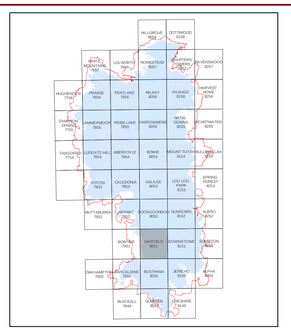

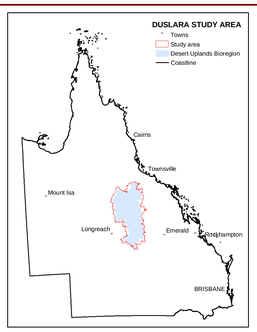

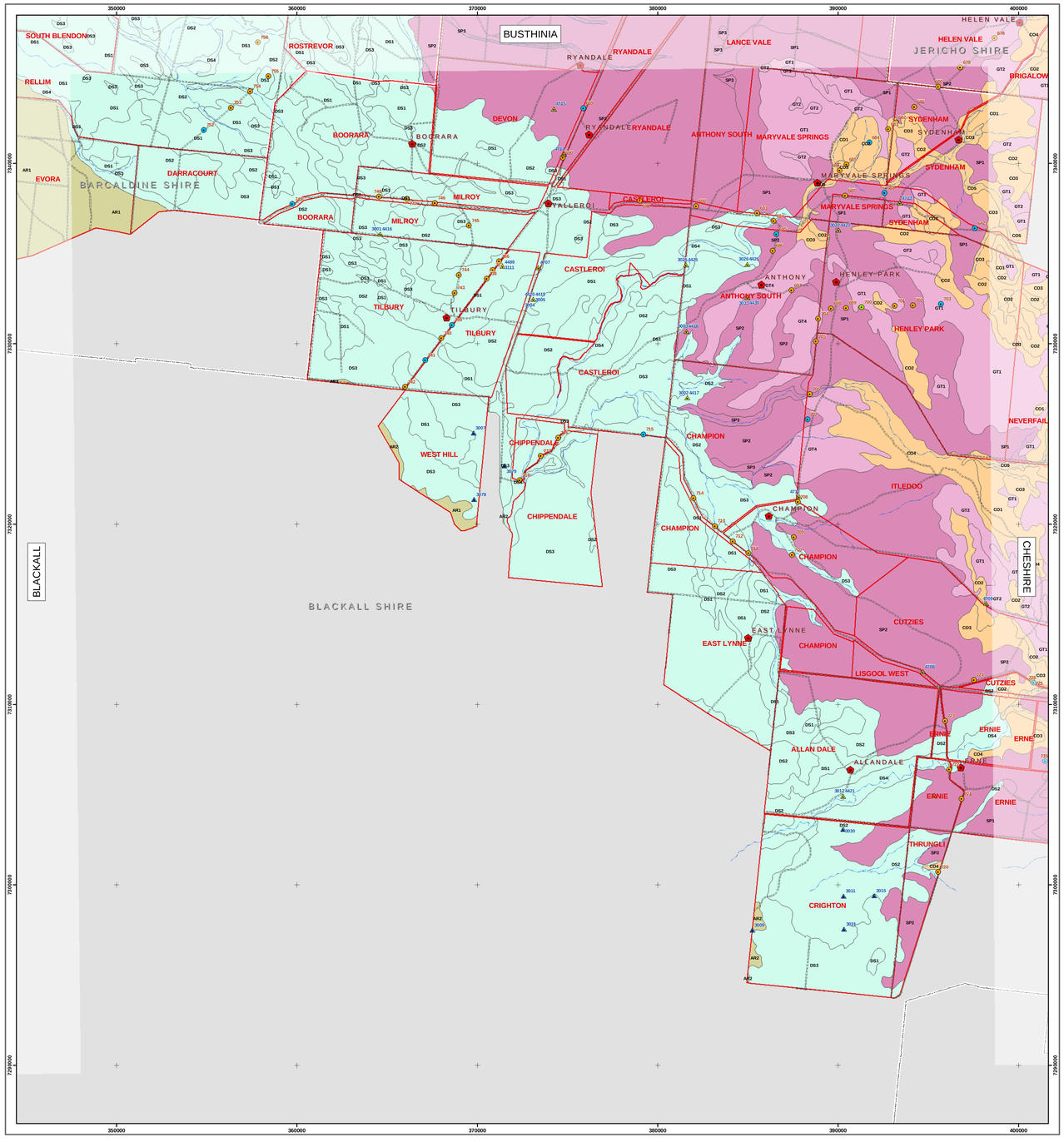

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

GLENUSK
8049

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	DELTA SOUTH	DS1	Gently undulating sand plain. Very deep, texture-contrast profiles with thick loamy sand topsoils over red, clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with some large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS2	Plain, transition zone. Texture-contrast soils with tall open woodlands of poplar box and false sandalwood alternate with uniform, cracking-clay soils supporting mid dense forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS3	Clay plain. Very deep uniform cracking-clay soils with a gilgaied surface micro relief. Mid-tall, mid-dense open forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS4	Drainage depression and levee. Soils vary from uniform clays to young deposits of sandy loams and sandy clay loams. River red gum and coolabah predominate with some mixing of gidgee, false sandalwood and mimosa from the adjacent plains. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT2	Plain, gentle slope. Shallow to moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles, often gravelly, overlie a hardpan. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and applejack. Minor areas of heathland on shallow soils. Gummy spinifex dominates the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.5 are common.
	GRANT	GT4	Alluvial fan. Very deep, pale red, sandy uniform-textured soil profiles. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, rustyjacket, other bloodwoods and yellowjacket. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

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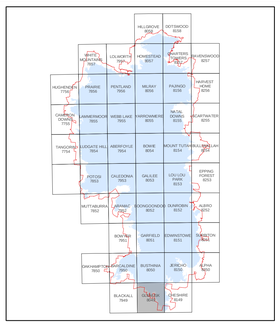

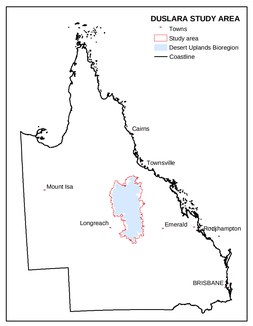

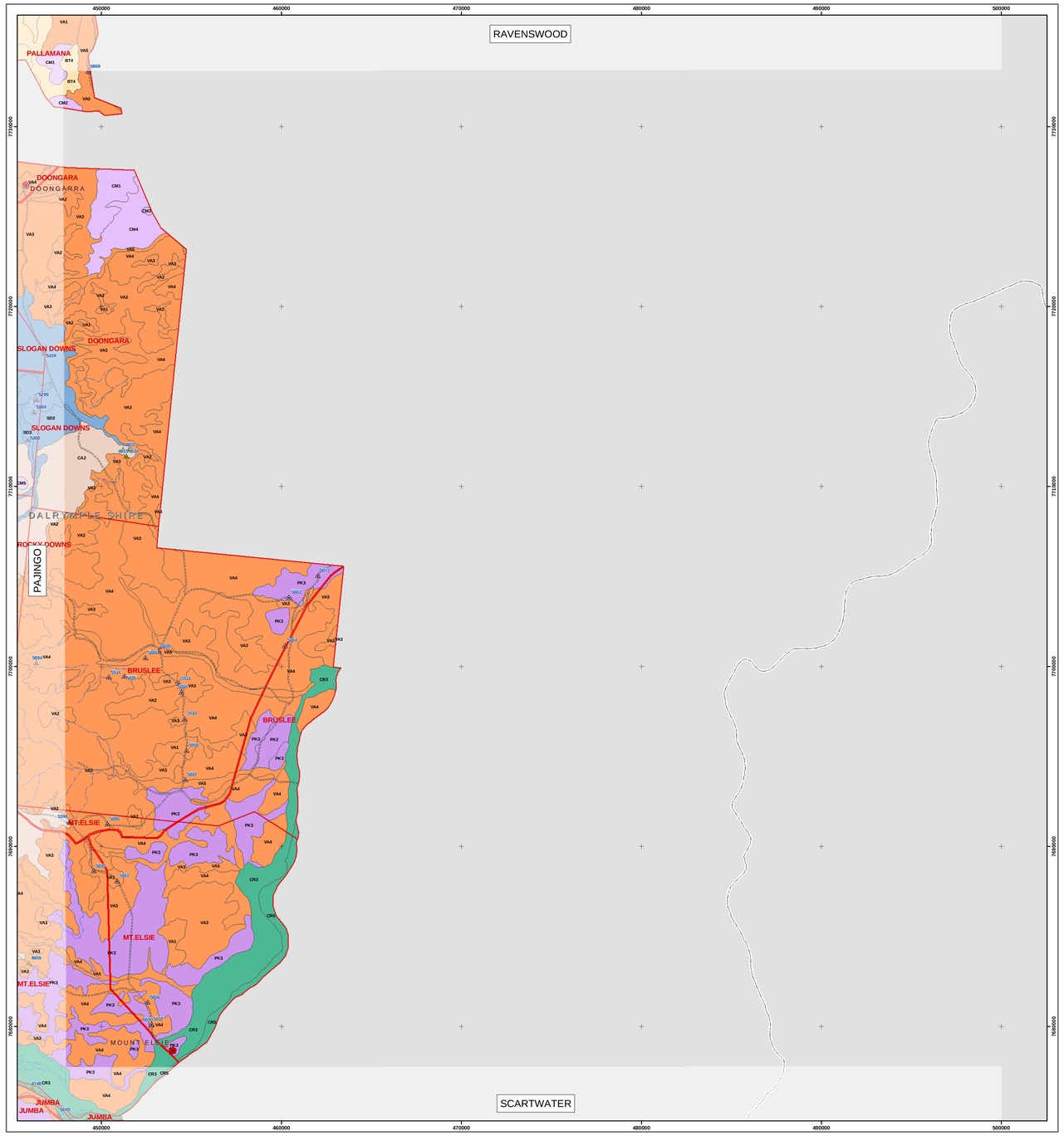

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	SLOGAN DOWNS	SD1	Lakebed, elevated clay plain. A relict lakebed with brown, self-mulching, uniform cracking-clay soils. Only isolated remnants remain of the original gidgee-boree woodland. Regional ecosystems 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant.
	SLOGAN DOWNS	SD2	Lakebed plain. Very deep, dark grey and black, uniform cracking-clay soils. Remnant vegetation indicates mid-high to tall woodlands of blackwood, brigalow and yellow wood once covered this area. Regional ecosystem 10.4.1, 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant.
	SLOGAN DOWNS	SD3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, grey and black, uniform cracking-clay soils. Remnant vegetation indicates that mid-high open forests of blackwood, coolabah and yellow wood once predominated. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BRITANNIA	BT1	Plain. Remnants of an old plain with reddish-brown texture-contrast soil profiles. A hardpan occurs below one metre depth. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and variable-barked bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT4	Lower slopes and drainage depressions. Brown and yellow gradational-textured profiles and yellow texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus along the creekbeds. Regional ecosystem 11.5.12 (to be reviewed) has similar features and predominates, but small areas of 11.3.25 (to be reviewed) have similar features and are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA1	Plains. Remnants of the original plateau surface. Very deep, reddish-brown gradational and uniform-textured soils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but small areas of 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA2	Plain, adjacent to edge of scarps. Shallow brown texture-contrast and gradational profiles. Low open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, bush house paperbark, tea-tree and applejack. Normanton box and lancewood may be present. Exposures of ferricrete. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA3	Scarps - moderate to very steep slopes. Shallow reddish-brown gradational-textured profiles with variable proportions of gravel, stones and boulders on the soil surface, and exposed ferricrete. Open forests of lancewood and bendee. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA4	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, with very deep sandy topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box, with some Normanton box on the gravelly upper slopes and silver-leaved ironbark, poplar gum and bloodwoods predominate on the sandier lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.8 (to be reviewed) and 11.7.3 are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA5	Drainage depression. The soils vary considerably in texture, depth and colour, although sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles are co-dominant. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box predominate, and are often accompanied by blackbutt, pandanus and Cape River fan palm. Regional ecosystems 11.3.4 and 11.3.25 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM5	Lower slope. Brown uniform-textured, cracking-clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow with emergents of blackbutt and Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.3 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

HARVEST HOME
8256

Desert Uplands Initiative and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

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- Towns
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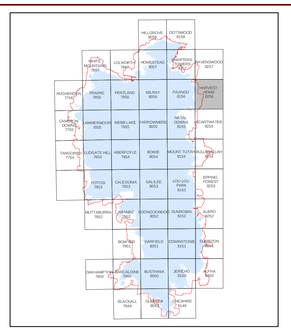

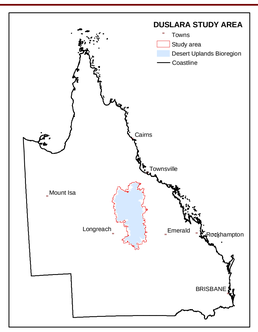

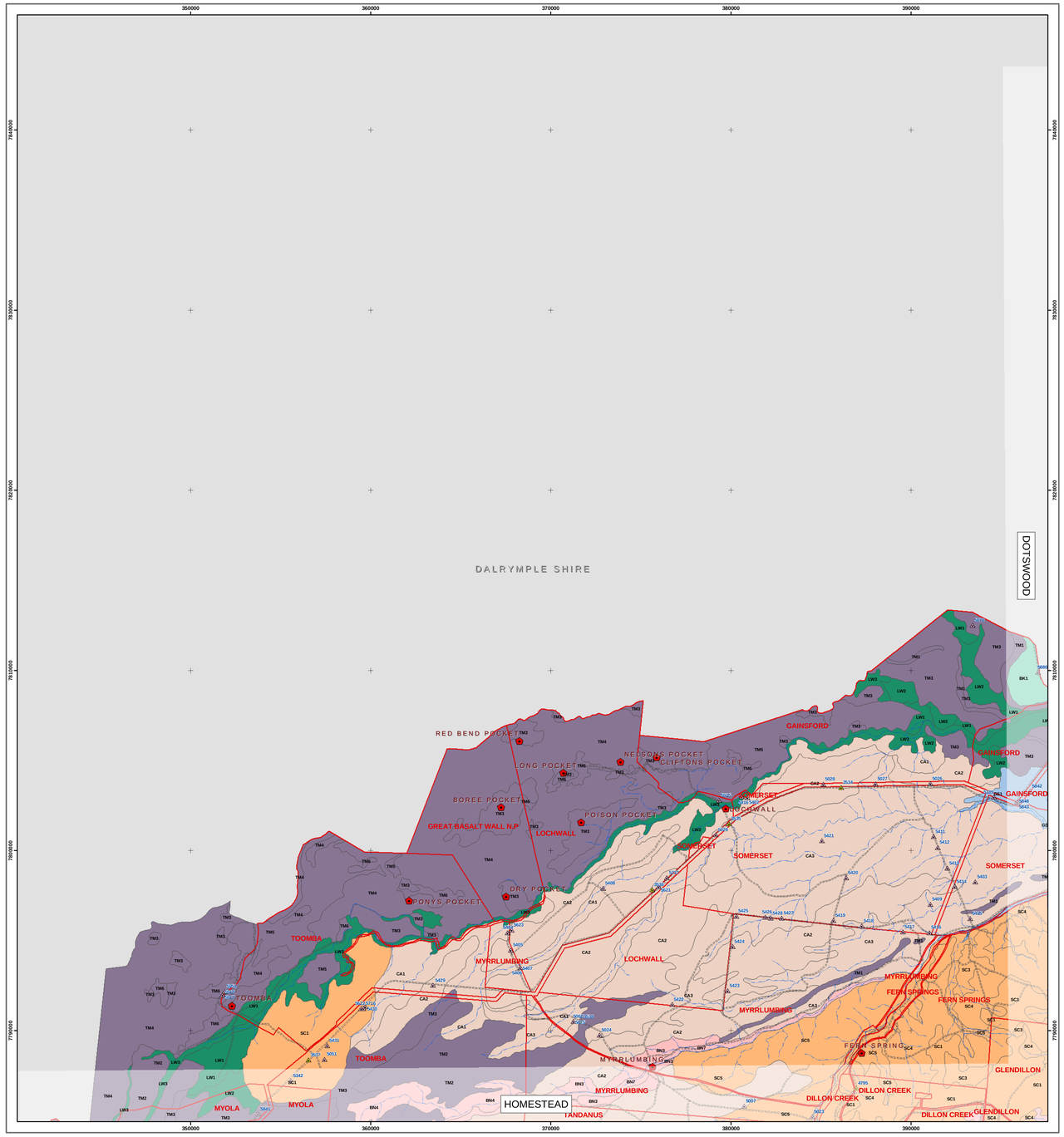

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System	Code	Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BURDEKIN RIVER	BK1	Scroll plain. Very deep, brown, silty loam gradational-textured soils. Tall woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and narrow-leaved ironbark with an understory of currant bush, Queensland bluegrass, buffel grass and sabi grass. Regional ecosystem 9.3.3 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW1	Alluvial terraces. Deep, gradational-textured profiles and reddish-brown texture-contrast profiles. Mid-high woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and poplar gum with an occasional bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.3.3 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW2	Lakes. Permanent and ephemeral wetlands occur along the length of Lolworth Creek, and contain a diverse vegetation community that differs from the adjacent landscape and attracts an equally diverse bird population. Regional ecosystem 9.3.4 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW3	Streambeds and levees. Soils of variable depth include sandy, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and black gradational-textured profiles. Tall woodlands of forest red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and Moreton Bay ash on the well-drained levees, and mid-high open forests of coolabah and Reid River box in poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 9.3.1 is predominant.
BASALT PLAINS	TOOMBA	TM1	Low ridge. A narrow, sinuous rocky ridge on a basalt plain. Very shallow, red gradational-textured profiles with numerous, rounded basalt boulders exposed on the soil surface. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM2	Plains. Moderately deep, reddish-brown soil profiles, lacking strong texture contrast, with a high free iron oxide content in the subsoil. Mid-high open woodlands of ghost gum with varying proportions of narrow-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM3	Plains, slight depressions and low-lying areas. Moderately deep, brown gradational-textured soil profiles and dark grey, uniform-textured clay profiles. Both soil types experience prolonged periods of wetness. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1(to be reviewed) is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM4	Ridge. Soil formation is non-existant, or minimal at best. Tall closed forests of helicopter tree, Burdekin plum, kurrajong and yellow wood, and a sub-strata including scrub turpentine, myrtle tree and lolly bush. Regional ecosystem 9.8.7 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM5	Plain, uneven, rocky surfaces. A complex of soil-vegetation associations normally belonging to land units TM3, TM4 and TM6. Regional ecosystems 9.8.1 and 9.8.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.11are also present.
	TOOMBA	TM6	Lakes, wetlands and drainage depressions. The soil profiles experience saturated conditions for at least 2-3 months each year in most years. Mid-high open forests of river red gum and Reid River box in ephemeral wetlands and around the margins of permanent lakes. Regional ecosystems 9.3.1 and 9.3.11 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN3	Scarp. Ironstone capping and steeply dissected areas of deeply weathered parent material. Sites with detailed soil and vegetation information are not available. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.7.3 and small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quinine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN7	Stream bed and levee. Highly permeable grey gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high open forests of poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Areas of slow permeability support mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum, Moreton Bay ash and an occasional river red gum or broad-leaved tea-tree. Regional ecosystems 9.3.6 and 9.3.13 are co-dominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	GAINSES	GS1	Plain. Slightly elevated areas a gently undulating clay plain. Grey, uniform cracking-clay, with brown and red variants appearing in areas that have slightly better drainage. Remnant stands of brigalow and gidgee with some Reid River box and an occasional blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 9.3.9 is predominant.
	GAINSES	GS3	Drainage depression. The soils are extremely variable in depth and texture, although texture-contrast profiles with mottled, sodic subsoils are most common. Tall woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree with some gum-topped bloodwood, poplar gum, bauhinia and pandanus. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA1	Plains, dissected. Brown gradational-textured soil profiles with colour variations in the subsoil according to local drainage characteristics. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum. Reid River box in the slight depressions and narrow creeklines. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC1	Plain, elevated areas. Deep, red and brown gradational-textured soil profiles with yellow variants where ironstone gravel reduces the permeability. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum, and poplar gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC3	Plain, areas adjacent to a scarp. Shallow, red gradational-textured profiles, usually with abundant ironstone gravel and an ironstone hardpan. Lancewood and bendee prefer the shallow soils with ironstone, whereas Reid River box, ghost gum and the occasional broad-leaved rustyjacket occur on the slightly deeper soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC4	Scarps. Moderate to very steep slopes and shallow, red gradational-textured profiles. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the deeper soil profiles and lancewood as a tall woodland on the shallow profiles, often with abundant ironstone gravel or an ironstone hardpan in the profile. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC5	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, often with sodic subsoils. Mid-high, open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with narrow bands of river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.5.4 and 9.12.1 are co-dominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC6	Drainage depressions. Yellow texture-contrast profiles of variable depth. Tall open forests of river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

HILLGROVE
8058

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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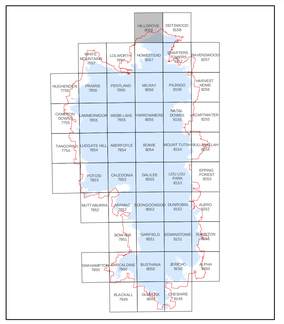

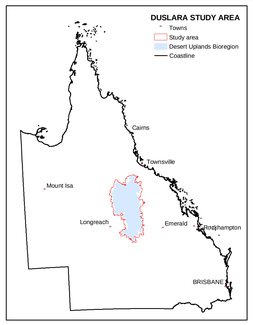

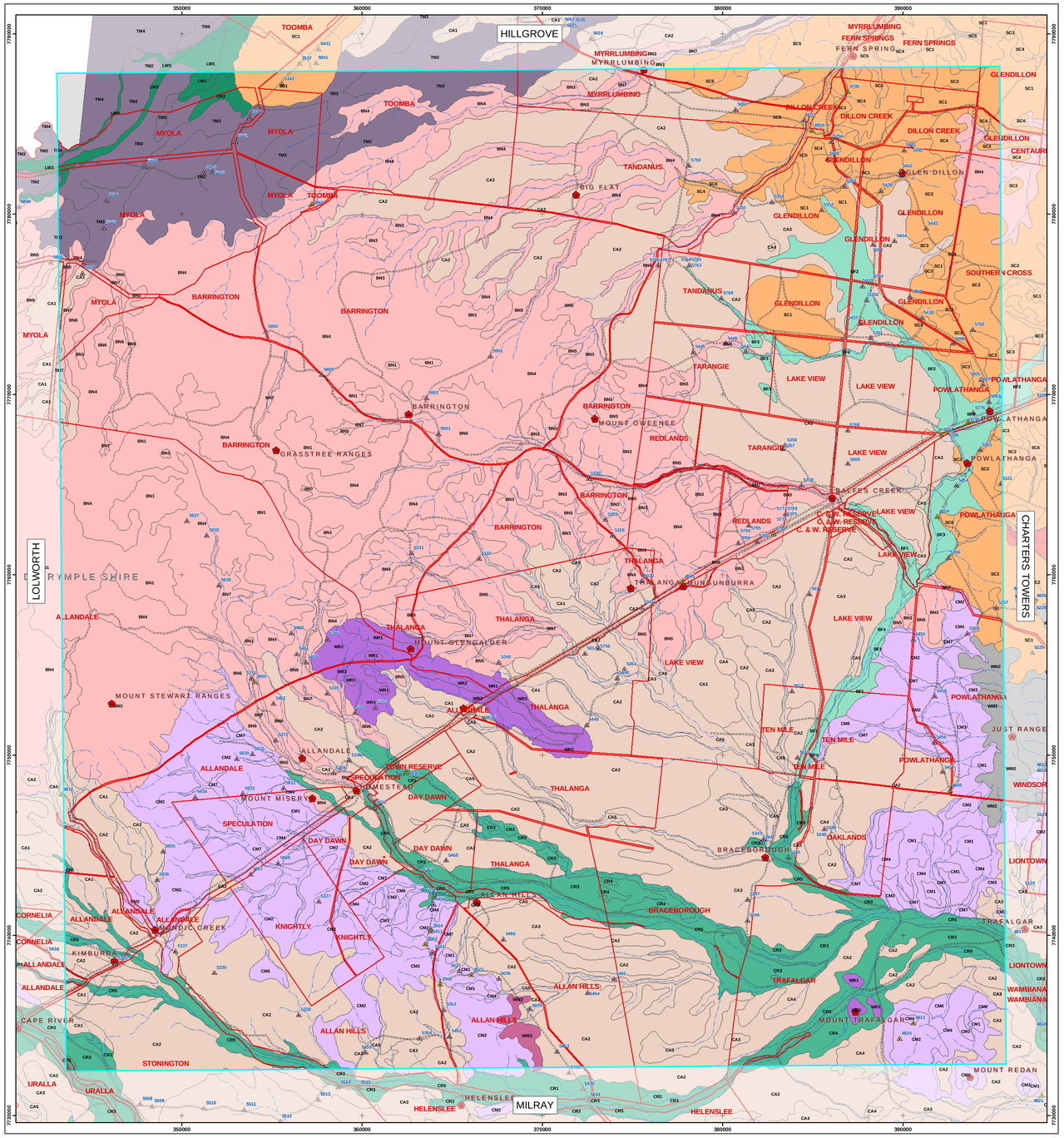

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

HOMESTEAD
8057

DESERT UPLANDS INITIATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BALFES CREEK	BF1	Terrace flats. Sandy reddish-brown gradational-textured profiles and texture-contrast profiles. Isolated trees indicate the original vegetation was a tall woodland of silver-leaved ironbark with Reid River box in occasional low-lying areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	BALFES CREEK	BF2	Plain. Grey, self-mulching, uniform cracking-clay soils. Mid-high woodlands of blackbutt, together with brigalow and an understory of false sandalwood, desert bluegrass and silky browntop. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant.
	BALFES CREEK	BF3	Lake. The soil profile is saturated for at least 2-3 months in most years. During dry periods, areas normally inundated with water are devoid of vegetation except for a sparse ground cover of green couch, spreading sneeze-weed hairy nardoo. River red gum is common around the shoreline. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	BALFES CREEK	BF4	Drainage depression. Variable soils. Brigalow, whitewood, false sandalwood, Reid River box and bauhinia may be present. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR1	Upper terrace. Very deep gradational soil profiles with yellow, mottled subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with some Reid River box and isolated ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR4	Valley flat. Low-lying areas are prone to salinisation. Brown and grey uniform cracking-clay soils as well as texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Gidgee, brigalow and blackbutt, in variable proportions, with some Reid River box and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 10.4.3 and 10.4.5 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW1	Alluvial terraces. Deep, gradational-textured profiles and reddish-brown texture-contrast profiles. Mid-high woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and poplar gum with an occasional bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.3.3 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW2	Lakes. Permanent and ephemeral wetlands occur along the length of Lolworth Creek, and contain a diverse vegetation community that differs from the adjacent landscape and attracts an equally diverse bird population. Regional ecosystem 9.3.4 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LW3	Streambeds and levees. Soils of variable depth include sandy, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and black gradational-textured profiles. Tall woodlands of forest red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and Moreton Bay ash on the well-drained levees, and mid-high open forests of coolabah and Reid River box in poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 9.3.1 is predominant.
BASALT PLAINS	TOOMBA	TM1	Low ridge. A narrow, sinuous rocky ridge on a basalt plain. Very shallow, red gradational-textured profiles with numerous, rounded basalt boulders exposed on the soil surface. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM2	Plains. Moderately deep, reddish-brown soil profiles, lacking strong texture contrast, with a high free iron oxide content in the subsoil. Mid-high open woodlands of ghost gum with varying proportions of narrow-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM3	Plains, slight depressions and low-lying areas. Moderately deep, brown gradational-textured soil profiles and dark grey, uniform-textured clay profiles. Both soil types experience prolonged periods of wetness. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1(to be reviewed) is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM4	Ridge. Soil formation is non-existant, or minimal at best. Tall closed forests of helicopter tree, Burdekin plum, kurrajong and yellow wood, and a sub-strata including scrub turpentine, myrtle tree and lolly bush. Regional ecosystem 9.8.7 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM5	Plain, uneven, rocky surfaces. A complex of soil-vegetation associations normally belonging to land units TM3, TM4 and TM6. Regional ecosystems 9.8.1 and 9.8.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.11are also present.
	TOOMBA	TM6	Lakes, wetlands and drainage depressions. The soil profiles experience saturated conditions for at least 2-3 months each year in most years. Mid-high open forests of river red gum and Reid River box in ephemeral wetlands and around the margins of permanent lakes. Regional ecosystems 9.3.1 and 9.3.11 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN1	Crests and steep slopes. Sites with detailed information on the soils and vegetation are not available. Regional ecosystem 9.12.5 is predominant, but small areas of 9.12.24 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN3	Scarp. Ironstone capping and steeply dissected areas of deeply weathered parent material. Sites with detailed soil and vegetation information are not available. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.7.3 and small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quinine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN5	Lower slope. Very deep yellowish brown texture-contrast soils. A silica-rich hardpan occurs at depth. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of Reid River box, ghost gum, variable-barked bloodwood, poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.4 and small areas of 9.3.5 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN6	Alluvial fan. Reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles are predominant. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark predominate with variable proportions of long-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark. Reid River box is common in poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.28 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN7	Stream bed and levee. Highly permeable grey gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high open forests of poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Areas of slow permeability support mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum, Moreton Bay ash and an occasional river red gum or broad-leaved tea-tree. Regional ecosystems 9.3.6 and 9.3.13 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - UNDULATING RISES	KOOLYN	KN2	Plains, level - gently undulating. Deep, reddish-brown texture-contrast profiles, usually with mottled, sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with some Reid River box and an understory of false sandalwood and currant bush. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA1	Plains, dissected. Brown gradational-textured soil profiles with colour variations in the subsoil according to local drainage characteristics. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum. Reid River box in the slight depressions and narrow creeklines. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA4	Plain. Low-lying areas, with poor drainage, slow permeability and grey uniform, cracking clay soils or texture-contrast profiles with brown, sodic subsoils. Mid-high open forests of gidgee with some brigalow and blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	COREA	CA5	Stream bed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with random occurrences of silver-leaved ironbark or brigalow, depending on the soil type and location along some of the extended drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 is also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC1	Plain, elevated areas. Deep, red and brown gradational-textured soil profiles with yellow variants where ironstone gravel reduces the permeability. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum, and poplar gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC2	Plains. A complex of moderately deep soil types and vegetation common to land units SC1 and SC3. Regional ecosystems 10.5.4 and 10.7.12 are co-dominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC3	Plain, areas adjacent to a scarp. Shallow, red gradational-textured profiles, usually with abundant ironstone gravel and an ironstone hardpan. Lancewood and bendee prefer the shallow soils with ironstone, whereas Reid River box, ghost gum and the occasional broad-leaved rustyjacket occur on the slightly deeper soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC4	Scarps. Moderate to very steep slopes and shallow, red gradational-textured profiles. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the deeper soil profiles and lancewood as a tall woodland on the shallow profiles, often with abundant ironstone gravel or an ironstone hardpan in the profile. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC5	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, often with sodic subsoils. Mid-high, open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with narrow bands of river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.5.4 and 9.12.1 are co-dominant.
	SOUTHERN CROSS	SC6	Drainage depressions. Yellow texture-contrast profiles of variable depth. Tall open forests of river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM2	Plain. Small areas of the original plateau that have escaped severe erosion. Variable soils, mostly deep, sandy uniform profiles. Tall woodlands of fine-leaved ironbark, rustyjacket and shiny-leaved bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.7 are also present.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM3	Scarp. Steeply dissected land, with exposed ferricrete. Shallow, gradational-textured soil profiles containing ironstone gravel. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the steep slopes, and low open mallee woodlands of Normanton box on the moderately deep soils of plateau remnants. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM6	Alluvial fan. Brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with current bush, pitted bluegrass and Eragrostis species as the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM7	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Variable soils. Reid River box, false sandalwood and bauhinia are most common, whereas river red gum, Moreton Bay ash and broad-leaved tea-tree occur at random. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
	WINDSOR	WR1	Hillcrests and hillslopes. Very shallow soils with a low water-holding capacity, or no soil at all. Low open woodlands of Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark with some broad-leaved rustyjacket on the lower portion of the steep slopes. Regional ecosystem 9.11.1 is predominant.
	WINDSOR	WR2	Hillslopes. Undulating rises with variable slopes adjacent to land unit WR1. Moderately deep, yellow texture-contrast soils, with an ironstone hardpan within the profile. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and long-fruited bloodwood with some broad-leaved rustyjacket and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 9.11.2 are also present.
	WINDSOR	WR3	Plains. Deep, reddish-brown, gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box with a substrata of mostly beefwood and tea-tree. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
SAND PLAIN	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

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- Primary
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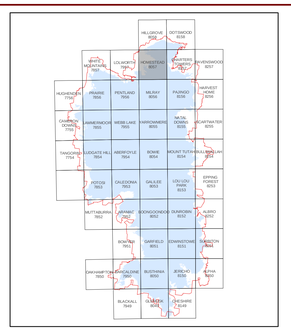

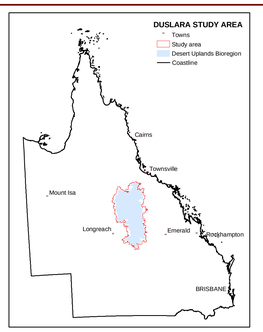

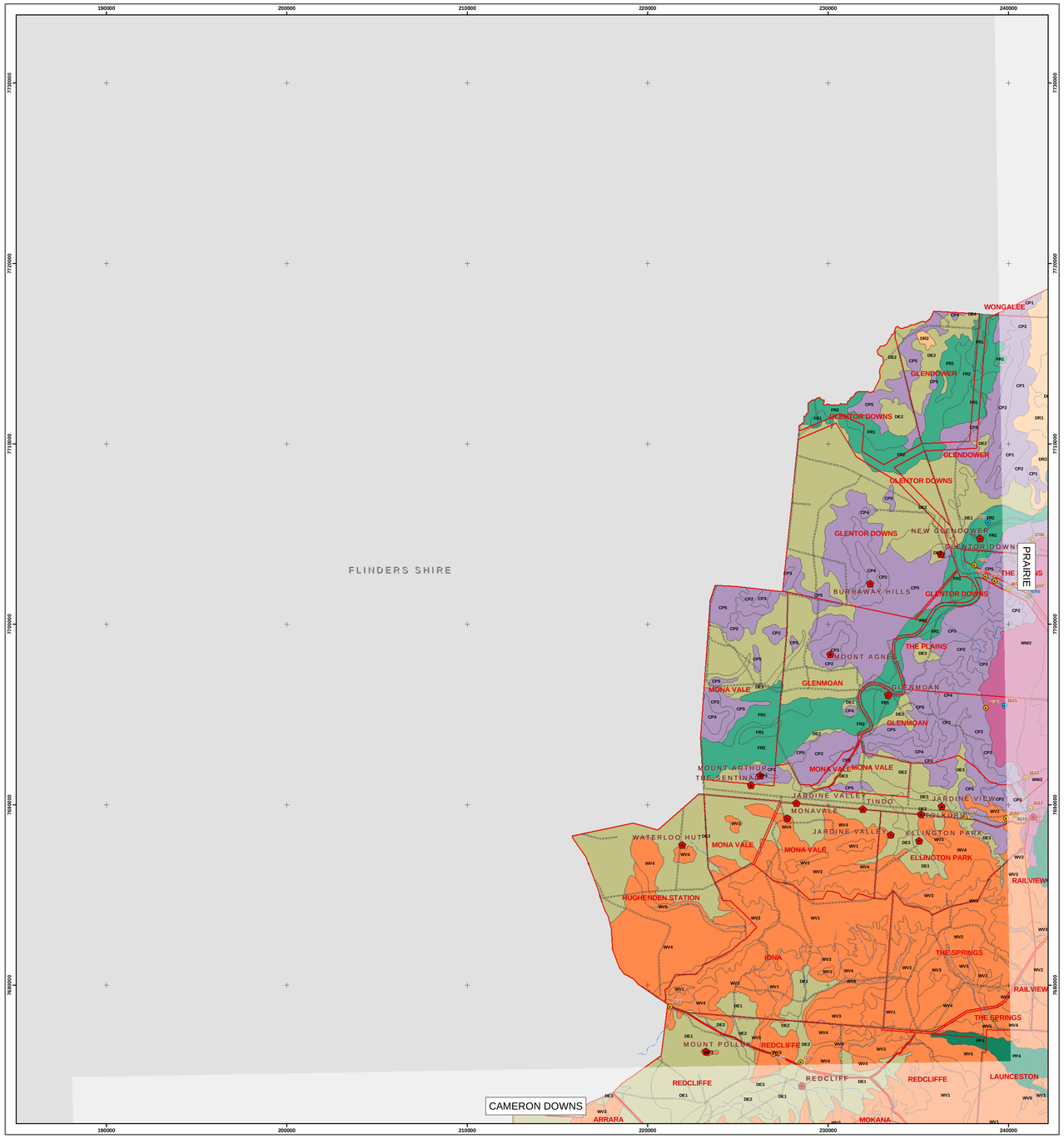

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	FLINDERS RIVER	FR1	Alluvial terrace. Deep silty loam topsoils over sandy alluvium. Low open woodlands of bauhinia, false sandalwood and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 4.3.6 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	FLINDERS RIVER	FR2	Stream bed and levee. Very deep, dark brown, texture-contrast soils with deep sandy soils on the levees. Tall woodlands of river red gum along the river banks, with isolated ghost gum, desert bloodwood, corkwood wattle on the flood plain. Regional ecosystem 4.3.2 is predominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP1	Plains with elongated, low sandy bars (ridges). Deep, texture-contrast soils are dominant and uniform sands are common, both overlie a hardpan at 1.0 - 1.5m depth. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark with ghost gum, desert bloodwood and large-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 11.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.8 are also present.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP2	Plains. A complex area involving the soils and vegetation of land units PP1 and PP2. Regional ecosystems 10.4.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP3	Plains - backplains and low-lying areas, subject to inundation with water. Very deep, uniform-textured clay soils. Open woodlands of gidgee, coolabah, Reid River box and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP4	Stream beds and levees. Variable soils. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
BASALT PLAINS	CLYDE PARK	CP1	Gently undulating plain. Very deep, uniform non-cracking clay soils. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, fine-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and an occasional ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
	CLYDE PARK	CP2	Scarp. Steep slopes. Shallow, brown, uniform, friable clay soils with numerous basalt rocks and exposed bedrock. Low woodlands of gidgee, ampwey and sandalwood, with river red gum and river tea-tree in the bottom of the gorges. Regional ecosystems 9.8.1 and 9.8.6 are co-dominant.
	CLYDE PARK	CP3	Gently undulating plain. Shallow sandy soils with exposures of basalt. Low sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and a large range of wattles. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is pre-dominant, but small areas of 9.8.1 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	CLYDE PARK	CP4	Plain. Open grassland of bluegrass and wire grass with occasional mimosa bushes. Deep, black, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 9.8.5 is predominant.
	CLYDE PARK	CP5	Footslope. Deep, friable uniform or gradational clayey soils. Low, mixed woodlands of gidgee, whitewood, leopardwood and sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	DONCASTER	DR1	Level plain in close proximity to an escarpment. Shallow, gravelly soils, with an ironstone hardpan often exposed. White's ironbark and yellow-branched ironbark on the slightly deeper profiles and bush-house paperbark with gummy spinifex on the very shallow soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.7 are also present.
	DONCASTER	DR2	Scarp. Shallow, stony, gradational soils support a mid-tall forest of lancewood. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	WISHAW	WW1	Plains. Moderately deep, yellow, sandy gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at a depth of approximately 1.0m. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark predominate with patches of yellowjacket and applejack, and a diverse range of shrubs. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.1 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

HUGHENDEN
7756

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
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Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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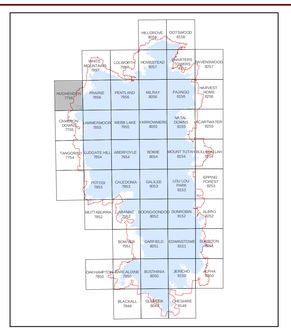

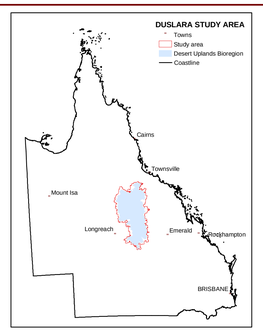

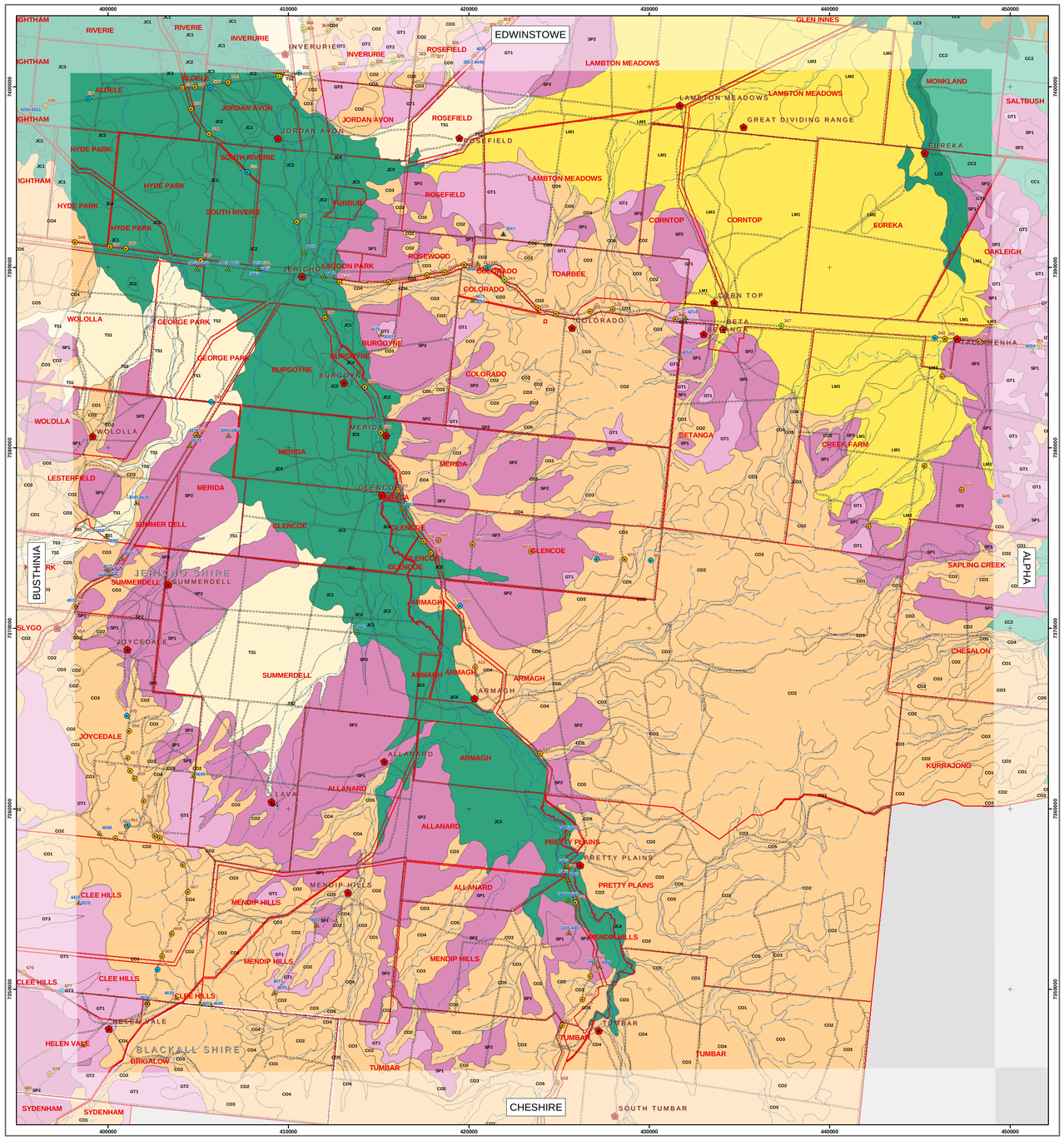

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

JERICHO
8150

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit	Code	Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick, loamy sand topsoils over reddish-yellow, sodic clay loams and a hardpan at approximately 1.2m. Gradational-textured profiles are common. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with shrub layers of desert oak and bauhinia, and a ground layer of gummy spinifex, black spear grass and wiregrasses. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils and mottled, sodic, sandy-clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box with some silver-leaved ironbark and an understorey of beefwood, silver oak, currant bush, black spear grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM3	Drainage depressions. Deep, texture-contrast profiles and uniform sandy loam profiles. Tall open woodlands of blackbutt, together with large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box, and with river red gum along the actual creek banks. Buffel grass, black spear grass, desert bluegrass and kangaroo grass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.10 and 10.3.14, and small areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
	TEXAS FAN	TS1	Alluvial fan, upper and middle slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish brown, mottled sandy clay subsoils. Tall open woodland of silver-leaved ironbark with Reid River box in the northern section and poplar box in the southern section. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are dominant.
	TEXAS FAN	TS2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with deep sandy loam topsoils over brown mottled, sodic clays. Tall woodlands of Reid River box in the north and poplar box in the south. Small areas of gidgee on dark-clay soils, with or without thin sandy loam topsoils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 dominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	TEXAS FAN	TS3	Drainage depressions. Deep, variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box (northern section) or poplar box (southern section). River red gum is common on the larger water courses. Hardpans are often exposed in the creek bed. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	COMPANION CREEK	CC1	Closed depressions. Very deep, uniform-textured cracking-clay soil profiles with self-mulching topsoils. Mid-high woodlands of blackbutt with brigalow or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC2	Plain. Very deep, red, gradational-textured soil profiles with some uniform sandy and texture-contrast soils. Tall mixed woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, ghost gum and white cypress pine. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC3	Sand plain. A complex area with predominantly young sandy soils interspersed with clayey soil profiles. Tall woodlands of ironbark, poplar box and bloodwoods alternate at random with areas of brigalow, Moreton Bay ash and river red gum. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but areas of 11.4.8 are also present.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC4	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy soil profiles. Very tall open woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystem 11.3.7 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC1	Upper terrace. Deep, sandy, reddish-brown, gradational and texture-contrast soils. Tall woodlands of poplar box with Moreton Bay ash, ironwood and wilga. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC2	Backplains. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Mid-dense forests of gidgee and brigalow with false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	JORDON CREEK	JC3	Alluvial plain. A complex of very deep soils on sand plains and clayey depressions. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, bloodwoods and beef wood communities alternate with gidgee-brigalow dense woodlands. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JORDON CREEK	JC4	Streambed and levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with sodic, calcareous, clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box, bloodwoods and bauhinia, with river red gum along the stream channels. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC2	Backplains. Brown, uniform cracking-clay soils, with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall sparse woodlands of blackbutt with a lower tree storey of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Uniform sandy loam profiles are most common. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with poplar box and desert bloodwood on the adjacent levees and interfluves. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	JOE JOE	JJ4	Lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish-brown clayey subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ6	Alluvial fans. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform sandy loams overlie a buried clay soil. Woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	COLORADO	CO1	Plateau margin. Shallow, sandy, gradational soils with abundant ironstone gravel. A ferricrete hardpan is often exposed. A diverse shrubland of wattles, melaleucas and isolated occurrences of Normanton box, ghost gum and bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.5.2 and 10.5.10 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO4	Alluvial fan. Very deep uniform sandy soils with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark, with some poplar box, ghost gum and Moreton Bay ash, mostly replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO5	Drainage depression. Variable soils, with deep uniform sands most common. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and white cypress pine. River red gum on the stream banks and some brigalow on small areas of heavy clays. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	GRANT	GT2	Plain, gentle slope. Shallow to moderately deep, red-brown gradational soil profiles, often gravelly, overlie a hardpan. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and applejack. Minor areas of heathland on shallow soils. Gummy spinifex dominates the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.5 are common.
	GRANT	GT3	Drainage depression. Deep, red sandy gradational soils profiles with a high organic matter content in the topsoils. Tall, closed woodlands of ghost gum and bloodwoods, including rustyjacket, and a diverse range of plant species in the understorey. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP3	Drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Young sandy soils of variable depth with poplar box and river red gum on the current floodplain, and deep uniform, cracking-clay soils in the closed depressions with coolabah, gidgee, waterbush and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.15 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
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- Herbarium
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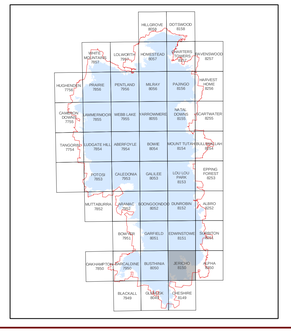

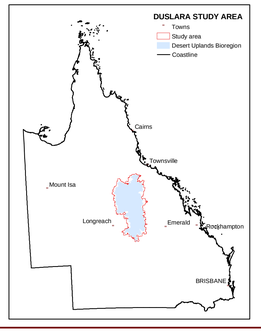

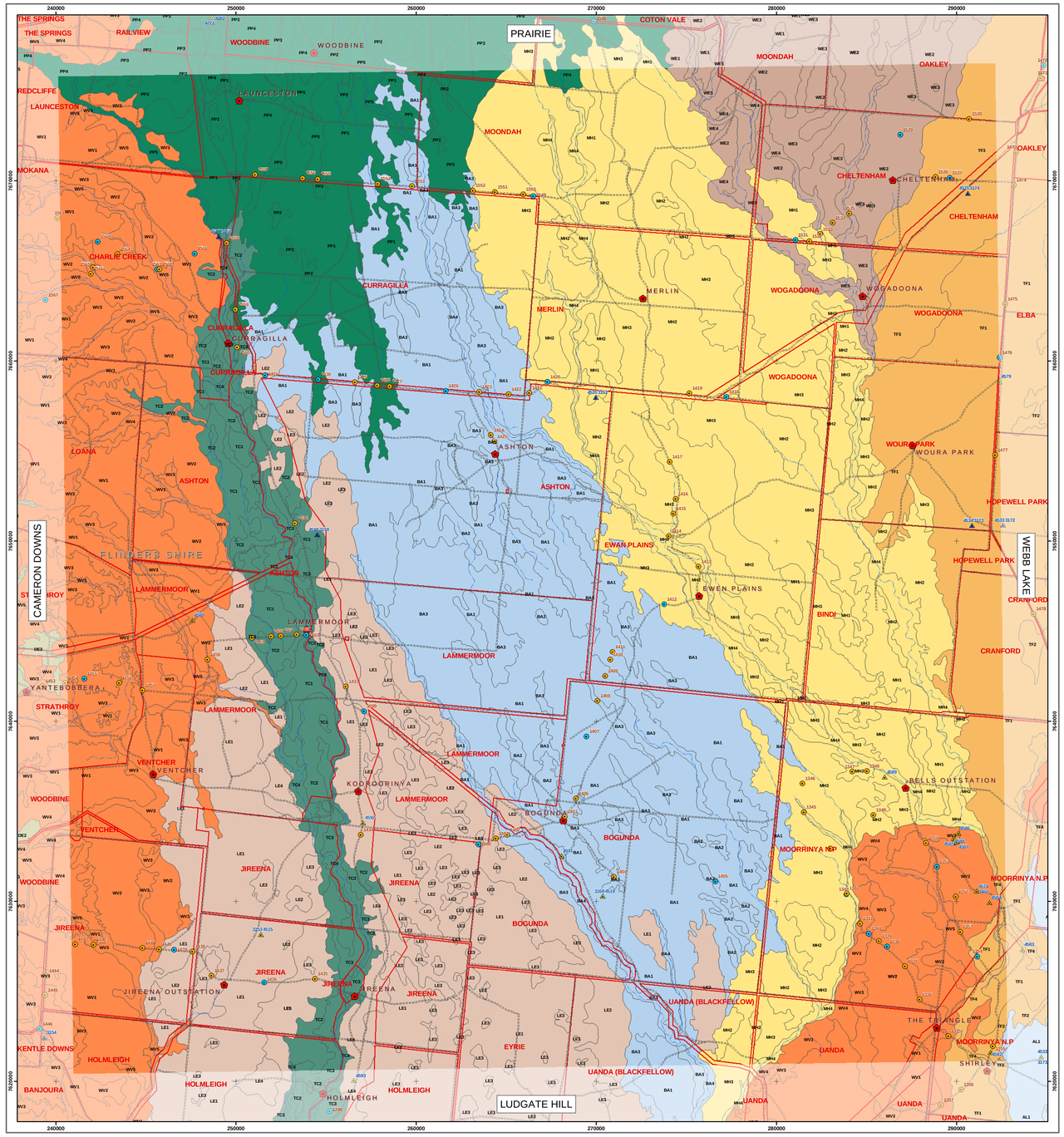

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

LAMMERMOOR
7855

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	MOONDAH	MH1	Plains. Deep, brown texture-contrast soils. Tall, mid-dense forests of White's ironbark. A hardpan is usually present within 2m. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MOONDAH	MH2	Plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass on brown cracking-clay soils, with occasional coolabah and gidgee trees around the margins where sandy topsoils occur. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MOONDAH	MH3	Plain. A complex area containing the soils and vegetation of both land units MH1 and MH2. Mid-high woodlands of gidgee with Mitchell grass and bluegrass on grey self-mulching clay soils. Regional ecosystems 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.1 and 10.5.11 are common.
	MOONDAH	MH4	Streambeds and levees. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.1, and 10.4.8 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF1	Alluvial fans. Deep, reddish-brown, sandy texture-contrast soils with occasional uniform sandy or clayey profiles. Tall forests of White's ironbark with some ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF2	Alluvial fans. A complex area with White's ironbark on very deep sandy soils alternating with Reid River box on brown, sodic, texture-contrast soils. The soil type and drainage characteristics of the site determine the vegetation community. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.9 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF3	Alluvial fans, variable depth. A complex soil-vegetation association. Variable depths of sandy alluvium overlie an older soil profile or hardpan. Mid-high woodlands of White's ironbark and desert oak on shallow sandy profiles, with bloodwoods and wattles on the deep sandy profiles, and river red gum confined to the narrow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF4	Stream bed and associated levees. Very deep, reddish-brown uniform sands. Tall woodlands of ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.10 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP1	Plains with elongated, low sandy bars (ridges). Deep, texture-contrast soils are dominant and uniform sands are common, both overlie a hardpan at 1.0 - 1.5m depth. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark with ghost gum, desert bloodwood and large-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.8 are also present.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP2	Plains. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with isolated mimosa bushes and gundabluie. Very deep, uniform grey and black cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP3	Plains. A complex area involving the soils and vegetation of land units PP1 and PP2. Regional ecosystems 10.4.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP4	Plains - backplains and low-lying areas, subject to inundation with water. Very deep, uniform-textured clay soils. Open woodlands of gidgee, coolabah, Reid River box and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP5	Stream beds and levees. Variable soils. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC1	Alluvial terraces. Elongated, low sandy bars (ridges) with very deep, reddish-brown texture-contrast soils. Tall, sparse woodlands of bloodwoods, grevilleas and wattles. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.8 are also present.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC2	Backplains. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and desert bluegrass with occasional bauhinia, gidgee and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC3	Levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soil profiles with silty loam topsoils overlying structured, sodic, reddish-brown clays. Dense woodlands of gidgee once covered these levees, small areas of remnant vegetation remain. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC4	Streambeds. River red gum and coolabah on young sandy alluvial soils of variable texture and depth. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	ABERFOYLE	AL1	Plain. Very deep, self-mulching uniform clay soils. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	ABERFOYLE	AL2	A complex area of sandy bars, drainage depressions and interfluves. Texture-contrast soils alternate with uniform sands and cracking-clay soils. White's ironbark, ghost gum, blackwood, blackbutt or coolabah, and open grasslands. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9, 10.4.1 and 10.4.8 are all present in this complex land unit.
	ABERFOYLE	AL3	Streambed and drainage depression. Major stream beds with a tall woodland of river red gum, blackbutt or coolabah. Uniform clays or young sandy alluvium. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.9 and 10.4.1 occur at random.
	BOGUNDA	BA1	Plain. Very deep, brown, cracking-clay soils with a self-mulching topsoil. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA2	Levee. Elongated low sandy ridges with uniform sands and texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, large-fruited bloodwood and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.9 is predominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA3	Plain. A complex area of uniform sands and texture-contrast soils, and brown, cracking-clay soils with self-mulching topsoils. Mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, large-fruited bloodwood and White's ironbark alternate with open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA4	Stream bed and adjacent levee. Tall woodlands river red gum and coolabah, on young sandy alluvium. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	LUDGATE	LE1	Plains. A level plain with shallow to very shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, with a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE2	Plains. A very gently undulating plain with deep texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE3	Plains. Broad shallow depressions and low lying areas with clayey soils, often grey, cracking-clays. Vegetation varies with location from open grasslands of Mitchell grass and/or native couch grass to a woodland of gidgee, coolabah, eurah and mimosa bush in varying proportions. White's ironbark and Reid River box occur on the fringes. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE4	Gentle slopes along the margin of the plain. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and Reid River box, in various proportions depending on location. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE5	Steep slopes, usually adjacent to incised drainage depressions. Very shallow, uniform sandy soils with areas of exposed hardpan. A diverse vegetation with common occurrences of White's ironbark, ghost gum, napunyah and mulga. Regional ecosystem 10.7.4 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
	WATTLEVALE	WE1	Undulating plains. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at approximately 1.5m deep. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and applejack. Regional ecosystems 10.5.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE2	Plains - gentle slopes. Very shallow, uniform sandy or texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at less than 0.25m depth. Low, sparse woodlands of ghost gum, applejack and White's ironbark with desert oak, woodland paperbark, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE3	Drainage depressions. Clay soils and young sandy profiles are common with river red gum, Reid River box, White's ironbark and gidgee, depending on location. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.15 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE4	Scarps. Moderate to very steep slopes with shallow soils, ironstone hardpan often exposed. Lancewood is dominant with a sparse ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE5	Stream beds and scroll plains. Deep sandy alluvial soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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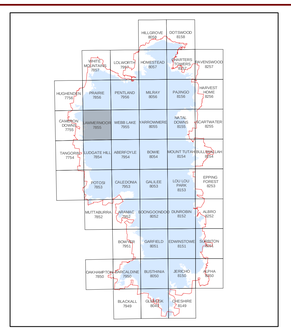

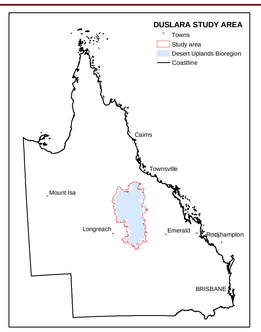

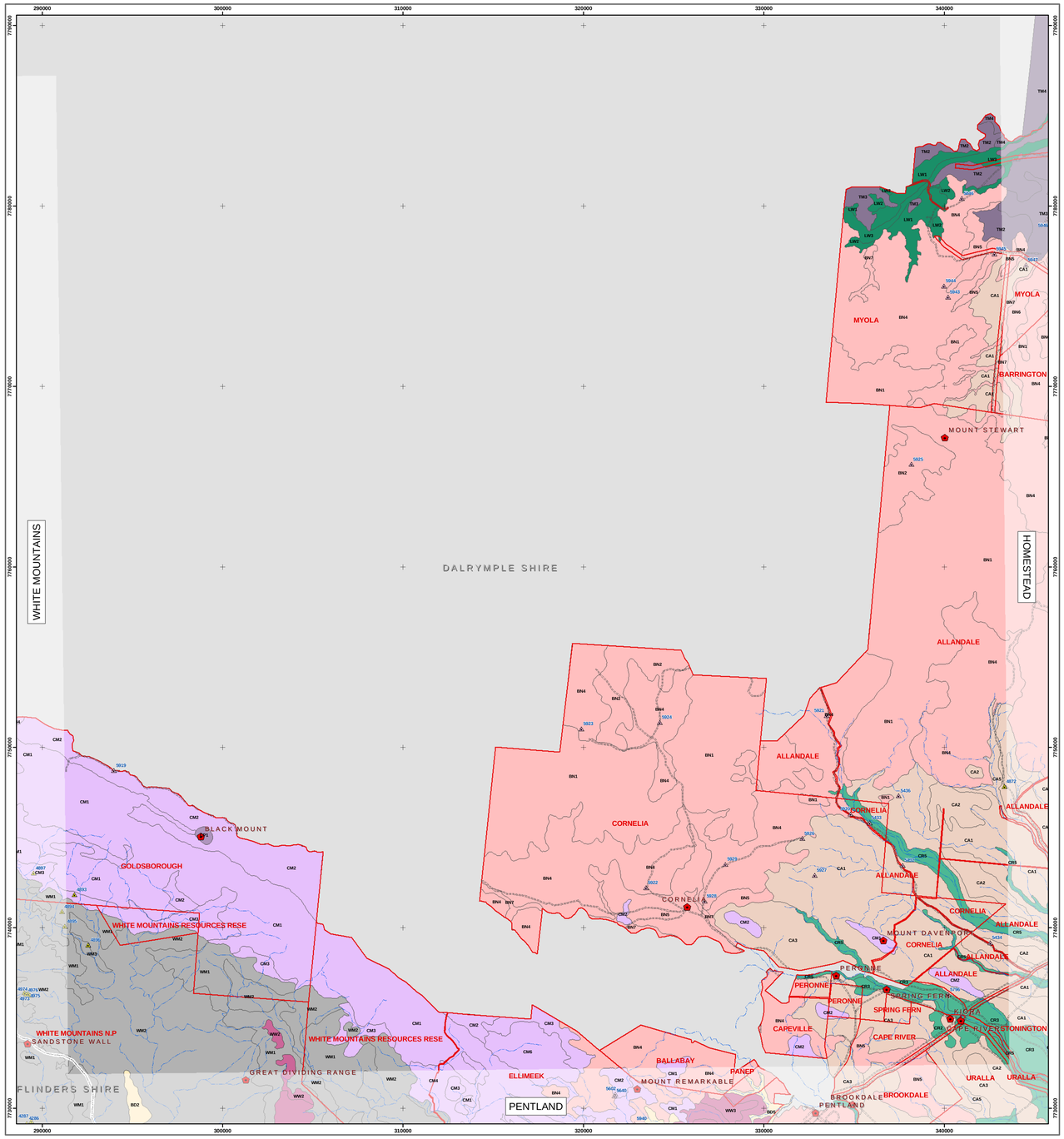

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

LOLWORTH
7957

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LWR	Alluvial terraces. Deep, gradational-textured profiles and reddish-brown texture-contrast profiles. Mid-high woodlands of Moreton Bay ash and poplar gum with an occasional bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.3.3 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LWR2	Lakes. Permanent and ephemeral wetlands occur along the length of Lolworth Creek, and contain a diverse vegetation community that differs from the adjacent landscape and attracts an equally diverse bird population. Regional ecosystem 9.3.4 is predominant.
	LOLWORTH CREEK	LWR3	Streambeds and levees. Soils of variable depth include sandy, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and black gradational-textured profiles. Tall woodlands of forest red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and Moreton Bay ash on the well-drained levees, and mid-high open forests of coolabah and Reid River box in poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 9.3.1 is predominant.
BASALT PLAINS	CLYDE PARK	CP1	Gently undulating plain. Very deep, uniform non-cracking clay soils. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, fine-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and an occasional ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
	TOOMBA	TM2	Plains. Moderately deep, reddish-brown soil profiles, lacking strong texture contrast, with a high free iron oxide content in the subsoil. Mid-high open woodlands of ghost gum with varying proportions of narrow-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM3	Plains, slight depressions and low-lying areas. Moderately deep, brown gradational-textured soil profiles and dark grey, uniform-textured clay profiles. Both soil types experience prolonged periods of wetness. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1(to be reviewed) is predominant.
	TOOMBA	TM4	Ridge. Soil formation is non-existant, or minimal at best. Tall closed forests of helicopter tree, Burdekin plum, kurrajong and yellow wood, and a sub-strata including scrub turpentine, myrtle tree and lolly bush. Regional ecosystem 9.8.7 is predominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN1	Crests and steep slopes. Sites with detailed information on the soils and vegetation are not available. Regional ecosystem 9.12.5 is predominant, but small areas of 9.12.24 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN2	Plain. Grey texture-contrast soil profiles with a bleached A2 horizon, slow permeability and imperfect drainage. Open forests of Leichhardt's rustyjacket and square-fruited ironbark. Regional ecosystems 9.12.4 and 9.12.5 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quinine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN5	Lower slope. Very deep yellowish brown texture-contrast soils. A silica-rich hardpan occurs at depth. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of Reid River box, ghost gum, variable-barked bloodwood, poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.4 and small areas of 9.3.5 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN6	Alluvial fan. Reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles are predominant. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark predominate with variable proportions of long-fruited bloodwood and silver-leaved ironbark. Reid River box is common in poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.28 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN7	Stream bed and levee. Highly permeable grey gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high open forests of poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Areas of slow permeability support mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum, Moreton Bay ash and an occasional river red gum or broad-leaved tea-tree. Regional ecosystems 9.3.6 and 9.3.13 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA1	Plains, dissected. Brown gradational-textured soil profiles with colour variations in the subsoil according to local drainage characteristics. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum. Reid River box in the slight depressions and narrow creeklines. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA5	Stream bed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with random occurrences of silver-leaved ironbark or brigalow, depending on the soil type and location along some of the extended drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 is also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM2	Plain. Small areas of the original plateau that have escaped severe erosion. Variable soils, mostly deep, sandy uniform profiles. Tall woodlands of fine-leaved ironbark, rustyjacket and shiny-leaved bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.7 are also present.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM3	Stream bed and levees. The narrow valleys and gorges carry large volumes of water during peak flows. Tall woodlands with river red gum, spotted gum and swamp box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.11 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM3	Scarp. Steeply dissected land, with exposed ferricrete. Shallow, gradational-textured soil profiles containing ironstone gravel. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the steep slopes, and low open mallee woodlands of Normanton box on the moderately deep soils of plateau remnants. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM6	Alluvial fan. Brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with current bush, pitted bluegrass and Eragrostis species as the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM7	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Variable soils. Reid River box, false sandalwood and bauhinia are most common, whereas river red gum, Moreton Bay ash and broad-leaved tea-tree occur at random. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW3	Plains. Very deep, red gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket with a wide range of other species in varying proportions, including applejack, Clarkson's bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. The understorey contains a very large, diverse range of species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW4	Hillslope. Moderately deep, yellowish-brown, texture-contrast and gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and narrow-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, applejack or rustyjacket. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.7.11 are also present.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
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Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

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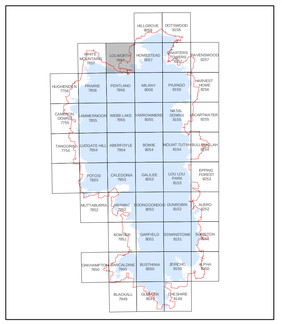
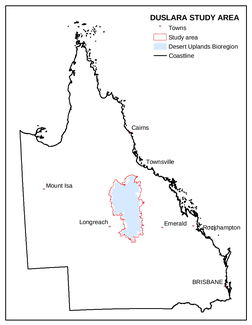
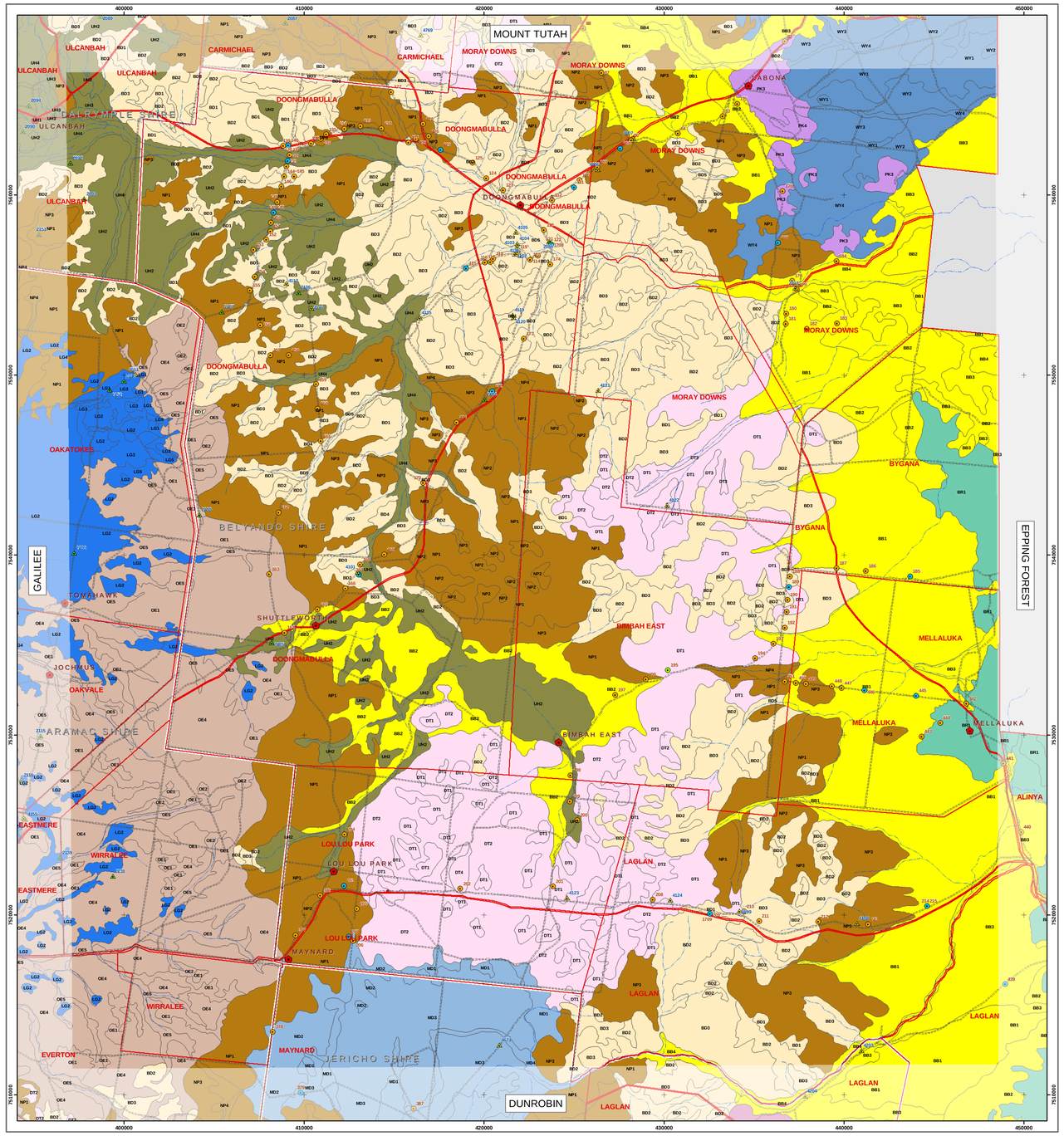




DESERT UPLANDS BUILD UP AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia



Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BEENBOONA	BB1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Texture-contrast profiles with yellow subsoils predominate, with minor occurrences of uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs within 1m of the surface. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Isolated large-fruited bloodwood identifies with the sandier soils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BEENBOONA	BB2	Alluvial fan, mid slopes. A complex unit of very deep red gradational soils and brown cracking-clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a diverse layer of shrubs and grasses, and dense woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Young, uniform sandy profiles with minimal profile development. Tall woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Black spear grass and wiregrass are the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB4	Streambed, levees and interfluves. Young, uniform sandy profiles, often overlying a heavy clay layer within 2m of the surface. Tall woodlands of river red gum intermix with mid-high woodlands of coolabah and brigalow, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.3 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BELYANDO RIVER	BR1	Backplain. Brown and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with thin self-mulching topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow, with coolabah preferring the lighter, silty clays. Blackbutt, eurah and false sandal-wood are common. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.1, 11.3.3 and 11.3.25 are also present.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR3	Current flood plain. Deep, uniform sandy soils with minimal profile development. Vegetation is diverse and variable with mid-tall woodlands of forest red gum, bloodwood and coolabah most common, and a ground cover of forest bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.4 is predominant.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	LAKE GALILEE	LG1	Lunettes. Sandy, brown gradational soils with clay loam subsoils. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a sparse shrub layer of waxy wattle and a sparse ground cover of buck spinifex and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.20 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG2	Clay plains. A relict lakebed of grey and brown cracking-clay soils with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall forests of brigalow and gidgee with false sandalwood, boobialla and currant bush forming the understorey, and copperburr pigweed and Mitchell grass providing a very sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG3	Dissected plains. A localised area of brown cracking-clay soils with extreme gilgai micro relief. Mid-high, dense woodlands of belah. Ground cover is very sparse with annual species present. Regional ecosystem 10.4.7 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG4	Lunettes. Deep uniform sandy soils, underlain by lakebed clays. Open woodlands of ironwood, whitewood and beefwood with an understorey of bauhinia, supplejack and false sandalwood. Ground cover is very sparse. Regional ecosystem 10.3.17 is predominant.
	LAKE GALILEE	LG5	Swales. A level, open depression, seasonally inundated with water. Uniform grey, sodic, cracking-clay soils. Sparse woodlands of coolabah, with occasional false sandalwood and lignum bush. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	MAYNARD	MD1	Alluvial fans. Very deep, sandy-textured soils deposited over the uniform clay soils of an old lakebed. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and poplar box. Some areas of gidgee and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MAYNARD	MD2	Lunettes. Deep, sandy, uniform-textured soils on the north-western margin of the old lakebed. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, desert bloodwood and ghost gum. Some areas of gidgee and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.3.20 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MAYNARD	MD3	Clay plains. A relict lakebed with very deep, uniform-textured, grey cracking-clay soils. Mid-tall, dense forests of gidgee, with some brigalow, false sandalwood and wilga. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	MAYNARD	MD4	Drainage depressions. Sandy alluvial deposits of variable depth over the lakebed clays. Coolabah is predominant on the clayey soils while river red gum prefers the deep sandy loams. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY1	Hillcrests and upper slopes. Shallow red gradational-textured soils overlie sandstone bedrock or an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY2	Lakebed, gently undulating plain. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform, cracking-clay soils. Mid-tall closed forests of gidgee with a sparse understorey of false sandalwood, annual forbs and grasses. Areas cleared of the native vegetation support a dense sward of buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 11.4.6 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY3	Lakebed, plain. Very deep, grey, cracking-clay soils. Tall closed forests of brigalow with some gidgee intermixed. A very sparse ground layer of gidgee burr, fairy grass and sidas. Extensive areas have been cleared and replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 11.4.9 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY4	Drainage depressions. Young sandy soils of variable depth overlie the lakebed clays. River red gum is confined to the sandy deposits in the narrow drainage lines. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant, but significant areas of 11.4.9 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	OAKVALE	OE1	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational-textured soils with some shallow, uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs throughout at less than 0.5m depth. Sparse, stunted woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE2	Scarps. Exposed laterite and shallow, gravelly, red gradational soils. Tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with a sparse ground cover of buck spinifex and neverfail. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	OAKVALE	OE3	Undulating plains. Very deep, red, sandy gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood. Desert oak, red ash, buck spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass are common. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	OAKVALE	OE4	Gentle slopes. Moderately deep, red gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at approximately one metre depth. Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.11 are also present.
	OAKVALE	OE5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with thick sandy loam topsoils over sodic, mottled grey clays. Tall open woodlands of Reid River box and river red gum. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1-2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.21 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK4	Plain, flats and low-lying areas. Dark grey, uniform, cracking clay and brown gradational soil profiles with structured subsoils. Mid-high open forests and woodlands of blackwood and brigalow, with occasional Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT4	Lakebeds. Small areas, of limited distribution, receive and hold water for several months after a good wet season. Reid River box and coolabah are common on the lakebed while river red gum predominates around the sandy perimeter. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ULCANBAH	UH1	Gentle crests and upper slopes. A very limited area of shallow, red texture-contrast soils derived from calcareous bedrock. Tall, open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood are predominant. Regional ecosystem 10.9.5 is predominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH2	Lower slopes. Deep, brown and grey, uniform cracking-clays and red, uniform non-cracking-clays. Mid-high, dense woodlands of brigalow, gidgee and blackwood occur in varying proportions. Napunyah may be present on the upper slopes and blackbutt on the lower slopes adjacent to the drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.9.2 and 10.9.3 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH3	Plains. Grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Open grasslands of barley Mitchell grass with scattered bauhinia or coolabah. Soft rolypoly and woolly copperburr are common annuals. Regional ecosystems 10.3.7 and 10.9.4 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH4	Drainage depressions. A complex area of uniform cracking-clay soils in the channels with gidgee and false sandalwood, alternating with red, sodic texture-contrast soils on the interfluves with a tall woodland of blackbutt. Regional ecosystems 10..3.4 and 10.3.5 are co-dominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

LOU LOU PARK
8153

Desert Uplands Value Adding and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Legend

- Homestead
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

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CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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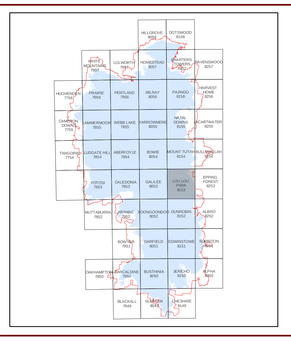
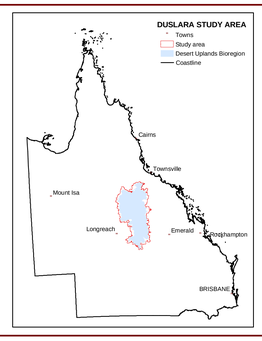
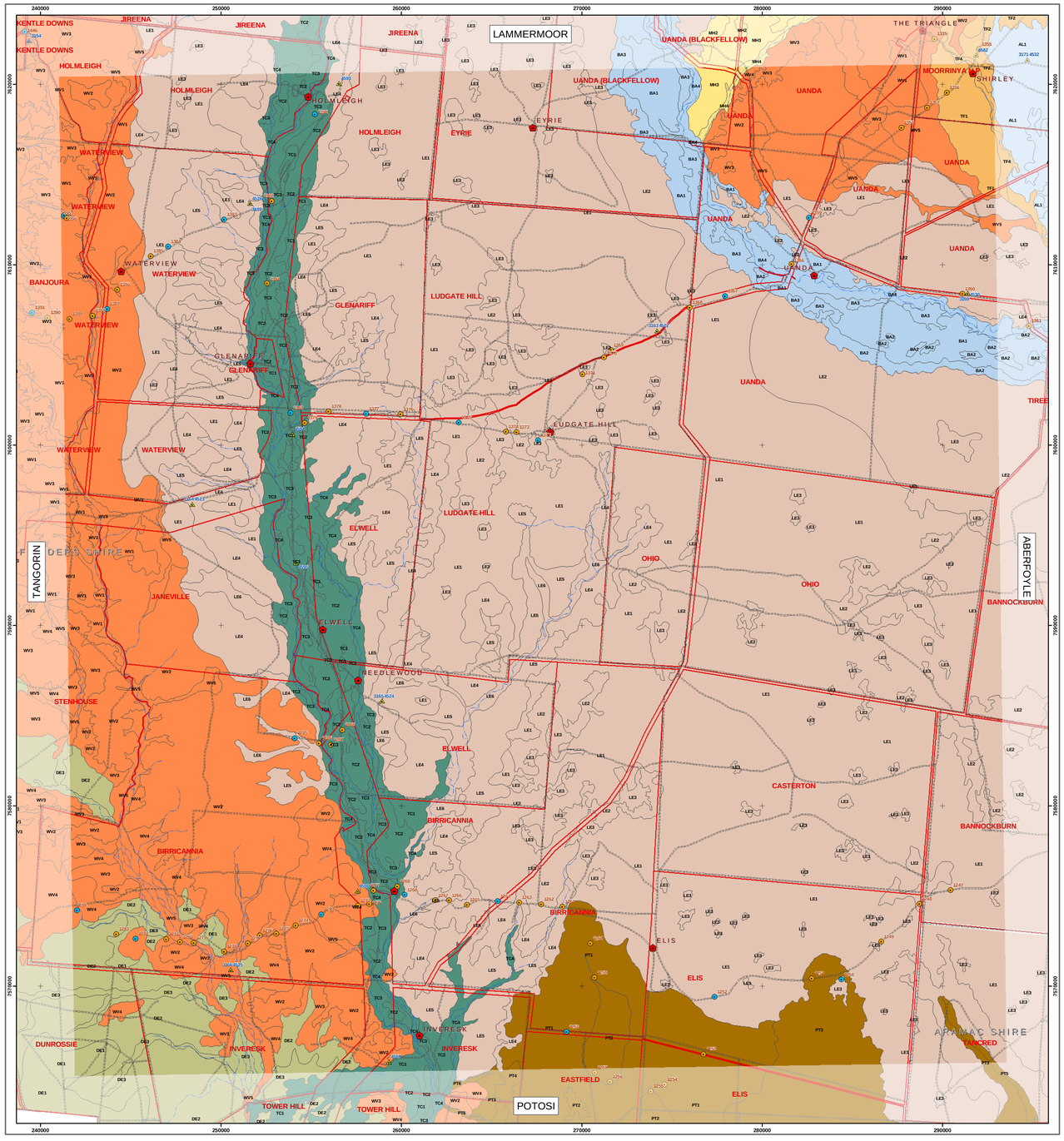
Kilometres







Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System	Land Unit Code	Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	MOONDAH	MH2	Plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass on brown cracking-clay soils, with occasional coolabah and gidgee trees around the margins where sandy topsoils occur. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MOONDAH	MH3	Plain. A complex area containing the soils and vegetation of both land units MH1 and MH2. Mid-high woodlands of gidgee with Mitchell grass and bluegrass on grey self-mulching clay soils. Regional ecosystems 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.1 and 10.5.11 are common.
	MOONDAH	MH4	Streambeds and levees. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.1, and 10.4.8 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF1	Alluvial fans. Deep, reddish-brown, sandy texture-contrast soils with occasional uniform sandy or clayey profiles. Tall forests of White's ironbark with some ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF2	Alluvial fans. A complex area with White's ironbark on very deep sandy soils alternating with Reid River box on brown, sodic, texture-contrast soils. The soil type and drainage characteristics of the site determine the vegetation community. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.9 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF4	Stream bed and associated levees. Very deep, reddish-brown uniform sands. Tall woodlands of ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.10 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC1	Alluvial terraces. Elongated, low sandy bars (ridges) with very deep, reddish-brown texture-contrast soils. Tall, sparse woodlands of bloodwoods, grevilleas and wattles. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.8 are also present.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC2	Backplains. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and desert bluegrass with occasional bauhinia, gidgee and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC3	Levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soil profiles with silty loam topsoils overlying structured, sodic, reddish-brown clays. Dense woodlands of gidgee once covered these levees, small areas of remnant vegetation remain. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC4	Streambeds. River red gum and coolabah on young sandy alluvial soils of variable texture and depth. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	ABERFOYLE	AL1	Plain. Very deep, self-mulching uniform clay soils. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	ABERFOYLE	AL2	A complex area of sandy bars, drainage depressions and interfluves. Texture-contrast soils alternate with uniform sands and cracking-clay soils. White's ironbark, ghost gum, blackwood, blackbutt or coolabah, and open grasslands. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9, 10.4.1 and 10.4.8 are all present in this complex land unit.
	BOGUNDA	BA1	Plain. Very deep, brown, cracking-clay soils with a self-mulching topsoil. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA2	Levee. Elongated low sandy ridges with uniform sands and texture-contrast soils. Mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, large-fruited bloodwood and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.9 is predominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA3	Plain. A complex area of uniform sands and texture-contrast soils, and brown, cracking-clay soils with self-mulching topsoils. Mid-tall woodlands of ghost gum, large-fruited bloodwood and White's ironbark alternate with open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant.
	BOGUNDA	BA4	Stream bed and adjacent levee. Tall woodlands river red gum and coolabah, on young sandy alluvium. Regional ecosystem 10.3.13 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	LUDGATE	LE1	Plains. A level plain with shallow to very shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, with a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE2	Plains. A very gently undulating plain with deep texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE3	Plains. Broad shallow depressions and low lying areas with clayey soils, often grey, cracking-clays. Vegetation varies with location from open grasslands of Mitchell grass and/or native couch grass to a woodland of gidgee, coolabah, eurah and mimosa bush in varying proportions. White's ironbark and Reid River box occur on the fringes. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE4	Gentle slopes along the margin of the plain. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and Reid River box, in various proportions depending on location. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE5	Steep slopes, usually adjacent to incised drainage depressions. Very shallow, uniform sandy soils with areas of exposed hardpan. A diverse vegetation with common occurrences of White's ironbark, ghost gum, napunyah and mulga. Regional ecosystem 10.7.4 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
	LUDGATE	LE6	Drainage depressions. Variable soil textures and depth. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with an understory of false sandalwood, currant bush and wire grasses. River red gum is common on the banks of the incised streambeds. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.2.14 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	POTOSI	PT1	Undulating plains. Shallow, brown texture-contrast soils. Mid-high, open woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and some desert bloodwood. Narrow-leaved wattle, woodland paperbark and currant bush dominate the shrub layer and gummy spinifex the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT2	Playas and associated lunettes. Saline lakebeds are often seasonally wet and devoid of vegetation except for a sparse, random cover of salt-tolerant species (samphires). The fringing narrow lunettes have sandy gradational soil profiles with White's ironbark and ghost gum common. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT3	Hillslopes. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with mulga and false sandalwood. Gummy spinifex and wire grass are the dominant grasses. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational and texture-contrast soils over an ironstone hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT4	Scarps. Shallow, gradational and texture-contrast soil profiles overlie and ironstone hardpan. Open woodlands of Normanton box, mulga, and lancewood. Gummy spinifex is the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.3 are co-dominant.
	POTOSI	PT5	Lower slopes. Deep to very deep, brown, texture-contrast soil profiles, gradational profiles and uniform cracking-clay soils. Tall closed woodlands of blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.7.10 are also present.
	POTOSI	PT6	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with bedrock or hardpan exposed in places and deep sandy sediments in others. Mid-high woodlands of coolabah and river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

LUDGATE HILL
7854

DESERT UPLANDS INITIATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Legend

- Homestead
- Towns (TCPM)
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
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- Secondary
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Other study sites
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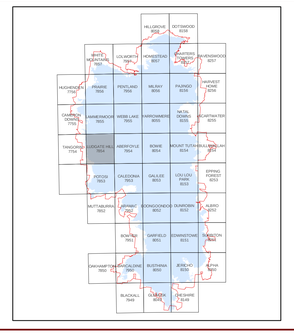

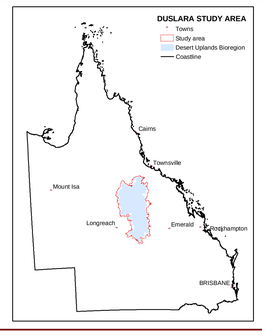

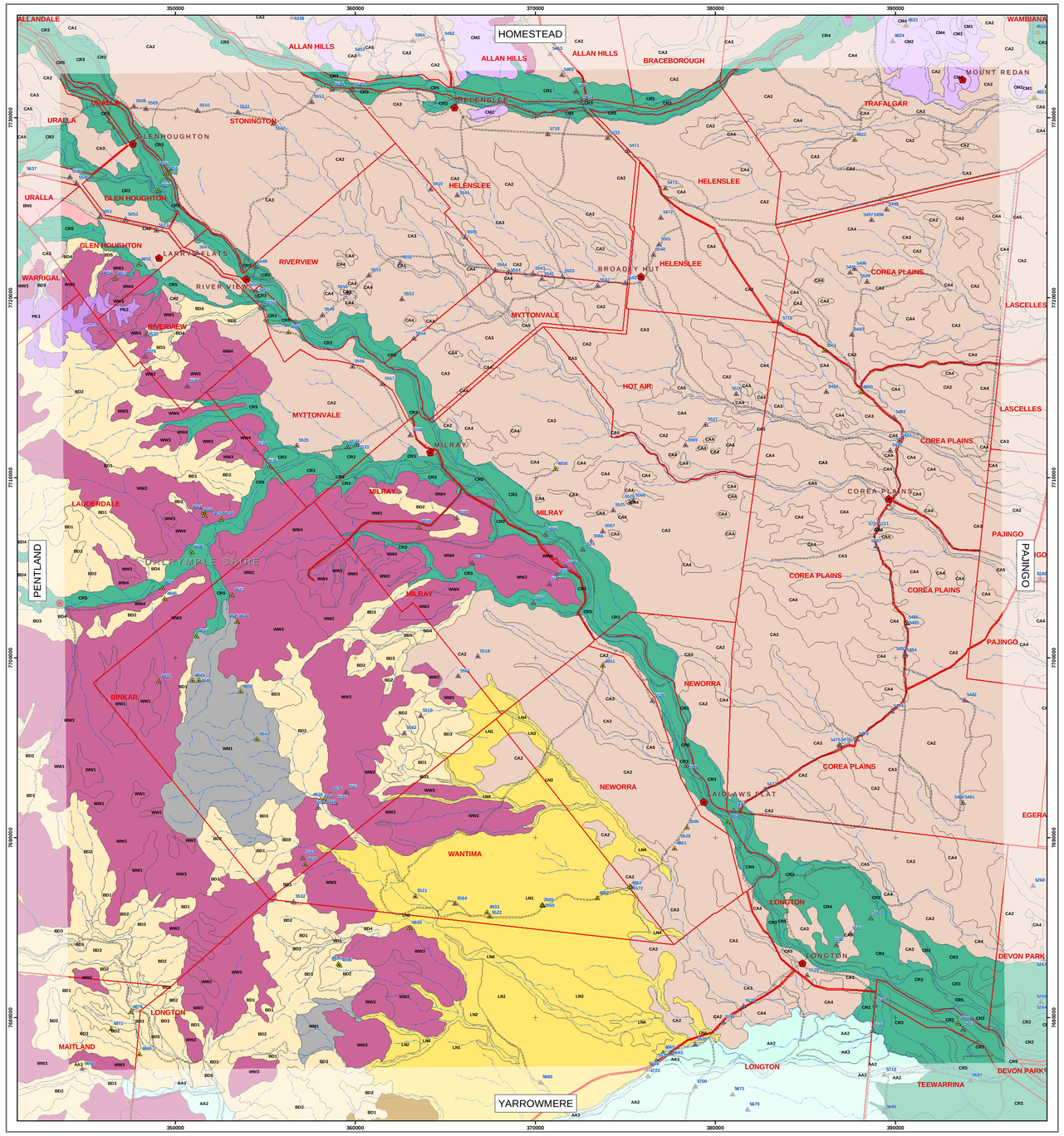

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN

LONGTON	LN1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, yellowish-brown, gradational-textured profiles and bleached, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum, although the density, height and proportions of these species varies between sites. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
LONGTON	LN2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Very deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles, bleached uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and sandy uniform sandy profiles with no horizon development, indicate considerable soil variability. Tall open woodlands of long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
LONGTON	LN3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, brown texture-contrast profiles and bleached uniform-textured sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with a small proportion of silver-leaved ironbark, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Blackwood is usually present where thin alluvium overlies the heavy clays of the adjacent Tewarrina land system. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
LONGTON	LN4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box with minor occurrences of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.

ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN

AMELIA CREEK	AA1	Upper terrace. Yellow and brown texture-contrast profiles with sandy topsoils and mottled clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Reid River box is common in the numerous small drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.2 are also present.
AMELIA CREEK	AA2	Mid-level terrace. Brown gradational-textured profiles and uniform sandy soils with little or no horizon development. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of ghost gum and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.28 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
AMELIA CREEK	AA3	Streambed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands with variable proportions of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and river red gum. Coolabah and Reid River box occur in areas with imperfect drainage. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.13 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR1	Upper terrace. Very deep gradational soil profiles with yellow, mottled subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbank with some Reid River box and isolated ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR4	Valley flat. Low-lying areas are prone to salinisation. Brown and grey uniform cracking-clay soils as well as texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Gidgee, brigalow and blackbutt, in variable proportions, with some Reid River box and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 10.4.3 and 10.4.5 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.

GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS

BARRINGTON	BN5	Lower slope. Very deep yellowish brown texture-contrast soils. A silica-rich hardpan occurs at depth. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of Reid River box, ghost gum, variable-barked bloodwood, poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.4 and small areas of 9.3.5 are also present.

LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN

COREA	CA1	Plains, dissected. Brown gradational-textured soil profiles with colour variations in the subsoil according to local drainage characteristics. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum. Reid River box in the slight depressions and narrow creeklines. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
COREA	CA4	Plain. Low-lying areas, with poor drainage, slow permeability and grey uniform, cracking clay soils or texture-contrast profiles with brown, sodic subsoils. Mid-high open forests of gidgee with some brigalow and blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
COREA	CA5	Stream bed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with random occurrences of silver-leaved ironbark or brigalow, depending on the soil type and location along some of the extended drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 is also present.

LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES

NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.

LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT

BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.

PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS

WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.
CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM3	Scarp. Steeply dissected land, with exposed ferricrete. Shallow, gradational-textured soil profiles containing ironstone gravel. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the steep slopes, and low open mallee woodlands of Normanton box on the moderately deep soils of plateau remnants. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM6	Alluvial fan. Brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with current bush, pitted bluegrass and Eragrostis species as the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
WINDSOR	WR1	Hillcrests and hillslopes. Very shallow soils with a low water-holding capacity, or no soil at all. Low open woodlands of Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark with some broad-leaved rustyjacket on the lower portion of the steep slopes. Regional ecosystem 9.11.1 is predominant.

SAND PLAIN

WISHAW	WW1	Plains. Moderately deep, yellow, sandy gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at a depth of approximately 1.0m. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark predominate with patches of yellowjacket and applejack, and a diverse range of shrubs. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.1 and 10.7.7 are also present.
WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
WISHAW	WW3	Plains. Very deep, red gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket with a wide range of other species in varying proportions, including applejack, Clarkson's bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. The understorey contains a very large, diverse range of species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
WISHAW	WW4	Hillslope. Moderately deep, yellowish-brown, texture-contrast and gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and narrow-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, applejack or rustyjacket. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.7.11 are also present.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

MILRAY
8056

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

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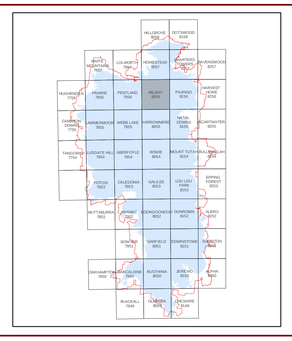

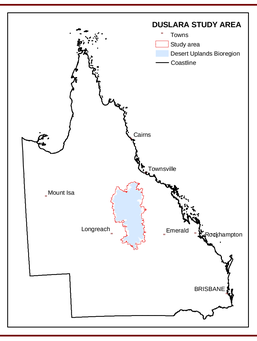

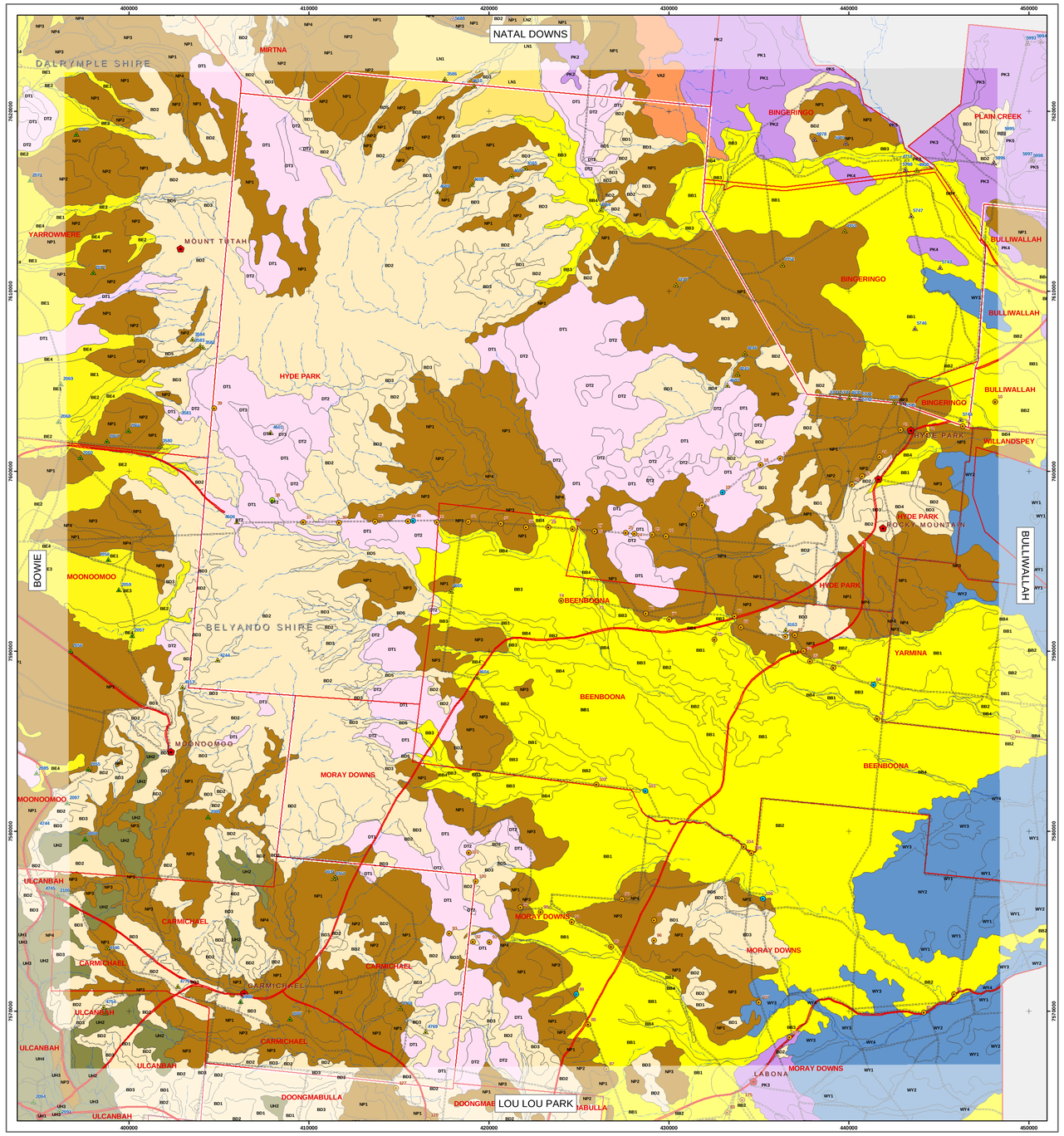

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BEENBOONA	BB1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Texture-contrast profiles with yellow subsoils predominate, with minor occurrences of uniform sandy profiles. An ironstone hardpan occurs within 1m of the surface. Mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Isolated large-fruited bloodwood identifies with the sandier soils. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BEENBOONA	BB2	Alluvial fan, mid slopes. A complex unit of very deep red gradational soils and brown cracking-clay soils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with a diverse layer of shrubs and grasses, and dense woodlands of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Young, uniform sandy profiles with minimal profile development. Tall woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Black spear grass and wiregrass are the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB4	Streambed, levees and interfluves. Young, uniform sandy profiles, often overlying a heavy clay layer within 2m of the surface. Tall woodlands of river red gum intermix with mid-high woodlands of coolabah and brigalow, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.3 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Brown gradational soils and yellowish-brown texture contrast soils with sodic subsoils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, yellow berry bush and currant bush in the understorey, and wiregrass and buck spinifex as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Deep, uniform sandy profiles. Diverse tall open woodlands include silver-leaved x White's ironbark, ghost gum, long-fruited bloodwood and rustyjacket, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils overlie yellowish brown sodic clays. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, Reid River box and long-fruited bloodwoods with a sparse shrub layer of desert oak, beefwood, woodland paperbark and currant bush, and a ground layer of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE4	Drainage depression. Yellowish-brown mottled, sodic texture-contrast soils with thick fine sandy loam topsoils predominate. A tall woodland of Reid River box is dominant with an understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush, spinifex and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is dominant.
	LONGTON	LN1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, yellowish-brown, gradational-textured profiles and bleached, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum, although the density, height and proportions of these species varies between sites. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Very deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles, bleached uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and sandy uniform sandy profiles with no horizon development, indicate considerable soil variability. Tall open woodlands of long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	LONGTON	LN4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box with minor occurrences of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	WILLANDSPEY	WY1	Hillcrests and upper slopes. Shallow red gradational-textured soils overlie sandstone bedrock or an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY2	Lakebed, gently undulating plain. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform, cracking-clay soils. Mid-tall closed forests of gidgee with a sparse understorey of false sandalwood, annual forbs and grasses. Areas cleared of the native vegetation support a dense sward of buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 11.4.6 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY3	Lakebed, plain. Very deep, grey, cracking-clay soils. Tall closed forests of brigalow with some gidgee intermixed. A very sparse ground layer of gidgee burr, fairy grass and sidas. Extensive areas have been cleared and replaced with buffel grass. Regional ecosystem 11.4.9 is predominant.
	WILLANDSPEY	WY4	Drainage depressions. Young sandy soils of variable depth overlie the lakebed clays. River red gum is confined to the sandy deposits in the narrow drainage lines. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant, but significant areas of 11.4.9 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA2	Plain, adjacent to edge of scarps. Shallow brown texture-contrast and gradational profiles. Low open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, bush house paperbark, tea-tree and applejack. Normanton box and lancewood may be present. Exposures of ferricrete. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	PLAIN CREEK	PK1	Plains. Remnants of a plain overlying folded sandstones and mudstones. Deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles. Mid-high to tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK4	Plain, flats and low-lying areas. Dark grey, uniform, cracking clay and brown gradational soil profiles with structured subsoils. Mid-high open forests and woodlands of blackwood and brigalow, with occasional Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK5	Drainage depressions and associated floodplains. Deep clay soils with variable depths of sandy alluvium. Tall open woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Black speargrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT4	Lakebeds. Small areas, of limited distribution, receive and hold water for several months after a good wet season. Reid River box and coolabah are common on the lakebed while river red gum predominates around the sandy perimeter. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ULCANBAH	UH1	Gentle crests and upper slopes. A very limited area of shallow, red texture-contrast soils derived from calcareous bedrock. Tall, open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and large-fruited bloodwood are predominant. Regional ecosystem 10.9.5 is predominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH2	Lower slopes. Deep, brown and grey, uniform cracking-clays and red, uniform non-cracking-clays. Mid-high, dense woodlands of brigalow, gidgee and blackwood occur in varying proportions. Napunyah may be present on the upper slopes and blackbutt on the lower slopes adjacent to the drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.9.2 and 10.9.3 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH3	Plains. Grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Open grasslands of barley Mitchell grass with scattered bauhinia or coolabah. Soft rolypoly and woolly copperburr are common annuals. Regional ecosystems 10.3.7 and 10.9.4 are co-dominant.
	ULCANBAH	UH4	Drainage depressions. A complex area of uniform cracking-clay soils in the channels with gidgee and false sandalwood, alternating with red, sodic texture-contrast soils on the interfluves with a tall woodland of blackbutt. Regional ecosystems 10..3.4 and 10.3.5 are co-dominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

MOUNT TUTAH
8154

Desert Uplands Build-up and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Australian Government
Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

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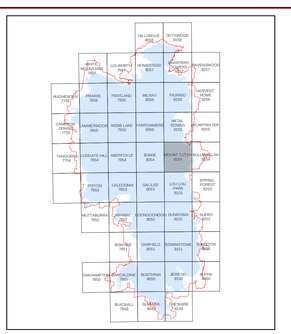

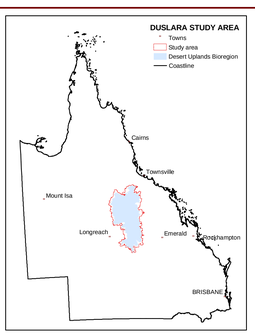

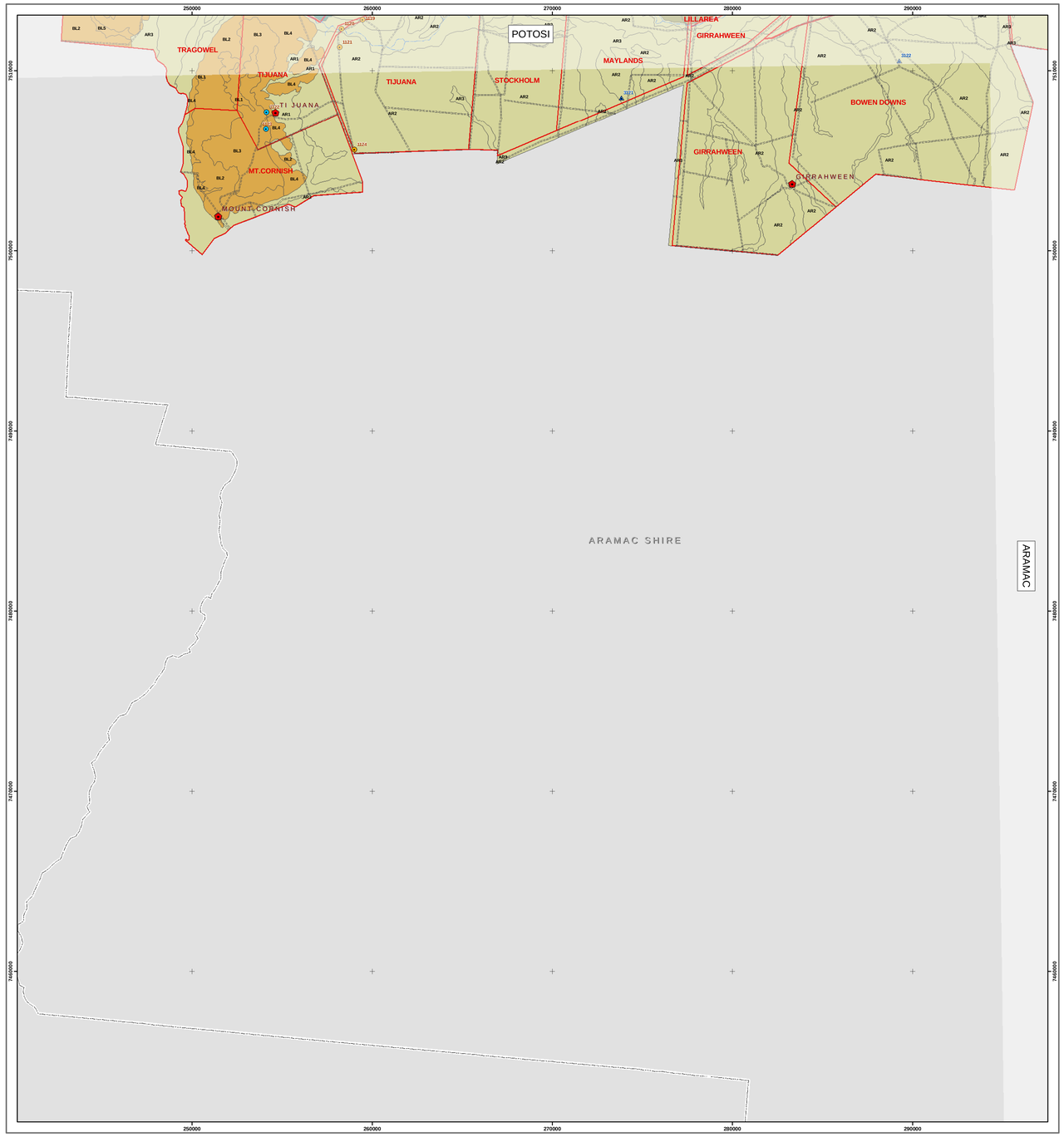

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

MUTTABURRA
7852

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC4	Streambeds. River red gum and coolabah on young sandy alluvial soils of variable texture and depth. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	BROMVIL	BL1	Plateau remnant (mesas) and steep scarp. Very shallow gravelly soils with exposures of an ironstone hardpan. Proportions of Normanton box, bush house paperbark and lance-wood vary according to the soil depth. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.3 are co-dominant.
	BROMVIL	BL2	Footslope. Shallow, gravelly soils with texture-contrast profiles overlie a mottled hardpan. Sparse mid-high woodlands of Normanton box with some mulga and a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.4 is predominant.
	BROMVIL	BL3	Undulating plain. Shallow texture-contrast profiles with red sandy clay subsoils overlie a hardpan. Desert bloodwood and White's ironbark are accompanied by a vigorous mid strata of acacias and grevilleas; the ground layer is dominated by spinifex, wiregrass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	BROMVIL	BL4	Alluvial fan. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with brown clay subsoils. A diverse open woodland of dead finish, false sandalwood, White's ironbark, gidgee, spinifex, wiregrass and bluegrass, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	BROMVIL	BL5	Drainage depression and levee. Variable soils. Open woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.
	THISTLEBANK	TK3	Gently undulating plains. Low, sparse woodlands of boree with Mitchell grass on brown, self-mulching, cracking-clay soils, grading into blackwood and annual ground-cover species on grey cracking-clay soils in the slightly lower positions of the landscape. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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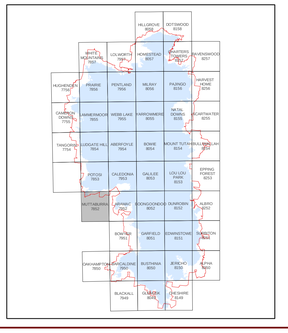
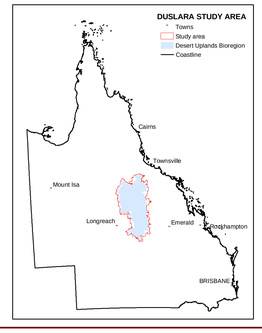
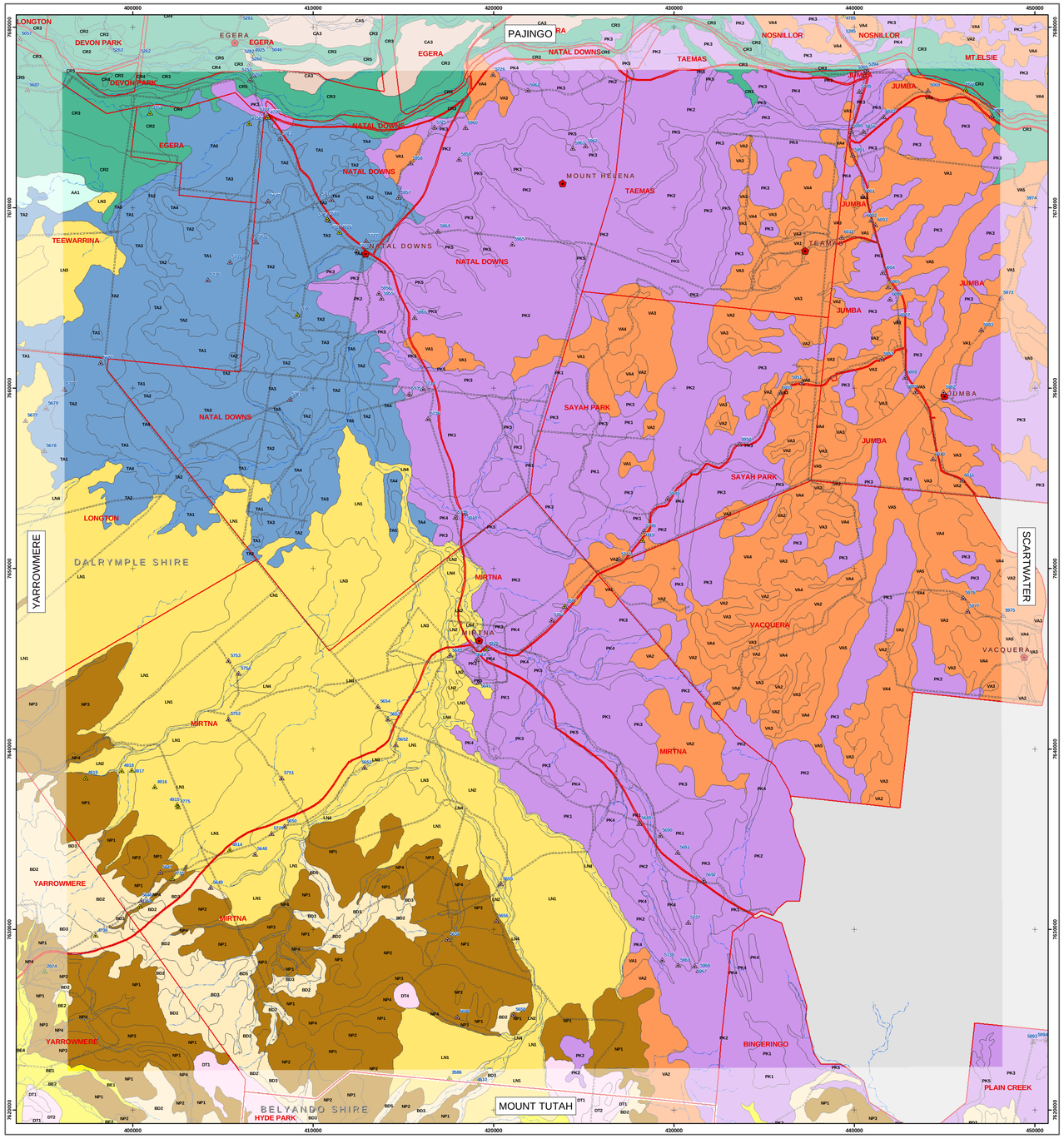
Kilometres







DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

NATAL DOWNS
8155

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BEENBOONA	BB3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Young, uniform sandy profiles with minimal profile development. Tall woodlands of large-fruited bloodwood, Clarkson's bloodwood and ghost gum. Black spear grass and wiregrass are the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
	BEENBOONA	BB4	Streambed, levees and interfluves. Young, uniform sandy profiles, often overlying a heavy clay layer within 2m of the surface. Tall woodlands of river red gum intermix with mid-high woodlands of coolabah and brigalow, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.3 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Brown gradational soils and yellowish-brown texture contrast soils with sodic subsoils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, yellow berry bush and currant bush in the understorey, and wiregrass and buck spinifex as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Deep, uniform sandy profiles. Diverse tall open woodlands include silver-leaved x White's ironbark, ghost gum, long-fruited bloodwood and rustyjacket, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils overlie yellowish brown sodic clays. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, Reid River box and long-fruited bloodwoods with a sparse shrub layer of desert oak, beefwood, woodland paperbark and currant bush, and a ground layer of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE4	Drainage depression. Yellowish-brown mottled, sodic texture-contrast soils with thick fine sandy loam topsoils predominate. A tall woodland of Reid River box is dominant with an understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush, spinifex and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is dominant.
	LONGTON	LN1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, yellowish-brown, gradational-textured profiles and bleached, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum, although the density, height and proportions of these species varies between sites. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Very deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles, bleached uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and sandy uniform sandy profiles with no horizon development, indicate considerable soil variability. Tall open woodlands of long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	LONGTON	LN3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, brown texture-contrast profiles and bleached uniform-textured sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with a small proportion of silver-leaved ironbark, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Blackwood is usually present where thin alluvium overlies the heavy clays of the adjacent Teewarrina land system. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box with minor occurrences of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	AMELIA CREEK	AA1	Upper terrace. Yellow and brown texture-contrast profiles with sandy topsoils and mottled clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Reid River box is common in the numerous small drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.2 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils: brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR4	Valley flat. Low-lying areas are prone to salinisation. Brown and grey uniform cracking-clay soils as well as texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Gidgee, brigalow and blackbutt, in variable proportions, with some Reid River box and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 10.4.3 and 10.4.5 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	TEEWARRINA	TA1	Lakebed, elevated positions. Grey and brown uniform-textured, cracking-clay soils, usually with calcium carbonate and gypseous crystals in the upper and lower profile, respectively. Mid-high open forests of blackwood and brigalow mix with low closed forests of gidgee with some belah. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1, 10.4.2 and 10.4.4 are co-dominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA2	Lakebed, plain. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with calcareous segregations and/or gypseous crystals. Mid-high to tall open woodlands of brigalow and bauhinia with occasional blackbutt and Reid river box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.2 and 10.4.3 are co-dominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA3	Lakebed, plain. Grey and black, uniform, cracking-clay soils, with calcareous segregations or gypseous crystals in the soil profile. Open tussock grasslands of bull Mitchell grass, hoop Mitchell grass, curley Mitchell grass, Queensland blue grass and red Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA4	Lakebed, plain. Shallow, reddish-brown, calcareous, gradational and uniform-textured profiles with structured subsoils and texture-contrast profiles with grey sodic subsoils, overlie sedimentary bedrock or a calcrete hardpan. Mid-high open woodlands of desert bloodwood with some silver-leaved ironbark, bauhinia and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.4.9 is predominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA5	Drainage depressions. Variable depths of sandy loam, brought in from adjacent landscape, cover the underlying grey and black clay soils. The common tree species, in varying proportions and combinations, include coolabah, blackwood and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA5	Stream bed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with random occurrences of silver-leaved ironbark or brigalow, depending on the soil type and location along some of the extended drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 is also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA1	Plains. Remnants of the original plateau surface. Very deep, reddish-brown gradational and uniform-textured soils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but small areas of 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA2	Plain, adjacent to edge of scarps. Shallow brown texture-contrast and gradational profiles. Low open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, bush house paperbark, tea-tree and applejack. Normanton box and lancewood may be present. Exposures of ferricrete. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA3	Scarps - moderate to very steep slopes. Shallow reddish-brown gradational-textured profiles with variable proportions of gravel, stones and boulders on the soil surface, and exposed ferricrete. Open forests of lancewood and bendee. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA4	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, with very deep sandy topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box, with some Normanton box on the gravelly upper slopes and silver-leaved ironbark, poplar gum and bloodwoods predominate on the sandier lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.8 (to be reviewed) and 11.7.2 are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA5	Drainage depression. The soils vary considerably in texture, depth and colour, although sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles are co-dominant. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box predominate, and are often accompanied by blackbutt, pandanus and Cape River fan palm. Regional ecosystems 11.3.4 and 11.3.25 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	PLAIN CREEK	PK1	Plains. Remnants of a plain overlying folded sandstones and mudstones. Deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles. Mid-high to tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK4	Plain, flats and low-lying areas. Dark grey, uniform, cracking clay and brown gradational soil profiles with structured subsoils. Mid-high open forests and woodlands of blackwood and brigalow, with occasional Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK5	Drainage depressions and associated floodplains. Deep clay soils with variable depths of sandy alluvium. Tall open woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Black speargrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT4	Lakebeds. Small areas, of limited distribution, receive and hold water for several months after a good wet season. Reid River box and coolabah are common on the lakebed while river red gum predominates around the sandy perimeter. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- ! Primary
- ! Secondary
- ! Tertiary

Other study sites

- 0 Dalrymple
- 0 Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- 0 CORVEG
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- 0 WARLUS

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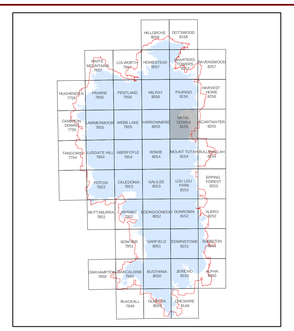

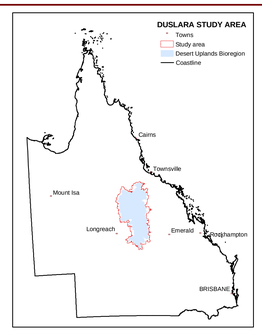

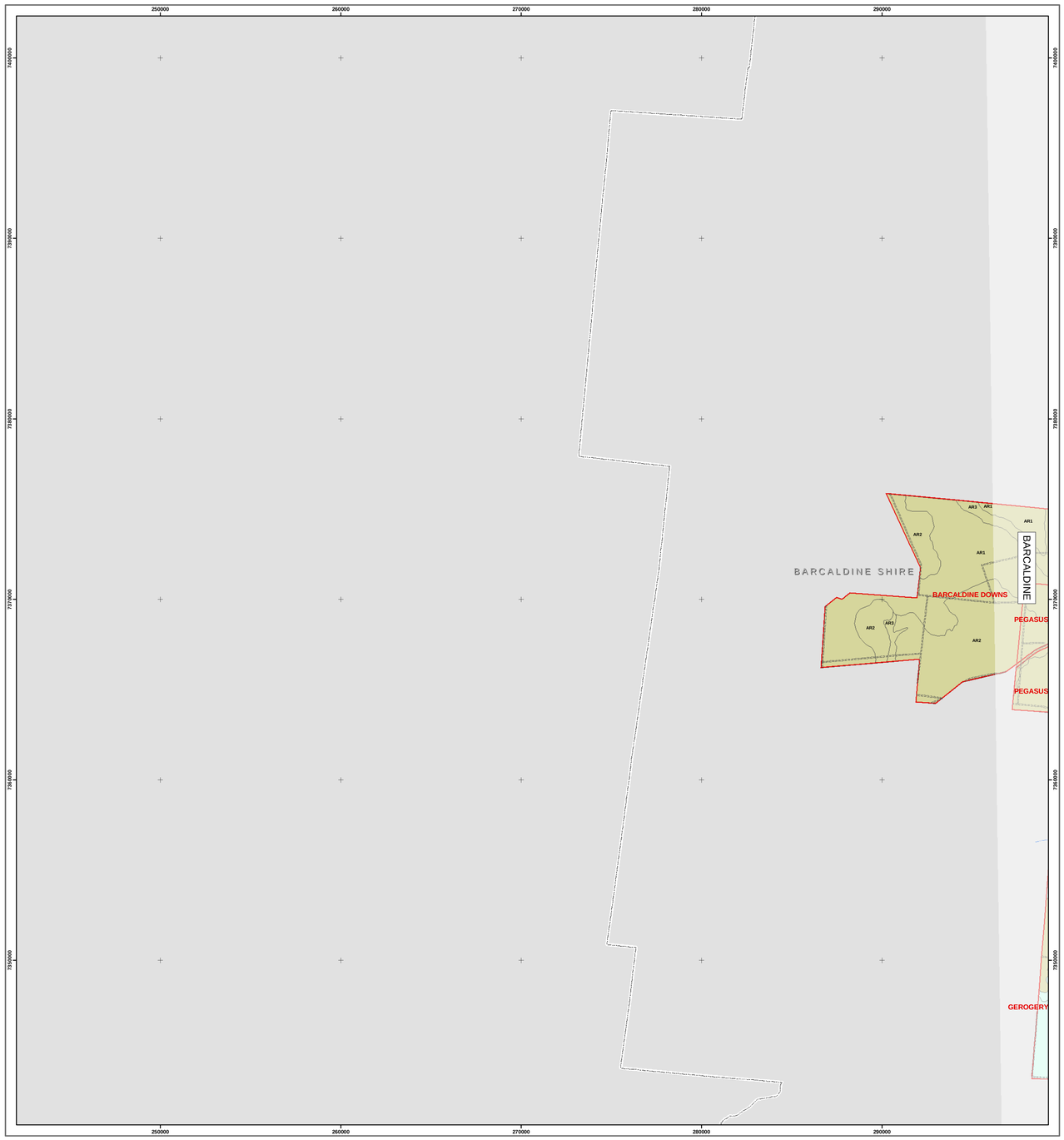

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	DELTA SOUTH	DS1	Gently undulating sand plain. Very deep, texture-contrast profiles with thick loamy sand topsoils over red, clay loam subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with some large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	DELTA SOUTH	DS2	Plain, transition zone. Texture-contrast soils with tall open woodlands of poplar box and false sandalwood alternate with uniform, cracking-clay soils supporting mid dense forests of gidgee. Regional ecosystem 10.9.6 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	ALICE RIVER	AE3	Stream channels and levees. Young sandy soils of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

OAKHAMPTON
7850

DESERT UPLANDS BOARD OF WIND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

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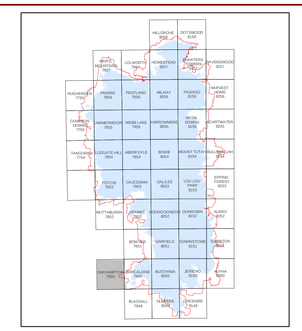

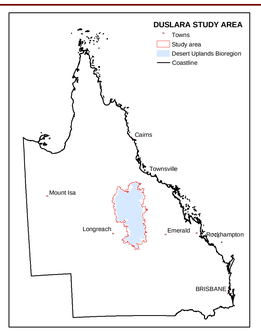

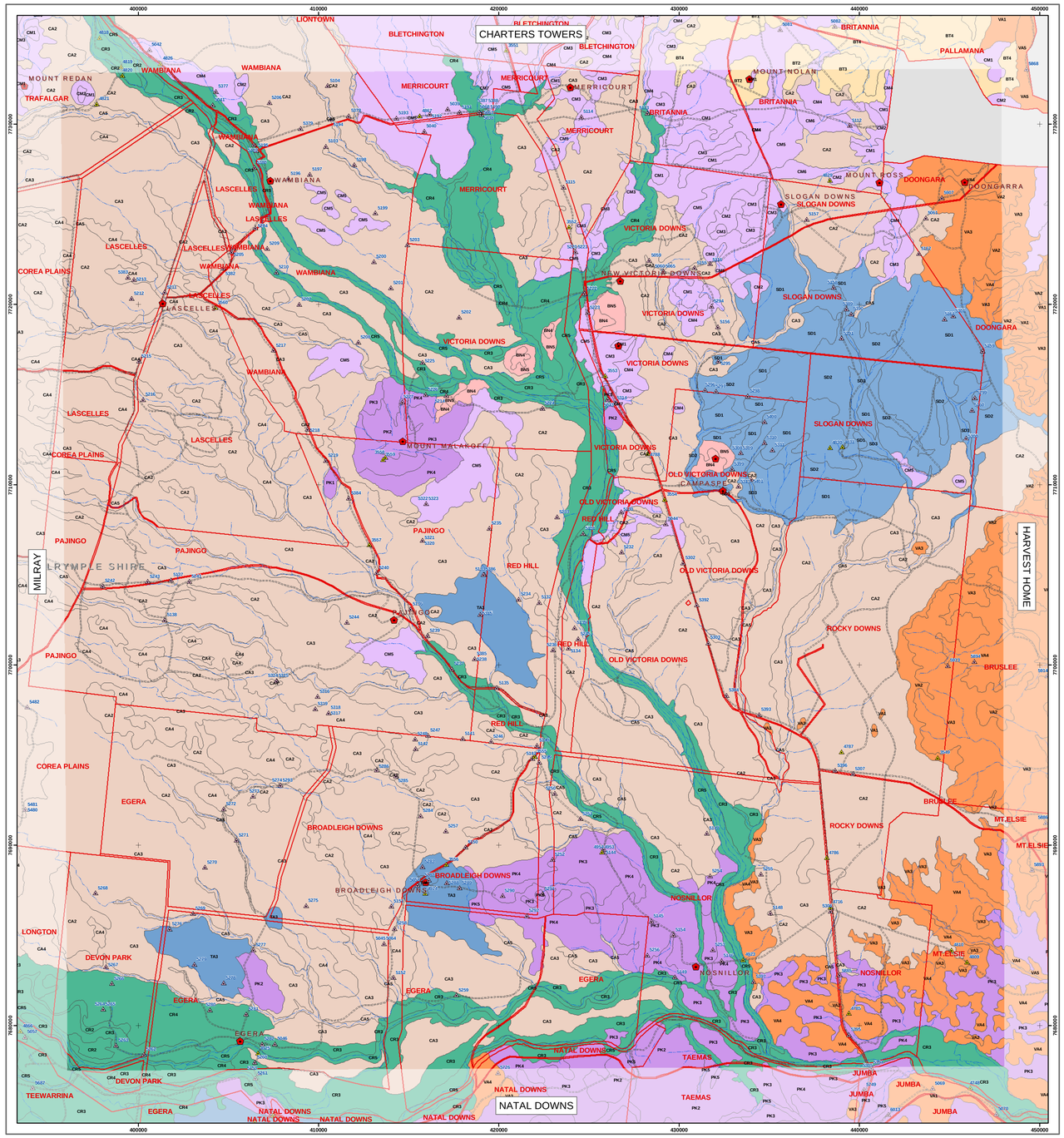

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

PAJINGO
8156

DESERT UPLANDS REGIONAL LAND USE BUILD-UP AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR4	Valley flat. Low-lying areas are prone to salinisation. Brown and grey uniform cracking-clay soils as well as texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Gidgee, brigalow and blackbutt, in variable proportions, with some Reid River box and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 10.4.3 and 10.4.5 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quinine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN5	Lower slope. Very deep yellowish brown texture-contrast soils. A silica-rich hardpan occurs at depth. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of Reid River box, ghost gum, variable-barked bloodwood, poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.4 and small areas of 9.3.5 are also present.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	SLOGAN DOWNS	SD1	Lakebed, elevated clay plain. A relict lakebed with brown, self-mulching, uniform cracking-clay soils. Only isolated remnants remain of the original gidgee-boree woodland. Regional ecosystems 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant.
	SLOGAN DOWNS	SD2	Lakebed plain. Very deep, dark grey and black, uniform cracking-clay soils. Remnant vegetation indicates mid-high to tall woodlands of blackwood, brigalow and yellow wood once covered this area. Regional ecosystem 10.4.1, 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant.
	SLOGAN DOWNS	SD3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, grey and black, uniform cracking-clay soils. Remnant vegetation indicates that mid-high open forests of blackwood, coolabah and yellow wood once predominated. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA1	Lakebed, elevated positions. Grey and brown uniform-textured, cracking-clay soils, usually with calcium carbonate and gypseous crystals in the upper and lower profile, respectively. Mid-high open forests of blackwood and brigalow mix with low closed forests of gidgee with some belah. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1, 10.4.2 and 10.4.4 are co-dominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA2	Lakebed, plain. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with calcareous segregations and/or gypseous crystals. Mid-high to tall open woodlands of brigalow and bauhinia with occasional blackbutt and Reid river box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.2 and 10.4.3 are co-dominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA3	Lakebed, plain. Grey and black, uniform, cracking-clay soils, with calcareous segregations or gypseous crystals in the soil profile. Open tussock grasslands of bull Mitchell grass, hoop Mitchell grass, curley Mitchell grass, Queensland blue grass and red Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA4	Lakebed, plain. Shallow, reddish-brown, calcareous, gradational and or uniform-textured profiles with structured subsoils and texture-contrast profiles with grey sodic subsoils, overlie sedimentary bedrock or a calcrete hardpan. Mid-high open woodlands of desert bloodwood with some silver-leaved ironbark, bauhinia and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.4.9 is predominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA5	Drainage depressions. Variable depths of sandy loam, brought in from adjacent landscape, cover the underlying grey and black clay soils. The common tree species, in varying proportions and combinations, include coolabah, blackwood and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA4	Plain. Low-lying areas, with poor drainage, slow permeability and grey uniform, cracking clay soils or texture-contrast profiles with brown, sodic subsoils. Mid-high open forests of gidgee with some brigalow and blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
	COREA	CA5	Stream bed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with random occurrences of silver-leaved ironbark or brigalow, depending on the soil type and location along some of the extended drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 is also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BRITANNIA	BT1	Plain. Remnants of an old plain with reddish-brown texture-contrast soil profiles. A hardpan occurs below one metre depth. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and variable-barked bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT2	Plateau margin. Shallow red or brown texture-contrast profiles overlie a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5m deep. Sparse mid-high woodlands of applejack, whitewood and native bauhinia. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT3	Scarp. A steeply dissected landscape with exposed ferricrete and soils containing abundant ironstone gravel. Shallow gradational-textured soil profiles. Open forests of lancewood and bendee with small areas of Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT4	Lower slopes and drainage depressions. Brown and yellow gradational-textured profiles and yellow texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus along the creekbeds. Regional ecosystem 11.5.12 (to be reviewed) has similar features and predominates, but small areas of 11.3.25 (to be reviewed) have similar features and are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA1	Plains. Remnants of the original plateau surface. Very deep, reddish-brown gradational and uniform-textured soils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but small areas of 11.7.7 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA2	Plain, adjacent to edge of scarps. Shallow brown texture-contrast and gradational profiles. Low open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, bush house paperbark, tea-tree and applejack. Normanton box and lancewood may be present. Exposures of ferricrete. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA3	Scarps - moderate to very steep slopes. Shallow reddish-brown gradational-textured profiles with variable proportions of gravel, stones and boulders on the soil surface, and exposed ferricrete. Open forests of lancewood and bendee. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA4	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, with very deep sandy topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box, with some Normanton box on the gravelly upper slopes and silver-leaved ironbark, poplar gum and bloodwoods predominate on the sandier lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.8 (to be reviewed) and 11.7.3 are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA5	Drainage depression. The soils vary considerably in texture, depth and colour, although sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles are co-dominant. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box predominate, and are often accompanied by blackbutt; pandanus and Cape River fan palm. Regional ecosystems 11.3.4 and 11.3.25 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM3	Scarp. Steeply dissected land, with exposed ferricrete. Shallow, gradational-textured soil profiles containing ironstone gravel. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the steep slopes, and low open mallee woodlands of Normanton box on the moderately deep soils of plateau remnants. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM5	Lower slope. Brown uniform-textured, cracking-clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow with emergents of blackbutt and Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.3 are co-dominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM6	Alluvial fan. Brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with current bush, pitted bluegrass and Eragrostis species as the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM7	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Variable soils. Reid River box, false sandalwood and bauhinia are most common, whereas river red gum, Moreton Bay ash and broad-leaved tea-tree occur at random. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK1	Plains. Remnants of a plain overlying folded sandstones and mudstones. Deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles. Mid-high to tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional Reid River box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK4	Plain, flats and low-lying areas. Dark grey, uniform, cracking clay and brown gradational soil profiles with structured subsoils. Mid-high open forests and woodlands of blackwood and brigalow, with occasional Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK5	Drainage depressions and associated floodplains. Deep clay soils with variable depths of sandy alluvium. Tall open woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Black speargrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
Roads, Qld Coastline, Drainage & Rivers: Geoscience Australia Geodata (1992).
Shire boundaries: DNRAM (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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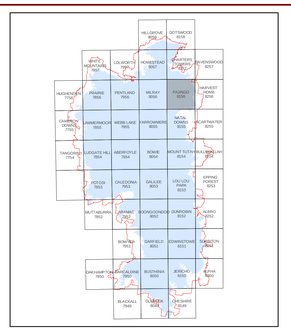
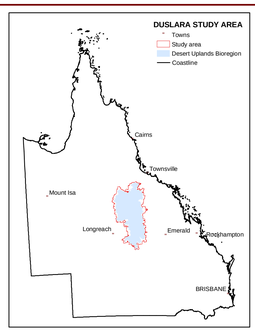
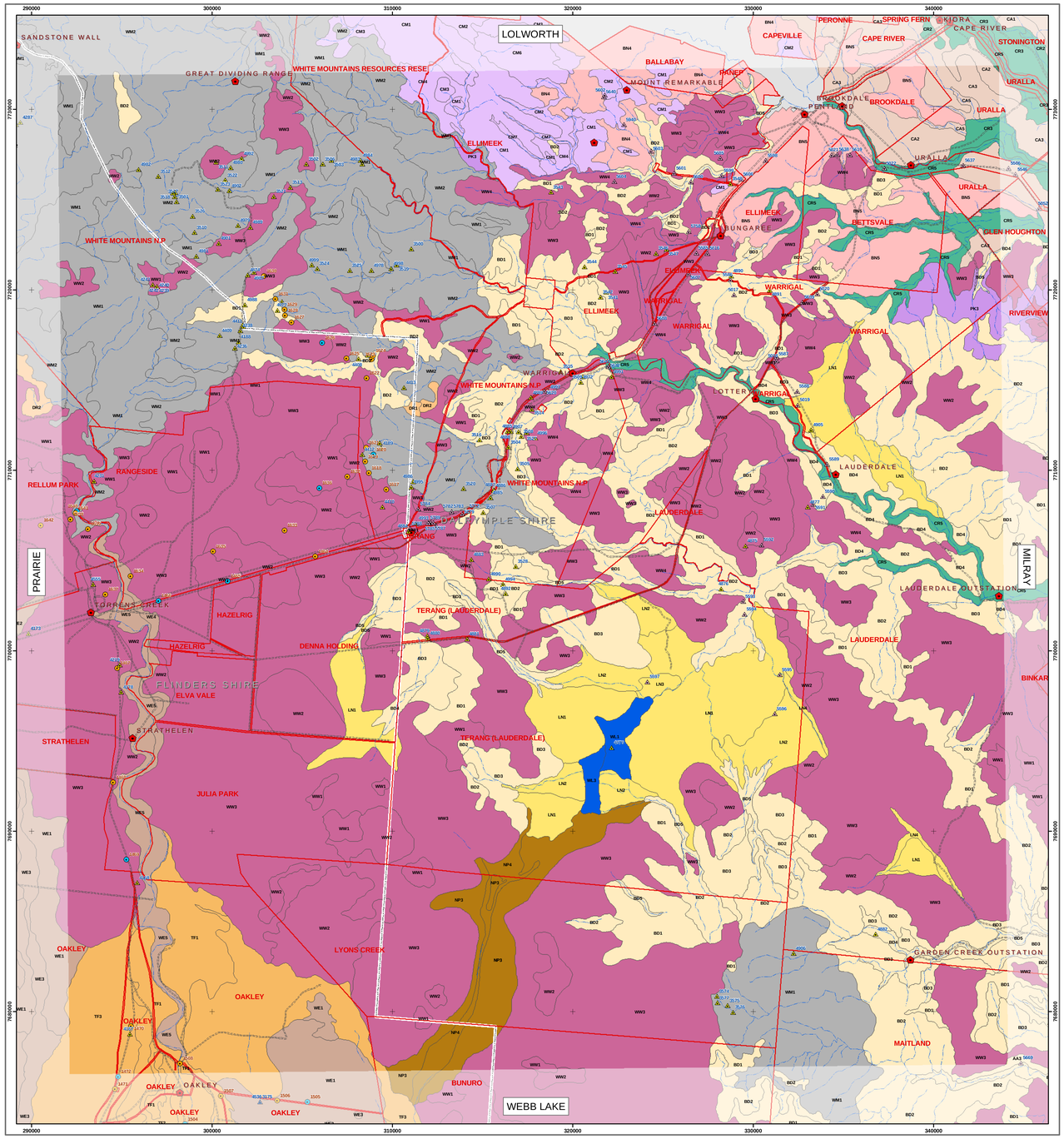
Kilometres







DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

PENTLAND
7956

Desert Uplands Build-Up and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
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- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

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- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

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- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
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CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit	Code	Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	LONGTON	LN1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, yellowish-brown, gradational-textured profiles and bleached, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum, although the density, height and proportions of these species varies between sites. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Very deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles, bleached uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and sandy uniform sandy profiles with no horizon development, indicate considerable soil variability. Tall open woodlands of long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	LONGTON	LN3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, brown texture-contrast profiles and bleached uniform-textured sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with a small proportion of silver-leaved ironbark, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Blackwood is usually present where thin alluvium overlies the heavy clays of the adjacent Tewearnna land system. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box with minor occurrences of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF1	Alluvial fans. Deep, reddish-brown, sandy texture-contrast soils with occasional uniform sandy or clayey profiles. Tall forests of White's ironbark with some ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF2	Alluvial fans. A complex area with White's ironbark on very deep sandy soils alternating with Reid River box on brown, sodic, texture-contrast soils. The soil type and drainage characteristics of the site determine the vegetation community. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.9 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF3	Alluvial fans, variable depth. A complex soil-vegetation association. Variable depths of sandy alluvium overlie an older soil profile or hardpan. Mid-high woodlands of White's ironbark and desert oak on shallow sandy profiles, with bloodwoods and wattles on the deep sandy profiles, and river red gum confined to the narrow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF4	Stream bed and associated levees. Very deep, reddish-brown uniform sands. Tall woodlands of ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.10 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, ghost gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quinine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN5	Lower slope. Very deep yellowish brown texture-contrast soils. A silica-rich hardpan occurs at depth. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of Reid River box, ghost gum, variable-barked bloodwood, poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.4 and small areas of 9.3.5 are also present.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	WEBB LAKE	WL1	Plains. Sandy lunettes and plains separating drainage depressions and lakes. Very deep, uniform, sandy-textured soil profiles. Tall isolated trees of long-fruited bloodwood with scattered sally wattle, beefwood and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant.
	WEBB LAKE	WL3	Lakebeds. The silty clay soils, saturated for at least 2-3 months in most years, show grey colours (olive-green) in the profile. Following heavy seasonal rains the lakebeds become inundated with water, providing a habitat and source of food for a variety of birdlife. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA1	Plains, dissected. Brown gradational-textured soil profiles with colour variations in the subsoil according to local drainage characteristics. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum. Reid River box in the slight depressions and narrow creeklines. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA3	Plain. A complex of sandy gradational-textured profiles with tall woodlands of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and other bloodwoods, and uniform cracking-clay soils with mid-high woodlands of gidgee, brigalow, blackwood and blackbutt. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is dominant, but significant areas of 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA5	Stream bed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with random occurrences of silver-leaved ironbark or brigalow, depending on the soil type and location along some of the extended drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 is also present.
	WATTLEVALE	WE1	Undulating plains. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at approximately 1.5m deep. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and applejack. Regional ecosystems 10.5.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE2	Plains - gentle slopes. Very shallow, uniform sandy or texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at less than 0.25m depth. Low, sparse woodlands of ghost gum, applejack and White's ironbark with desert oak, woodland paperbark, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE3	Drainage depressions. Clay soils and young sandy profiles are common with river red gum, Reid River box, White's ironbark and gidgee, depending on ground location. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.15 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE4	Scarps. Moderate to very steep slopes with shallow soils, ironstone hardpan often exposed. Lancewood is dominant with a sparse ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE5	Stream beds and scroll plains. Deep sandy alluvial soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	DONCASTER	DR1	Level plain in close proximity to an escarpment. Shallow, gravelly soils, with an ironstone hardpan often exposed. White's ironbark and yellow-branched ironbark on the slightly deeper profiles and bush-house paperbark with gummy spinifex on the very shallow soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.7 are also present.
	DONCASTER	DR2	Scarp. Shallow, stony, gradational soils support a mid-tall forest of lancewood. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 are also present.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM2	Plain. Small areas of the original plateau that have escaped severe erosion. Variable soils, mostly deep, sandy uniform profiles. Tall woodlands of fine-leaved ironbark, rustyjacket and shiny-leaved bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.7 are also present.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM3	Stream bed and levees. The narrow valleys and gorges carry large volumes of water during peak flows. Tall woodlands with river red gum, spotted gum and swamp box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.11 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.15 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM3	Scarp. Steeply dissected land, with exposed ferricrete. Shallow, gradational-textured soil profiles containing ironstone gravel. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the steep slopes, and low open mallee woodlands of Normanton box on the moderately deep soils of plateau remnants. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM6	Alluvial fan. Brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with current bush, pitted bluegrass and Eragrostis species as the major ground-cover species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM7	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Variable soils. Reid River box, false sandalwood and bauhinia are most common, whereas river red gum, Moreton Bay ash and broad-leaved tea-tree occur at random. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
SAND PLAIN	WISHAW	WW1	Plains. Moderately deep, yellow, sandy gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at a depth of approximately 1.0m. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark predominate with patches of yellowjacket and applejack, and a diverse range of shrubs. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.1 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW3	Plains. Very deep, red gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket with a wide range of other species in varying proportions, including applejack, Clarkson's bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. The understorey contains a very large, diverse range of species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW4	Hillslope. Moderately deep, yellowish-brown, texture-contrast and gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and narrow-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, applejack or rustyjacket. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.7.11 are also present.

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Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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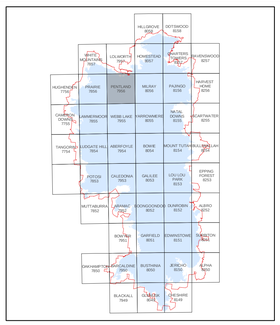

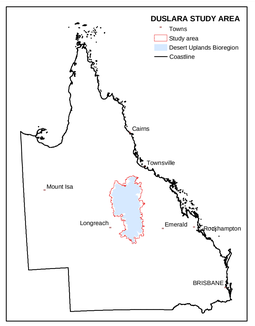

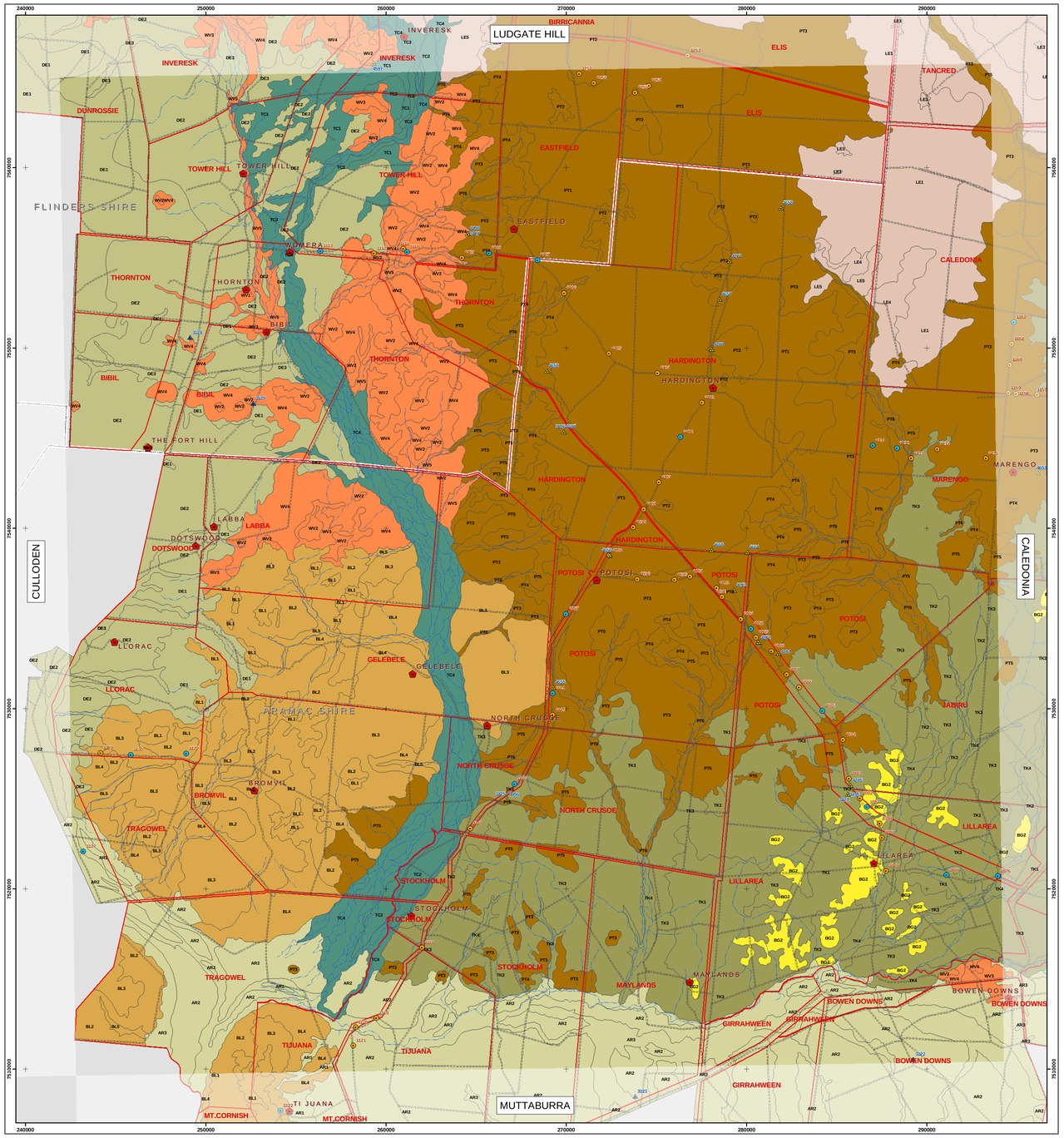

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System	Code	Description
ALLUVIAL SANDS OVERLYING CLAYS AND MUDSTONES	LAKE HUFFER	LH1	Elevated plain. Texture-contrast soils with brown, sodic subsoils. Very sparse woodlands of beefwood, ironwood and ghost gum accompanied by an equally-sparse shrub layer of gundabluie, woodland paperbark, boobialla and currant bush. Regional ecosystem 10.5.7 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BOGGY CREEK FAN	BG2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Reddish-brown, sandy, texture-contrast soils, underlain by an ironstone hardpan or heavy clay. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC1	Alluvial terraces. Elongated, low sandy bars (ridges) with very deep, reddish-brown texture-contrast soils. Tall, sparse woodlands of bloodwoods, grevilleas and wattles. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.8 are also present.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC2	Backplains. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and desert bluegrass with occasional bauhinia, gidgee and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC3	Levees. Very deep, texture-contrast soil profiles with silty loam topsoils overlying structured, sodic, reddish-brown clays. Dense woodlands of gidgee once covered these levees, small areas of remnant vegetation remain. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	TOWERHILL CREEK	TC4	Streambeds. River red gum and coolabah on young sandy alluvial soils of variable texture and depth. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	LUDGATE	LE1	Plains. A level plain with shallow to very shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan of cemented gravels. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, with a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE3	Plains. Broad shallow depressions and low lying areas with clayey soils, often grey, cracking-clays. Vegetation varies with location from open grasslands of Mitchell grass and/or native couch grass to a woodland of gidgee, coolabah, eurah and mimosa bush in varying proportions. White's ironbark and Reid River box occur on the fringes. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE4	Gentle slopes along the margin of the plain. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and Reid River box, in various proportions depending on location. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	LUDGATE	LE5	Steep slopes, usually adjacent to incised drainage depressions. Very shallow, uniform sandy soils with areas of exposed hardpan. A diverse vegetation with common occurrences of White's ironbark, ghost gum, napunyah and mulga. Regional ecosystem 10.7.4 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	BROMVIL	BL1	Plateau remnant (mesas) and steep scarp. Very shallow gravelly soils with exposures of an ironstone hardpan. Proportions of Normanton box, bush house paperbark and lance-wood vary according to the soil depth. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.3 are co-dominant.
	BROMVIL	BL2	Footslope. Shallow, gravelly soils with texture-contrast profiles overlie a mottled hardpan. Sparse mid-high woodlands of Normanton box with some mulga and a ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.4 is predominant.
	BROMVIL	BL3	Undulating plain. Shallow texture-contrast profiles with red sandy clay subsoils overlie a hardpan. Desert bloodwood and White's ironbark are accompanied by a vigorous mid strata of acacias and grevilleas; the ground layer is dominated by spinifex, wiregrass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	BROMVIL	BL4	Alluvial fan. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with brown clay subsoils. A diverse open woodland of dead finish, false sandalwood, White's ironbark, gidgee, spinifex, wiregrass and bluegrass, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.9.6 are also present.
	BROMVIL	BL5	Drainage depression and levee. Variable soils. Open woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT1	Undulating plains. Shallow, brown texture-contrast soils. Mid-high, open woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and some desert bloodwood. Narrow-leaved wattle, woodland paperbark and currant bush dominate the shrub layer and gummy spinifex the ground layer. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT2	Playas and associated lunettes. Saline lakebeds are often seasonally wet and devoid of vegetation except for a sparse, random cover of salt-tolerant species (samphires). The fringing narrow lunettes have sandy gradational soil profiles with White's ironbark and ghost gum common. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT3	Hillslopes. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark with mulga and false sandalwood. Gummy spinifex and wire grass are the dominant grasses. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational and texture-contrast soils over an ironstone hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	POTOSI	PT4	Scarps. Shallow, gradational and texture-contrast soil profiles overlie and ironstone hardpan. Open woodlands of Normanton box, mulga, and lancewood. Gummy spinifex is the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.3 are co-dominant.
	POTOSI	PT5	Lower slopes. Deep to very deep, brown, texture-contrast soil profiles, gradational profiles and uniform cracking-clay soils. Tall closed woodlands of blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.7.10 are also present.
	POTOSI	PT6	Drainage depressions. Variable soils with bedrock or hardpan exposed in places and deep sandy sediments in others. Mid-high woodlands of coolabah and river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.9.1 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	ARAMAC	AR1	Gentle crests on undulating clay plains. Shallow or moderately deep, uniform clay soils, often stony. Open woodlands of boree and gidgee. Mimosa and false sandalwood are common, with Mitchell grass and wire grass the predominant ground species. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR2	Plain. A gently undulating landscape. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass with isolated occurrences of whitewood and variable infestations of mimosa and prickly acacia. Very deep, grey-brown, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	ARAMAC	AR3	Stream bed and minor drainage depressions. Young sandy deposits, variable in depth and distribution, overlie heavy clay soils. Woodlands of coolabah and river red gum with some river cooba and lignum. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass on the flood prone interfluves. Regional ecosystem 4.3.3 is predominant, but small areas of 4.3.14 and 4.9.1 are also present.
	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK1	Level plain. Very deep, grey cracking-clays with self-mulching topsoils. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass, Flinders grass, wiregrass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.9.4 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK2	Level plain. Very deep, grey, uniform clay soils and texture-contrast soils, both with dense, hard-setting topsoils. Mid-high, open woodlands of coolabah with some blackwood in low-lying areas prone to inundation with water. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK3	Gently undulating plains. Low, sparse woodlands of boree with Mitchell grass on brown, self-mulching, cracking-clay soils, grading into blackwood and annual ground-cover species on grey cracking-clay soils in the slightly lower positions of the landscape. Regional ecosystem 10.9.1 is predominant.
	THISTLEBANK	TK4	Streambed and drainage depressions with associated levees and interfluves. Variable soils. Open woodlands of river red gum and coolabah with the occasional blackwood, false sandalwood and river cooba. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

POTOSI
7853

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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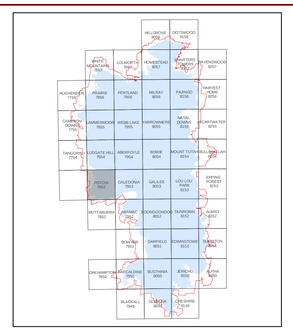

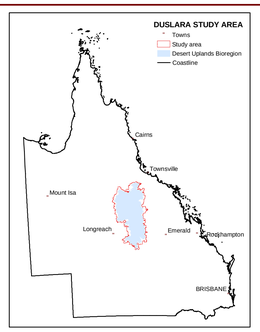

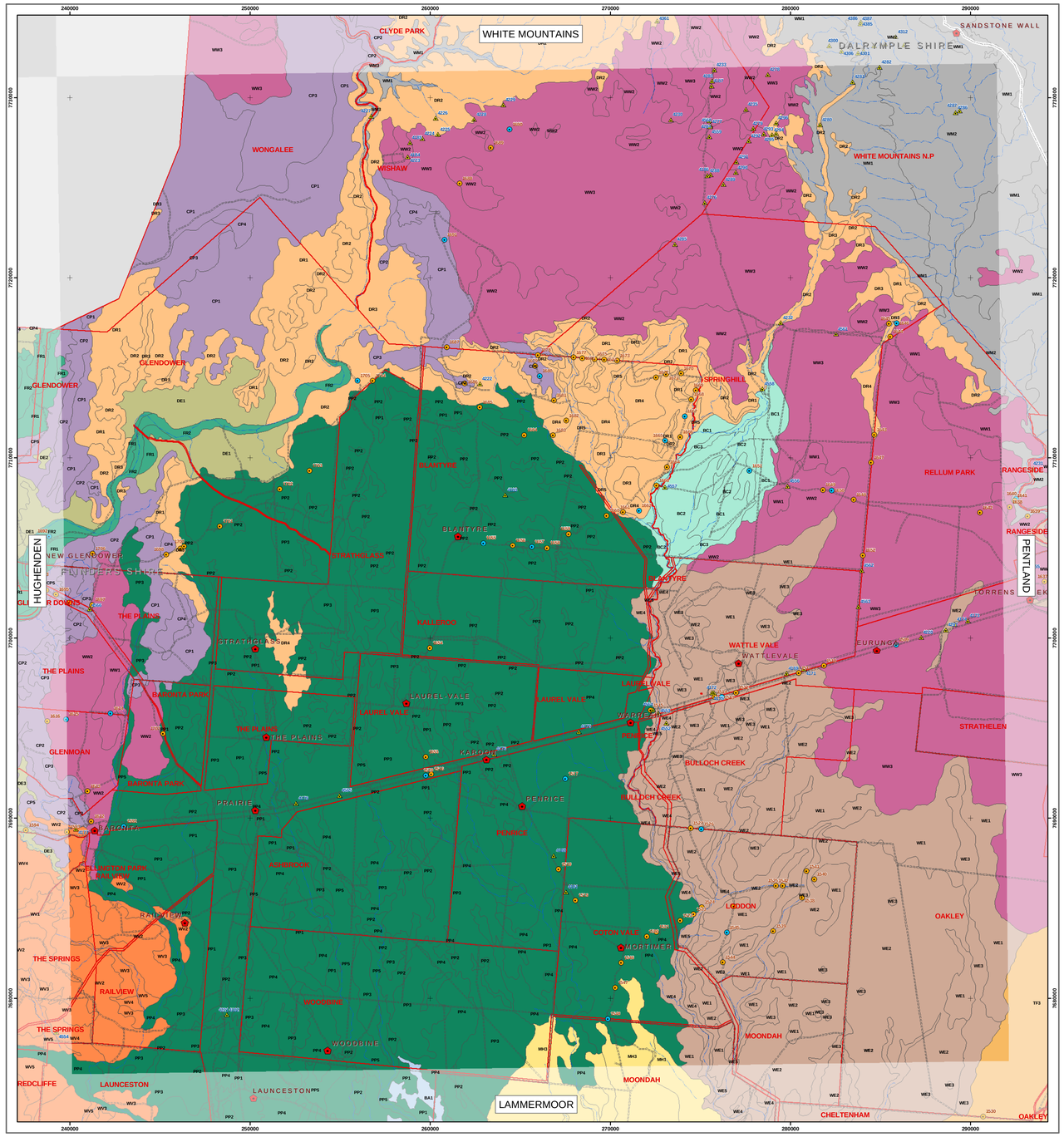

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

PRAIRIE
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DESERT UPLANDS REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GROUP AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

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- Primary
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Other study sites

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Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	MOONDAH	MH1	Plains. Deep, brown texture-contrast soils. Tall, mid-dense forests of White's ironbark. A hardpan is usually present within 2m. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MOONDAH	MH3	Plain. A complex area containing the soils and vegetation of both land units MH1 and MH2. Mid-high woodlands of gidgee with Mitchell grass and bluegrass on grey self-mulching clay soils. Regional ecosystems 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.4.1 and 10.5.11 are common.
	MOONDAH	MH4	Streambeds and levees. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.1, and 10.4.8 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF3	Alluvial fans, variable depth. A complex soil-vegetation association. Variable depths of sandy alluvium overlie an older soil profile or hardpan. Mid-high woodlands of White's ironbark and desert oak on shallow sandy profiles, with bloodwoods and wattles on the deep sandy profiles, and river red gum confined to the narrow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BULLOCK CREEK	BC1	Alluvial terrace. Reddish-brown texture-contrast soils profiles with occasional uniform sandy soils. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.9 is predominant.
	BULLOCK CREEK	BC2	Scroll plain. A complex area of sandy ridges, depressions and drainage lines. Reddish brown texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall sparse woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and Reid river box that vary in proportion depending on soil type and site drainage. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.9 are co-dominant.
	BULLOCK CREEK	BC3	Drainage depressions. The stream bed and major tributaries of Bullock Creek. River red gum occurs on the river banks and Reid River box is common in the minor drainage depressions and low-lying areas. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	FLINDERS RIVER	FR1	Alluvial terrace. Deep silty loam topsoils over sandy alluvium. Low open woodlands of bauhinia, false sandalwood and White's ironbark. Regional ecosystem 4.3.6 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	FLINDERS RIVER	FR2	Stream bed and levee. Very deep, dark brown, texture-contrast soils with deep sandy soils on the levees. Tall woodlands of river red gum along the river banks, with isolated ghost gum, desert bloodwood, corkwood wattle on the flood plain. Regional ecosystem 4.3.2 is predominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP1	Plains with elongated, low sandy bars (ridges). Deep, texture-contrast soils are dominant and uniform sands are common, both overlie a hardpan at 1.0 - 1.5m depth. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark with ghost gum, desert bloodwood and large-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.8 are also present.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP2	Plains. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass with isolated mimosa bushes and gundabluie. Very deep, uniform grey and black cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP3	Plains. A complex area involving the soils and vegetation of land units PP1 and PP2. Regional ecosystems 10.4.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP4	Plains - backplains and low-lying areas, subject to inundation with water. Very deep, uniform-textured clay soils. Open woodlands of gidgee, coolabah, Reid River box and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 and 10.4.8 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	PRAIRIE PLAINS	PP5	Stream beds and levees. Variable soils. Tall open woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
BASALT PLAINS	CLYDE PARK	CP1	Gently undulating plain. Very deep, uniform non-cracking clay soils. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, fine-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and an occasional ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
	CLYDE PARK	CP2	Scarp. Steep slopes. Shallow, brown, uniform, friable clay soils with numerous basalt rocks and exposed bedrock. Low woodlands of gidgee, ampwey and sandalwood, with river red gum and river tea-tree in the bottom of the gorges. Regional ecosystems 9.8.1 and 9.8.6 are co-dominant.
	CLYDE PARK	CP3	Gently undulating plain. Shallow sandy soils with exposures of basalt. Low sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and a large range of wattles. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is pre-dominant, but small areas of 9.8.1 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	CLYDE PARK	CP4	Plain. Open grassland of bluegrass and wire grass with occasional mimosa bushes. Deep, black, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 9.8.5 is predominant.
	CLYDE PARK	CP5	Footslope. Deep, friable uniform or gradational clayey soils. Low, mixed woodlands of gidgee, whitewood, leopardwood and sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	BOGUNDA	BA1	Plain. Very deep, brown, cracking-clay soils with a self-mulching topsoil. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	WATTLEVALE	WE1	Undulating plains. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at approximately 1.5m deep. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and applejack. Regional ecosystems 10.5.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE2	Plains - gentle slopes. Very shallow, uniform sandy or texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at less than 0.25m depth. Low, sparse woodlands of ghost gum, applejack and White's ironbark with desert oak, woodland paperbark, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE3	Drainage depressions. Clay soils and young sandy profiles are common with river red gum, Reid River box, White's ironbark and gidgee, depending on location. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.15 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE4	Scarps. Moderate to very steep slopes with shallow soils, ironstone hardpan often exposed. Lancewood is dominant with a sparse ground cover of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE5	Stream beds and scroll plains. Deep sandy alluvial soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	DONCASTER	DR1	Level plain in close proximity to an escarpment. Shallow, gravelly soils, with an ironstone hardpan often exposed. White's ironbark and yellow-branched ironbark on the slightly deeper profiles and bush-house paperbark with gummy spinifex on the very shallow soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.7 are also present.
	DONCASTER	DR2	Scarp. Shallow, stony, gradational soils support a mid-tall forest of lancewood. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 are also present.
	DONCASTER	DR3	Footslope. Normanton box on the upper slopes with shallow, gravelly, gradational soils over a hardpan. White's ironbark on the deeper, texture-contrast soils of the lower slopes. Reid River box and spinifex are common throughout. Regional ecosystem 10.7.4 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
	DONCASTER	DR4	Alluvial fan. Tall sparse woodlands of White's ironbark together with Reid River box and a diverse range of shrub species. Moderately deep, yellow, texture-contrast soils with deep sandy loam topsoils and a hardpan at approximately one metre deep. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	DONCASTER	DR5	Stream bed and levee. Very deep uniform sandy soils. Tall, sparse forests of river red gum, with swamp box and golden parrot tree often present, and an occasional rustyjacket. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM2	Plain. Small areas of the original plateau that have escaped severe erosion. Variable soils, mostly deep, sandy uniform profiles. Tall woodlands of fine-leaved ironbark, rustyjacket and shiny-leaved bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.7 are also present.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM3	Stream bed and levees. The narrow valleys and gorges carry large volumes of water during peak flows. Tall woodlands with river red gum, spotted gum and swamp box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.11 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	WISHAW	WW1	Plains. Moderately deep, yellow, sandy gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at a depth of approximately 1.0m. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark predominate with patches of yellowjacket and applejack, and a diverse range of shrubs. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.1 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW3	Plains. Very deep, red gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket with a wide range of other species in varying proportions, including applejack, Clarkson's bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. The understorey contains a very large, diverse range of species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.

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Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

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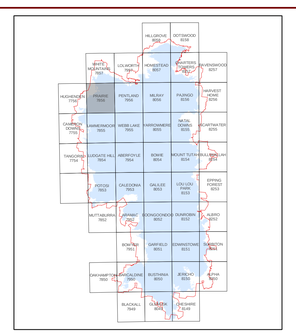

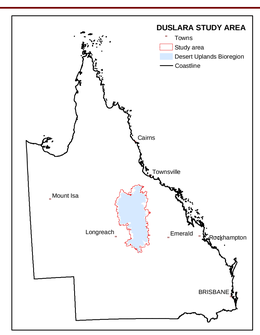

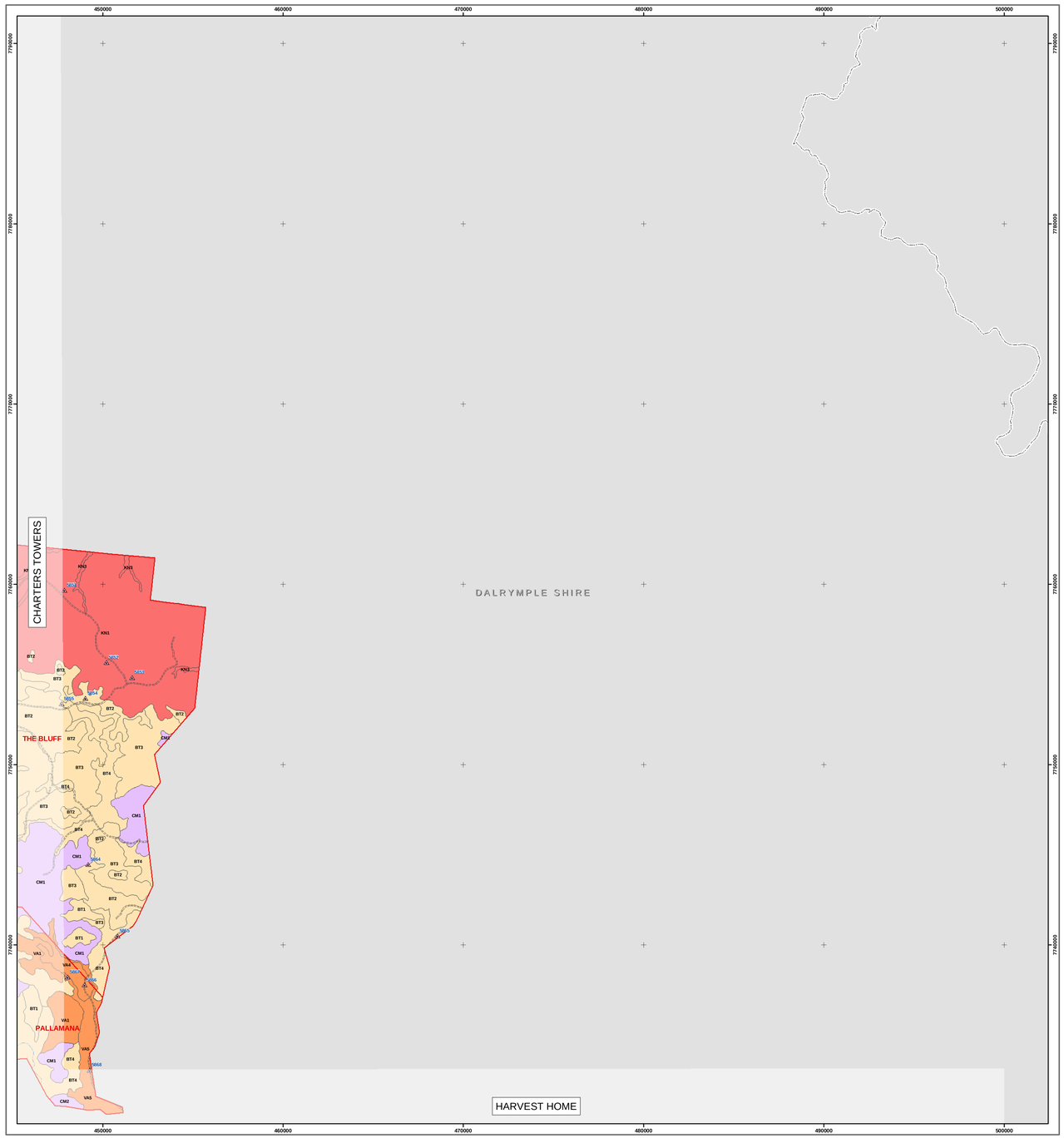

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
Granodiorite - Undulating rises	KOOLYN	KN1	Hillslopes. Red texture-contrast profiles of variable soil depth. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and variable-barked bloodwood with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant.
	KOOLYN	KN3	Drainage depressions. The creek beds and adjacent narrow floodplain have young coarse sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 9.3.1 is predominant.
Lateritised surface - Escarpment	BRITANNIA	BT1	Plain. Remnants of an old plain with reddish-brown texture-contrast soil profiles. A hardpan occurs below one metre depth. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and variable-barked bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT2	Plateau margin. Shallow red or brown texture-contrast profiles overlie a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5m deep. Sparse mid-high woodlands of applejack, whitewood and native bauhinia. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT3	Scarp. A steeply dissected landscape with exposed ferricrete and soils containing abundant ironstone gravel. Shallow gradational-textured soil profiles. Open forests of lancewood and bendee with small areas of Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	BRITANNIA	BT4	Lower slopes and drainage depressions. Brown and yellow gradational-textured profiles and yellow texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with river red gum, broad-leaved tea-tree and pandanus along the creekbeds. Regional ecosystem 11.5.12 (to be reviewed) has similar features and predominates, but small areas of 11.3.25 (to be reviewed) have similar features and are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA1	Plains. Remnants of the original plateau surface. Very deep, reddish-brown gradational and uniform-textured soils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but small areas of 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA4	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, with very deep sandy topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box, with some Normanton box on the gravelly upper slopes and silver-leaved ironbark, poplar gum and bloodwoods predominate on the sandier lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.8 (to be reviewed) and 11.7.3 are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA5	Drainage depression. The soils vary considerably in texture, depth and colour, although sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles are co-dominant. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box predominate, and are often accompanied by blackbutt, pandanus and Cape River fan palm. Regional ecosystems 11.3.4 and 11.3.25 are co-dominant.
Rises and low hills on folded sediments	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

RAVENSWOOD
8257

DESERT UPLANDS BUILD-UP AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Gallilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

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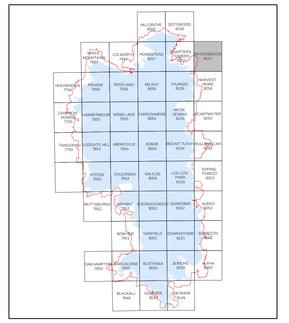

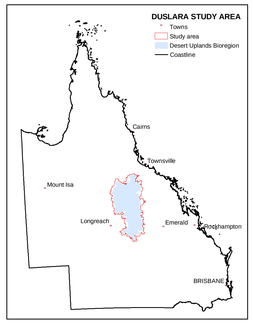

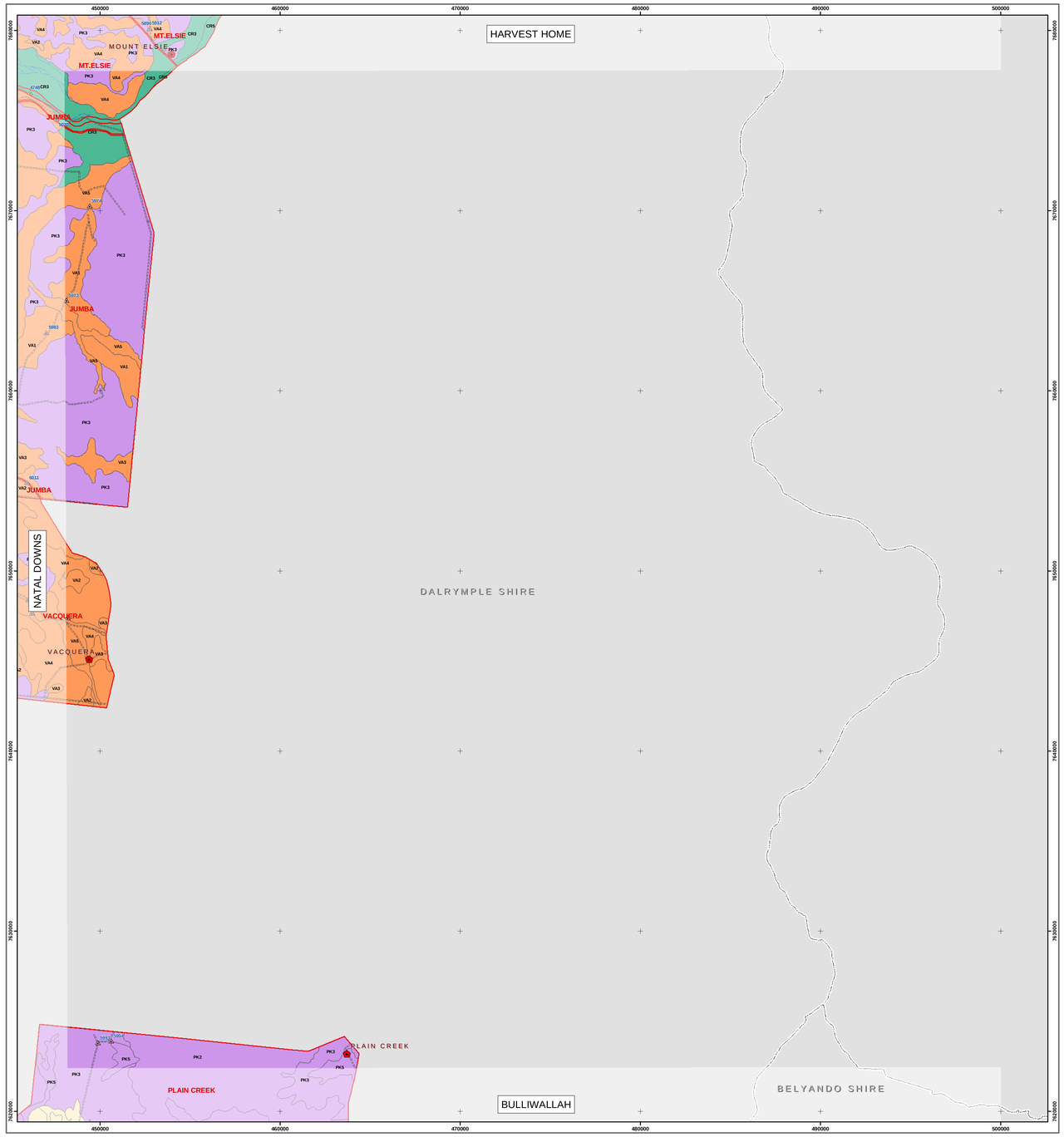

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA1	Plains. Remnants of the original plateau surface. Very deep, reddish-brown gradational and uniform-textured soils. Mid-high woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but small areas of 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA2	Plain, adjacent to edge of scarps. Shallow brown texture-contrast and gradational profiles. Low open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with some ghost gum, bush house paperbark, tea-tree and applejack. Normanton box and lancewood may be present. Exposures of ferricrete. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA3	Scarps - moderate to very steep slopes. Shallow reddish-brown gradational-textured profiles with variable proportions of gravel, stones and boulders on the soil surface, and exposed ferricrete. Open forests of lancewood and bendee. Regional ecosystems 11.7.2 and 11.7.3 (to be reviewed) are co-dominant.
	VACQUERA	VA4	Footslopes. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast profiles, with very deep sandy topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box, with some Normanton box on the gravelly upper slopes and silver-leaved ironbark, poplar gum and bloodwoods predominate on the sandier lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.8 (to be reviewed) and 11.7.3 are also present.
	VACQUERA	VA5	Drainage depression. The soils vary considerably in texture, depth and colour, although sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles are co-dominant. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box predominate, and are often accompanied by blackbutt, pandanus and Cape River fan palm. Regional ecosystems 11.3.4 and 11.3.25 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	PLAIN CREEK	PK2	Hills - crests and upper slopes. Shallow, gradational soils alternating with sandy variants down slope. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with an understorey of false sandalwood, various wattles, black spear grass and wire grass. Buffel grass has been introduced to cleared areas. Regional ecosystems 11.11.9 and 11.11.15 are co-dominant.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK3	Lower slopes. Deep, dark, gradational and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils on weathered mudstones. Mid-high open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark or silver-leaved ironbark. Small areas of blackwood with false sandalwood and bauhinia. Black speargrass, wiregrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 11.11.13 and 11.11.15 are common.
	PLAIN CREEK	PK5	Drainage depressions and associated floodplains. Deep clay soils with variable depths of sandy alluvium. Tall open woodlands of river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Black speargrass and buffel grass as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

SCARTWATER 8255

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
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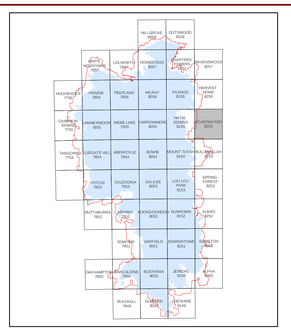

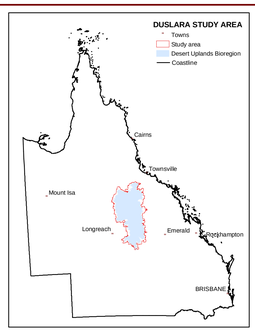

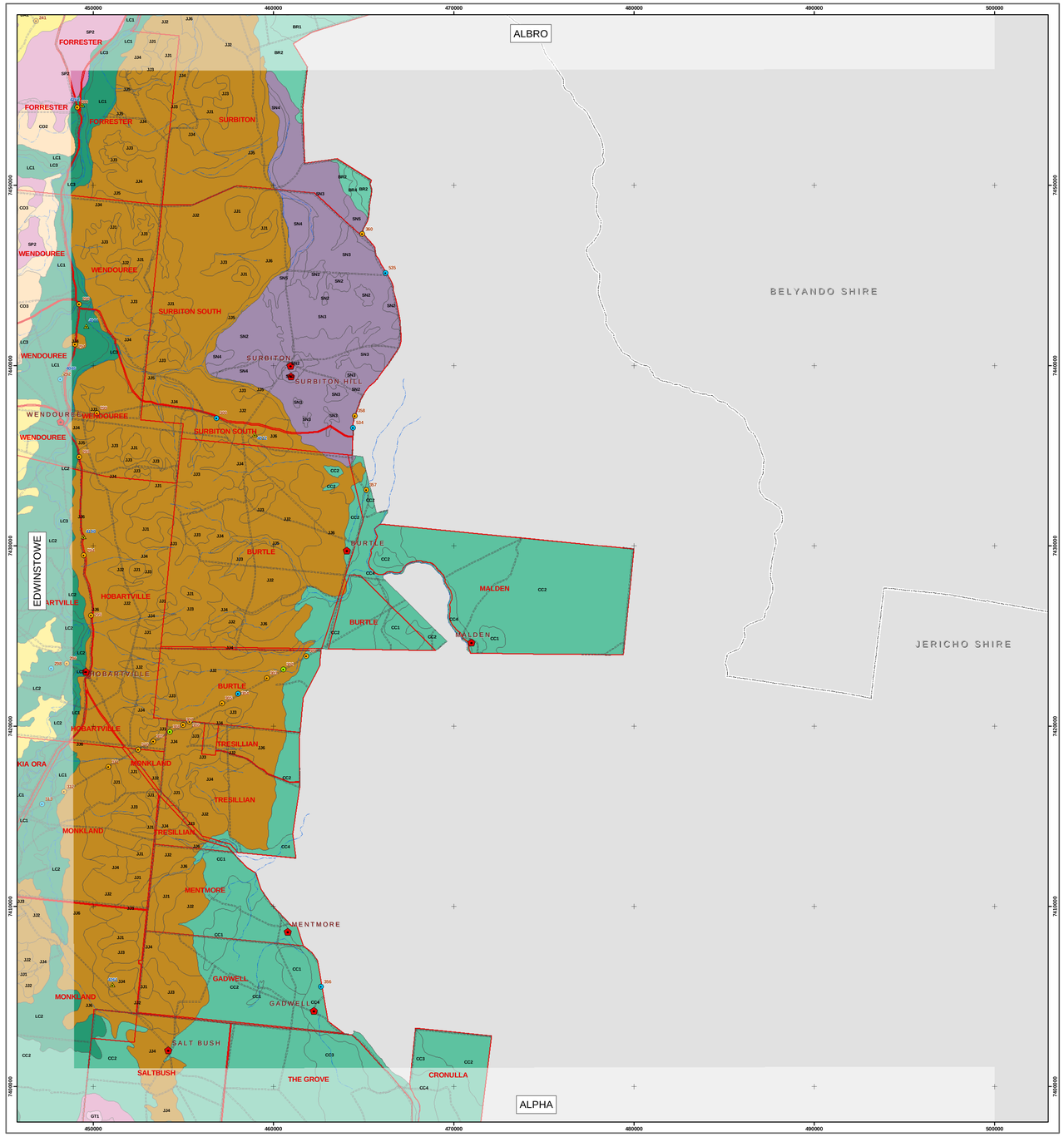

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	DEGULLA	DA2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soil profiles overlie a hardpan at approximately 1.5m depth. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, together with bloodwood, ironwood, white cypress pine. Regional ecosystems 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are predominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick, loamy sand topsoils over reddish-yellow, sodic clay loams and a hardpan at approximately 1.2m. Gradational-textured profiles are common. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with shrub layers of desert oak and bauhinia, and a ground layer of gummy spinifex, black spear grass and wiregrasses. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM2	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils and mottled, sodic, sandy-clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of poplar box with some silver-leaved ironbark and an understory of beefwood, silver oak, currant bush, black spear grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystems 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are co-dominant.
	LAMBERT MEADOWS	LM3	Drainage depressions. Deep, texture-contrast profiles and uniform sandy loam profiles. Tall open woodlands of blackbutt, together with large-fruited bloodwood and poplar box, and with river red gum along the actual creek banks. Buffel grass, black spear grass, desert bluegrass and kangaroo grass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.10 and 10.3.14, and small areas of 10.5.12 are also present.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	BELYANDO RIVER	BR1	Backplain. Brown and grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with thin self-mulching topsoils and sodic subsoils. Mid-high woodlands of brigalow, with coolabah preferring the lighter, silty clays. Blackbutt, eurah and false sandal-wood are common. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 11.3.1, 11.3.3 and 11.3.25 are also present.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR2	Alluvial terrace. Very deep red gradational soils with sandy loam topsoils and light clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 11.3.6 is predominant.
	BELYANDO RIVER	BR4	Streambed and levee. Young sandy deposits with little, or no, profile development. Tall closed woodlands of river red gum and coolabah, with some brigalow where heavy clay soils occur. Regional ecosystem 11.3.25 is predominant.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC1	Closed depressions. Very deep, uniform-textured cracking-clay soil profiles with self-mulching topsoils. Mid-high woodlands of blackbutt with brigalow or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 11.4.8 is predominant.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC2	Plain. Very deep, red, gradational-textured soil profiles with some uniform sandy and texture-contrast soils. Tall mixed woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, ghost gum and white cypress pine. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC3	Sand plain. A complex area with predominantly young sandy soils interspersed with clayey soil profiles. Tall woodlands of ironbark, poplar box and bloodwoods alternate at random with areas of brigalow, Moreton Bay ash and river red gum. Regional ecosystem 11.5.3 is predominant, but areas of 11.4.8 are also present.
	COMPANION CREEK	CC4	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy soil profiles. Very tall open woodlands of Clarkson's bloodwood and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystem 11.3.7 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC1	Alluvial plains. Reddish brown gradational-textured profiles with minor occurrences of texture-contrast and uniform clay profiles. Very tall sparse woodlands of desert bloodwood with some ghost gum. Some poplar box, Moreton Bay ash and brigalow occur with changes in soil type. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.2 are also present.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC2	Backplains. Brown, uniform cracking-clay soils, with pronounced gilgai micro relief. Tall sparse woodlands of blackbutt with a lower tree storey of brigalow. Regional ecosystem 10.4.3 is predominant.
	LAGOON CREEK	LC3	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Uniform sandy loam profiles are most common. Tall open woodlands of river red gum with poplar box and desert bloodwood on the adjacent levees and interfluves. Regional ecosystems 10.3.12, 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are co-dominant.
BASALT PLAINS	SURBITON	SN1	Cone, volcanic. The volcanic plug of a basalt extrusion point. Pockets of clay loam between rocky outcrops. A low open woodland of bloodwood, silver-leaved ironbark and 'snappy gum', with prickly pine and turkey bush. Regional ecosystem 11.8.4 is predominant.
	SURBITON	SN2	Plains. Moderately deep, red-brown, gradational-textured soils overlying ferricrete at approximately 1m depth. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with ghost gum and a dense pasture of bluegrass, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 11.8.4 is predominant.
	SURBITON	SN3	Plains. Uniform, grey, cracking-clay soils with self-mulching topsoils. Tall, very sparse woodlands of gum-topped bloodwood with isolated shrubs of mimosa and a ground layer of desert bluegrass, red Flinders grass and silky browntop. Regional ecosystem 11.8.11 is predominant.
	SURBITON	SN4	Lower plains. Very deep, dark grey and black, uniform, cracking-clay soils, often with pronounced linear gilgai micro relief. Sparse, low woodlands of brigalow with an understorey of forest bluegrass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 11.8.11 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
	SURBITON	SN5	Drainage depressions. Very deep, grey cracking-clay soils with silty clay topsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of coolabah. Regional ecosystem 11.3.3 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	JOE JOE	JJ1	Upper slopes. Deep, red, loamy sand gradational soils. Low open woodlands, often in groves, of yellowjacket with occasional applejack. A diverse shrub layer is common and spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ2	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red to yellowish brown texture contrast soils with sandy loam topsoils and an ironstone hardpan within 0.5m of the surface. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with occasional ghost gum and poplar box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	JOE JOE	JJ3	Scarps. Shallow, stony, red-brown gradational soils. An ironstone hardpan is often exposed. Mid-tall forests of lancewood and gummy spinifex provides a sparse ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ4	Lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast profiles with sandy loam topsoils and yellowish-brown clayey subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ5	Drainage depressions. Texture-contrast profiles with sodic, mottled clay subsoils. A sandy wash layer may be present. Tall woodlands of poplar box, but river red gum is common and brigalow usually occurs on the lower reaches where heavy clay soils appear. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14 and 10.3.27 are predominant.
	JOE JOE	JJ6	Alluvial fans. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform sandy loams overlie a buried clay soil. Woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.12 are also present.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	CUDMORE	CE5	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Fine sandy and silty loam textures in deep, uniform and gradational soil profiles. Tall river red gum along the stream banks and tall mid-dense forests of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box on adjacent alluvial terraces. Regional ecosystems 10.3.14, 10.3.27 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	COLORADO	CO2	Scarp. Shallow, reddish-brown gradational soil profiles. Ferricrete or pallid zone is often exposed. Mid-tall open forests of lancewood and bendee with occasional blackbutt, napunyah and poplar box on the lower slopes. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 and 11.10.3 are also present.
	COLORADO	CO3	Footslope. Deep, red-brown, texture contrast soils with sodic clay subsoils. Mid-tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and poplar box, and some lancewood-bendee. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
SAND PLAIN	GRANT	GT1	Plain. Very deep, red, sandy uniform and gradational-textured profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of yellowjacket and gum-topped bloodwood with a diverse shrub layer of wattles, grevilleas, cassias and hakeas, with a ground layer dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow uniform sands and sandy loams with a ferricrete hardpan at less than 0.5 m depth. Tall sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and poplar box. Applejack and white cypress pine are common and gummy spinifex dominates the ground cover. Regional ecosystems 10.7.7 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.5.12 are also present.
	SOUTHERN PLATEAU	SP2	Plains. Very deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils over red to reddish brown clays. Tall, sparse woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with an equally sparse shrub layer of desert oak, prickly pine, ironwood and quinine tree. Gummy spinifex and wiregrass are the main grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

SURBITON
8251

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
Roads, Qld Coastline, Drainage & Rivers: Geoscience Australia Geodata (1992).
Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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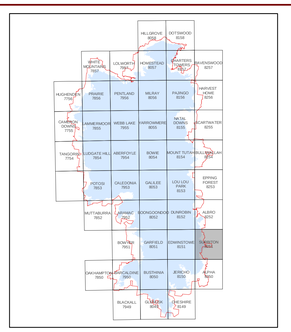

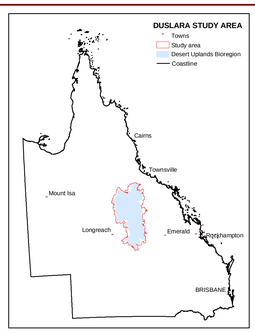

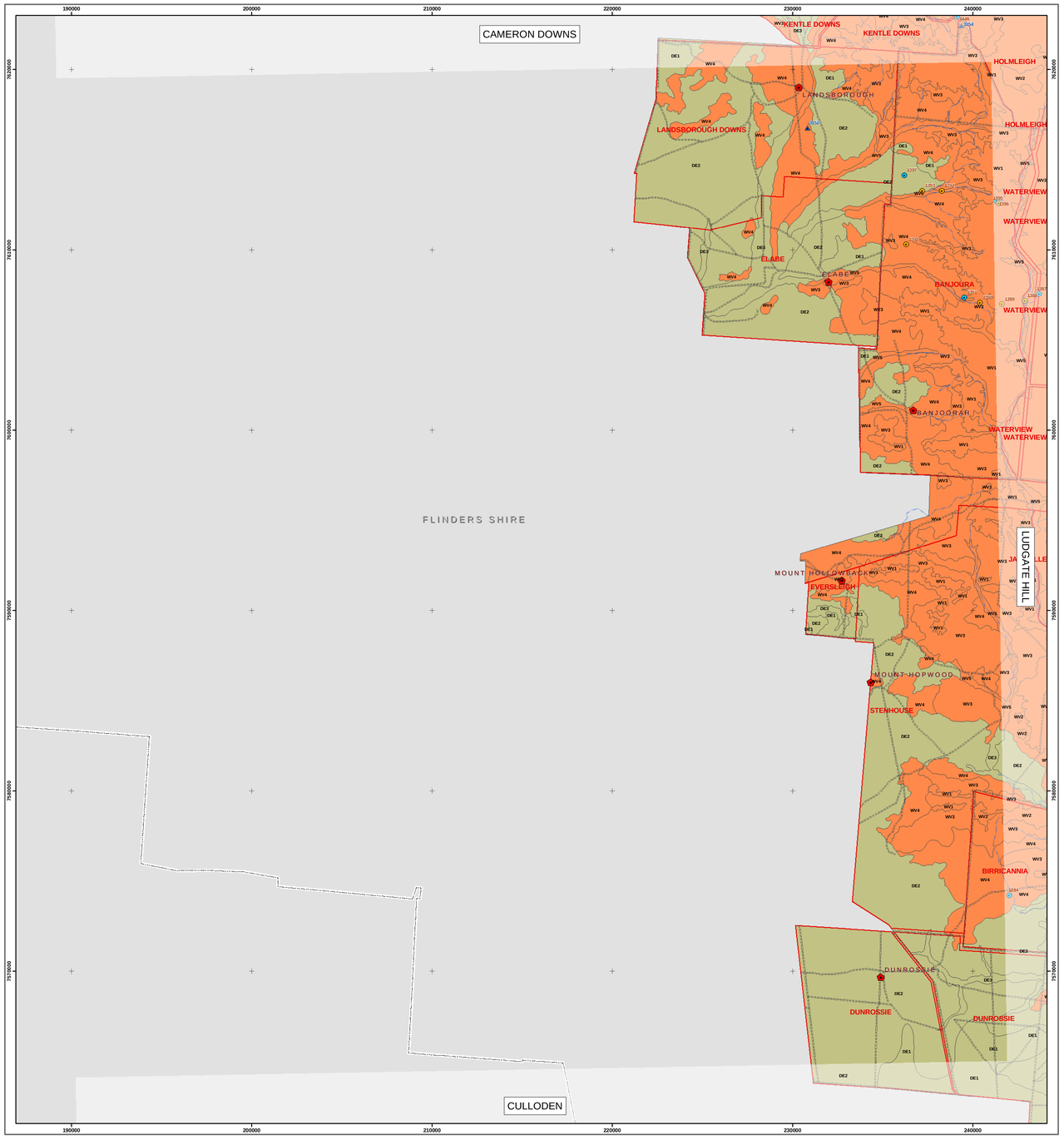

Land Form

Land System/ Land Unit Code

Description

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
UNDULATING CLAY PLAINS ON MUDSTONE	DUNROSSIE	DE1	Undulating plain. Moderately deep, brown, uniform clay soils. Mid-tall woodlands of gidgee and boree with Mitchell grass as a ground cover. Regional ecosystems 4.9.1, 4.9.7 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE2	Gently undulating plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass on deep, grey cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 is predominant.
	DUNROSSIE	DE3	Drainage depressions. Very deep, uniform, grey clay soils with some deep uniform sand deposits. A low, sparse woodland of river red gum and coolabah, with some boree, gidgee and mimosa bush. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3 and 4.3.14 are co-dominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

TANGORIN
7754

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia

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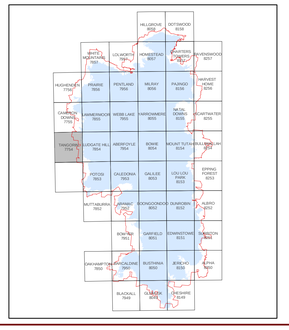

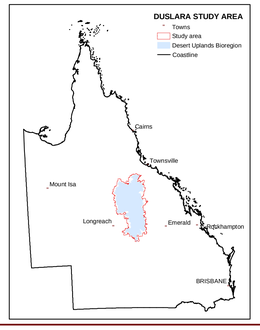

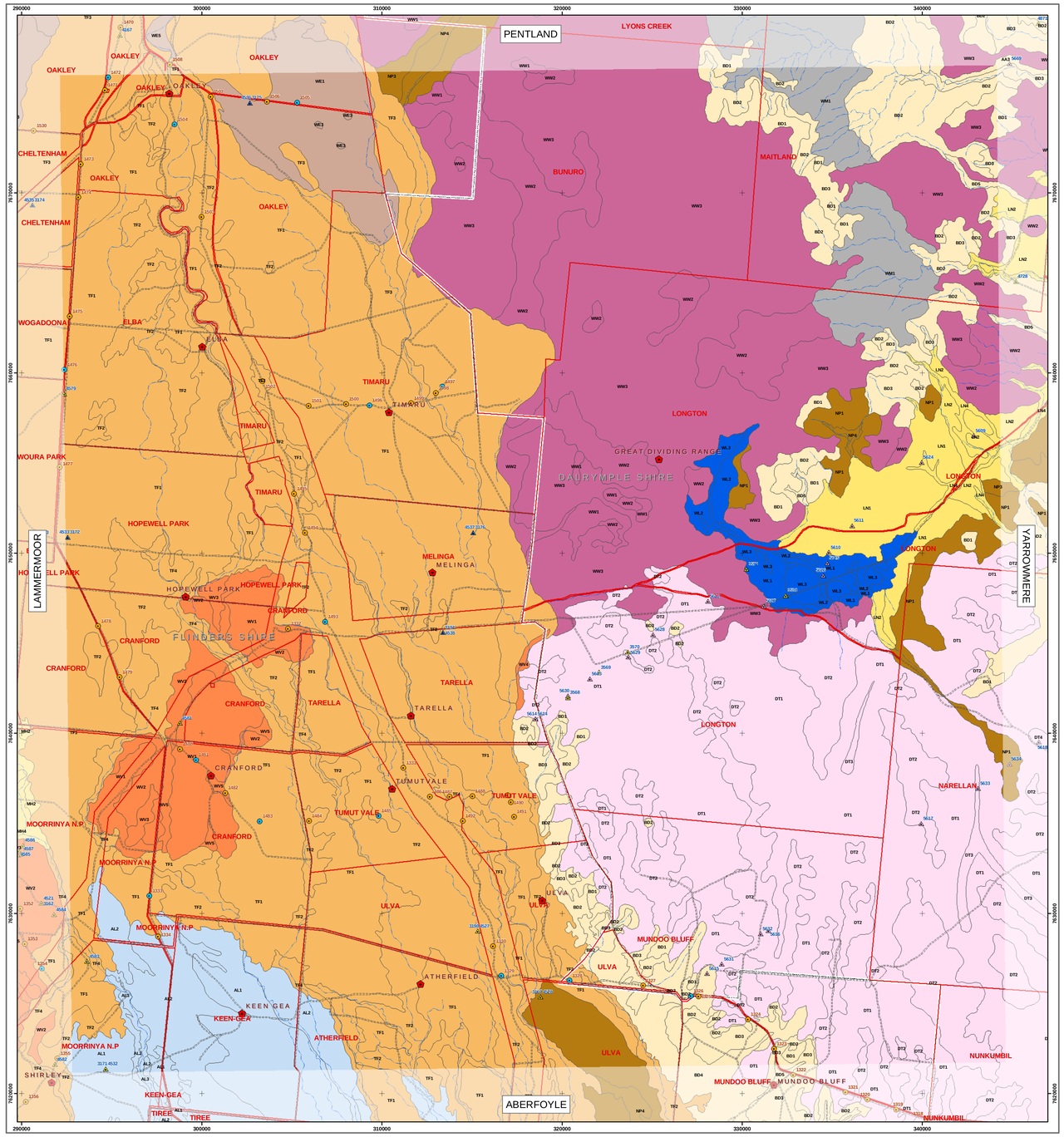

Land Form / Land System/ Land Unit Code / Description

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	LONGTON	LN1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, yellowish-brown, gradational-textured profiles and bleached, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum, although the density, height and proportions of these species varies between sites. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Very deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles, bleached uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and sandy uniform sandy profiles with no horizon development, indicate considerable soil variability. Tall open woodlands of long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	LONGTON	LN4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box with minor occurrences of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
	MOONDAH	MH1	Plains. Deep, brown texture-contrast soils. Tall, mid-dense forests of White's ironbark. A hardpan is usually present within 2m. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MOONDAH	MH2	Plain. Open grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass on brown cracking-clay soils, with occasional coolabah and gidgee trees around the margins where sandy topsoils occur. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.5 are also present.
	MOONDAH	MH4	Streambeds and levees. Variable soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum and coolabah. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.4.1, and 10.4.8 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF1	Alluvial fans. Deep, reddish-brown, sandy texture-contrast soils with occasional uniform sandy or clayey profiles. Tall forests of White's ironbark with some ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF2	Alluvial fans. A complex area with White's ironbark on very deep sandy soils alternating with Reid River box on brown, sodic, texture-contrast soils. The soil type and drainage characteristics of the site determine the vegetation community. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.9 are co-dominant.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF3	Alluvial fans, variable depth. A complex soil-vegetation association. Variable depths of sandy alluvium overlie an older soil profile or hardpan. Mid-high woodlands of White's ironbark and desert oak on shallow sandy profiles, with bloodwoods and wattles on the deep sandy profiles, and river red gum confined to the narrow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystems 10.5.2 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.3.14 are also present.
	TORRENS CREEK FAN	TF4	Stream bed and associated levees. Very deep, reddish-brown uniform sands. Tall woodlands of ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.10 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	WEBB LAKE	WL1	Plains. Sandy lunettes and plains separating drainage depressions and lakes. Very deep, uniform, sandy-textured soil profiles. Tall isolated trees of long-fruited bloodwood with scattered sally wattle, beefwood and false sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant.
	WEBB LAKE	WL2	Drainage depressions. River red gum, blackbutt and Reid River box are both present, however Reid River box prefers the non-saline soils, whereas river red gum and blackbutt can tolerate soils with low salinity levels. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.15 are co-dominant.
	WEBB LAKE	WL3	Lakebeds. The silty clay soils, saturated for at least 2-3 months in most years, show gley colours (olive-green) in the profile. Following heavy seasonal rains the lakebeds become inundated with water, providing a habitat and source of food for a variety of birdlife. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	ABERFOYLE	AL1	Plain. Very deep, self-mulching uniform clay soils. Open tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass and bluegrass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	ABERFOYLE	AL2	A complex area of sandy bars, drainage depressions and interfluves. Texture-contrast soils alternate with uniform sands and cracking-clay soils. White's ironbark, ghost gum, blackwood, blackbutt or coolabah, and open grasslands. Regional ecosystems 10.3.9, 10.4.1 and 10.4.8 are all present in this complex land unit.
	ABERFOYLE	AL3	Streambed and drainage depression. Major stream beds with a tall woodland of river red gum, blackbutt or coolabah. Uniform clays or young sandy alluvium. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.9 and 10.4.1 occur at random.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	WATTLEVALE	WE1	Undulating plains. Deep, yellowish-brown texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at approximately 1.5m deep. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and applejack. Regional ecosystems 10.5.8 and 10.5.11 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE2	Plains - gentle slopes. Very shallow, uniform sandy or texture-contrast soils with a hardpan at less than 0.25m depth. Low, sparse woodlands of ghost gum, applejack and White's ironbark with desert oak, woodland paperbark, black spear grass and wire grass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE3	Drainage depressions. Clay soils and young sandy profiles are common with river red gum, Reid River box, White's ironbark and gidgee, depending on location. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.14 and 10.3.15 are co-dominant.
	WATTLEVALE	WE5	Stream beds and scroll plains. Deep sandy alluvial soils. Tall woodlands of river red gum. Regional ecosystem 10.3.14 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan, Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV1	Plain - gently undulating. An ironstone or silcrete hardpan underlies the whole area and soils range from uniform sands to moderately deep texture-contrast profiles. Dense heathlands and mid-tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 and 10.7.10 are co-dominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV2	Hillslopes. Shallow, yellow texture-contrast soils. Tall, open woodlands of White's ironbark and ghost gum. Normanton box occupies areas of shallow gravelly soils and exposed silcrete hardpan. Regional ecosystem 10.7.1 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV3	Scarps. Very deep, reddish-brown, uniform clay soils with bastard gidgee. The upper slopes have stony clays with bendee and napunyah in amongst the gidgee, while the lower slopes merge into land unit WV4 with cracking-clay soils and a mixture of gidgee and boree. Regional ecosystem 10.9.2, 10.9.6 and 4.9.11 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.7.3 are also present.
	WATERVIEW	WV4	Lower footslopes. Very deep, brown, uniform cracking-clays. Sparse mid-tall woodlands of boree and gidgee with a ground cover of Mitchell grass and Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 is predominant.
	WATERVIEW	WV5	Stream bed and levees. A diverse range of soils, which are the product of erosion processes within the catchment. River red gum and coolabah are dominant, with common occurrences of gidgee, false sandalwood and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 4.3.3, 4.3.8 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT4	Lakebeds. Small areas, of limited distribution, receive and hold water for several months after a good wet season. Reid River box and coolabah are common on the lakebed while river red gum predominates around the sandy perimeter. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW1	Plains. Moderately deep, yellow, sandy gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at a depth of approximately 1.0m. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark predominate with patches of yellowjacket and applejack, and a diverse range of shrubs. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.1 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW3	Plains. Very deep, red gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket with a wide range of other species in varying proportions, including applejack, Clarkson's bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. The understorey contains a very large, diverse range of species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

WEBB LAKE
7955

Desert Uplands Regional Strategic Land and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust — Helping Communities Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- X VALE — Property boundaries
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites
- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)

Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)

Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)

CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database

Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites

WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

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Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

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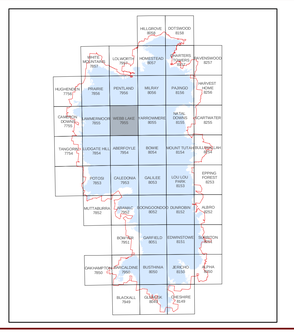

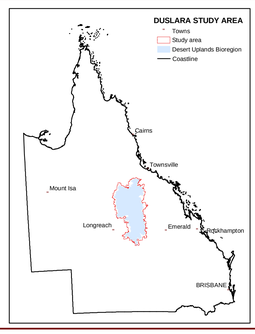

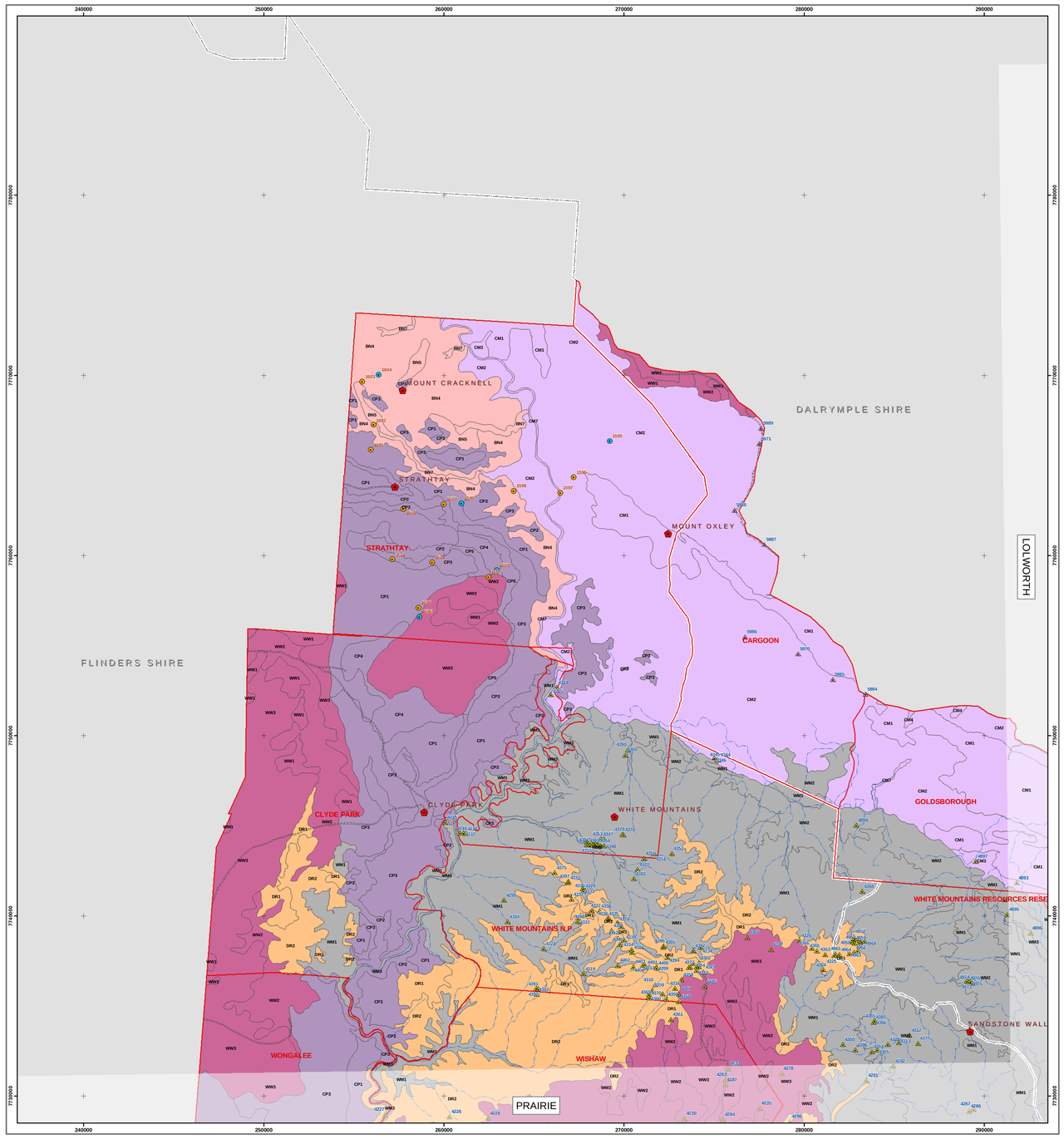

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

WHITE MOUNTAINS
7857

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
BASALT PLAINS	CLYDE PARK	CP1	Gently undulating plain. Very deep, uniform non-cracking clay soils. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, fine-leaved ironbark, variable-barked bloodwood and an occasional ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 9.8.1 (to be reviewed) is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.11 are also present.
	CLYDE PARK	CP2	Scarp. Steep slopes. Shallow, brown, uniform, friable clay soils with numerous basalt rocks and exposed bedrock. Low woodlands of gidgee, ampwey and sandalwood, with river red gum and river tea-tree in the bottom of the gorges. Regional ecosystems 9.8.1 and 9.8.6 are co-dominant.
	CLYDE PARK	CP3	Gently undulating plain. Shallow sandy soils with exposures of basalt. Low sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and a large range of wattles. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is pre-dominant, but small areas of 9.8.1 (to be reviewed) are also present.
	CLYDE PARK	CP4	Plain. Open grassland of bluegrass and wire grass with occasional mimosa bushes. Deep, black, cracking-clay soils. Regional ecosystem 9.8.5 is predominant.
	CLYDE PARK	CP5	Footslope. Deep, friable uniform or gradational clayey soils. Low, mixed woodlands of gidgee, whitewood, leopardwood and sandalwood. Regional ecosystem 4.9.7 (to be reviewed) is predominant.
GRANODIORITE - STEEP MOUNTAINS AND LOW HILLS	BARRINGTON	BN4	Hillslope. Moderately deep sandy uniform-textured and reddish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of long-fruited bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. Sub-strata species include golden beard grass, quinine tree and black spear grass. Broad-leaved tea-tree and river red gum line the very narrow creekbeds. Regional ecosystems 9.12.5 and 9.12.24 are co-dominant.
	BARRINGTON	BN5	Lower slope. Very deep yellowish brown texture-contrast soils. A silica-rich hardpan occurs at depth. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of Reid River box, ghost gum, variable-barked bloodwood, poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 9.12.1 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.4 and small areas of 9.3.5 are also present.
	BARRINGTON	BN7	Stream bed and levee. Highly permeable grey gradational-textured soil profiles. Mid-high open forests of poplar gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Areas of slow permeability support mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum, Moreton Bay ash and an occasional river red gum or broad-leaved tea-tree. Regional ecosystems 9.3.6 and 9.3.13 are co-dominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	DONCASTER	DR1	Level plain in close proximity to an escarpment. Shallow, gravelly soils, with an ironstone hardpan often exposed. White's ironbark and yellow-branched ironbark on the slightly deeper profiles and bush-house paperbark with gummy spinifex on the very shallow soils. Regional ecosystem 10.7.10 is predominant, but small areas of 10.7.7 are also present.
	DONCASTER	DR2	Scarp. Shallow, stony, gradational soils support a mid-tall forest of lancewood. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.10.1 are also present.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM2	Plain. Small areas of the original plateau that have escaped severe erosion. Variable soils, mostly deep, sandy uniform profiles. Tall woodlands of fine-leaved ironbark, rustyjacket and shiny-leaved bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.9.7 are also present.
	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM3	Stream bed and levees. The narrow valleys and gorges carry large volumes of water during peak flows. Tall woodlands with river red gum, spotted gum and swamp box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.11 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
RISES AND LOW HILLS ON FOLDED SEDIMENTS	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM1	Crests and steep slopes. Very shallow sandy loams on weathered bedrock. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, together with some broad-leaved rustyjacket. Common groundcover species include currant bush, bluegrass, black spear grass and silky oilgrass. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM2	Hillslope, mid-slope. Shallow red and brown texture-contrast soil profiles. Mid-high woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box, with Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark and occasional poplar gum, square-fruited ironbark and brigalow. Regional ecosystem 9.11.17 is predominant, but areas of 10.5.12 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM3	Scarp. Steeply dissected land, with exposed ferricrete. Shallow, gradational-textured soil profiles containing ironstone gravel. Mid-high open forests of bendee on the steep slopes, and low open mallee woodlands of Normanton box on the moderately deep soils of plateau remnants. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM4	Lower slope. Deep, red gradational-textured profiles and brown texture-contrast profiles. Tall woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark and Reid River box with some ghost gum and bauhinia. Small areas of brown or grey texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils support mid-high woodlands of brigalow, gidgee or blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.4 is predominant, but areas of 9.11.17 are common.
	CHARTERS TOWERS METAMORPHICS	CM7	Drainage depression and alluvial terrace. Variable soils. Reid River box, false sandalwood and bauhinia are most common, whereas river red gum, Moreton Bay ash and broad-leaved tea-tree occur at random. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	WISHAW	WW1	Plains. Moderately deep, yellow, sandy gradational soils with an ironstone hardpan at a depth of approximately 1.0m. Mid-tall woodlands of White's ironbark predominate with patches of yellowjacket and applejack, and a diverse range of shrubs. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.1 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW3	Plains. Very deep, red gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket with a wide range of other species in varying proportions, including applejack, Clarkson's bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. The understorey contains a very large, diverse range of species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

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- Tertiary

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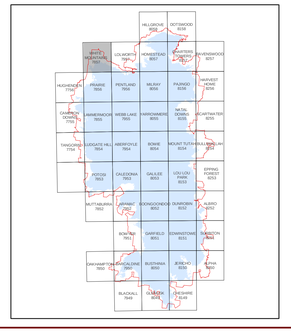

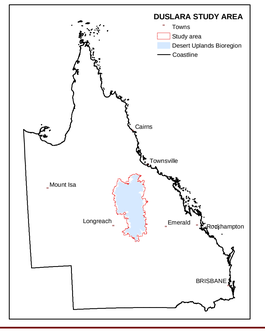

DESERT UPLANDS REGIONAL LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Queensland Government
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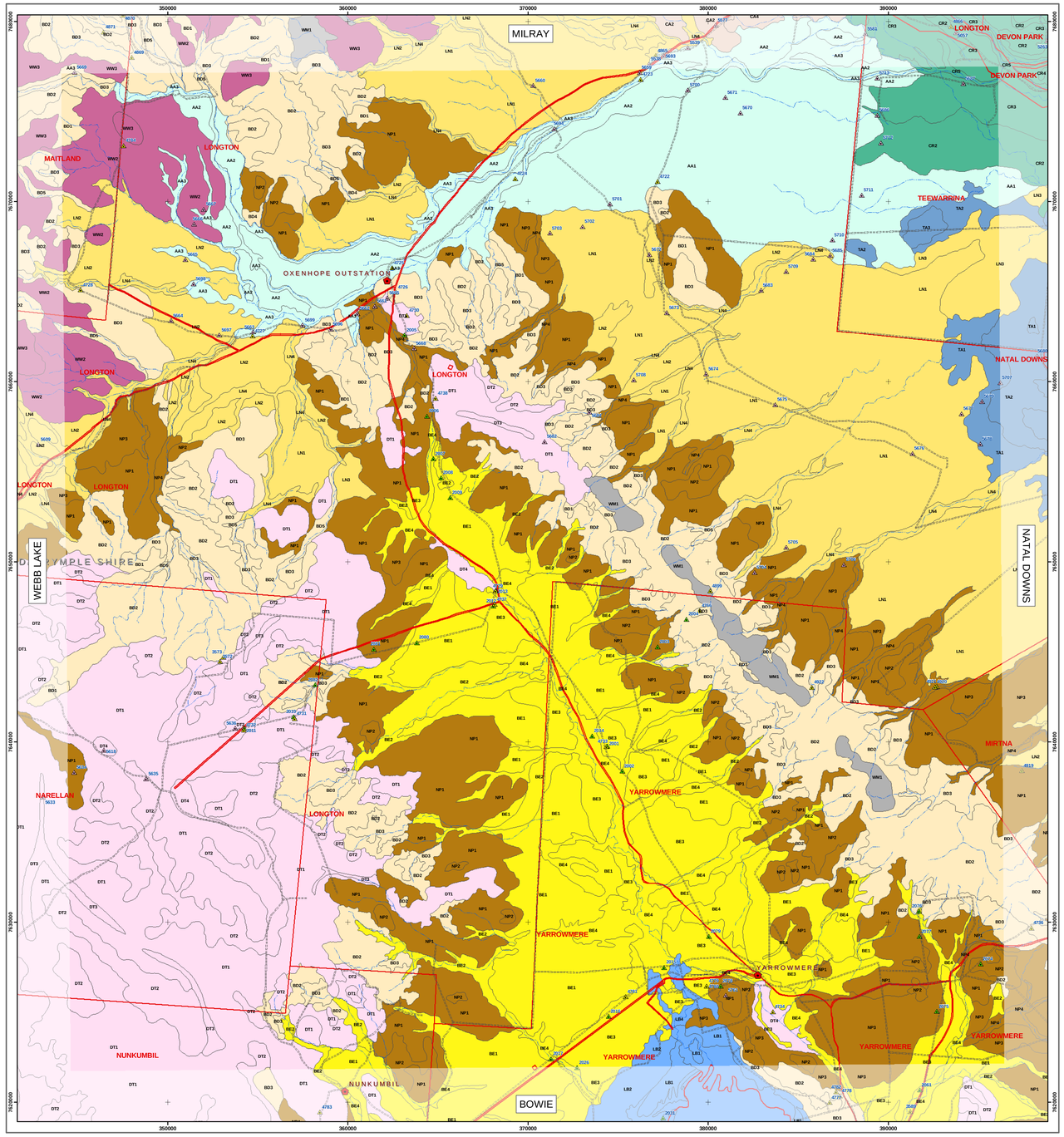

Land Form	Land System/ Land Unit Code		Description
ALLUVIUM - ALLUVIAL FAN	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE1	Alluvial fan, upper slope. Brown gradational soils and yellowish-brown texture contrast soils with sodic subsoils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with desert oak, yellow berry bush and currant bush in the understorey, and wiregrass and buck spinifex as ground cover. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Deep, uniform sandy profiles. Diverse tall open woodlands include silver-leaved x White's ironbark, ghost gum, long-fruited bloodwood and rustyjacket, in varying proportions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Deep, texture-contrast soils with thick sandy loam topsoils overlie yellowish brown sodic clays. Tall woodlands of ghost gum, Reid River box and long-fruited bloodwoods with a sparse shrub layer of desert oak, beefwood, woodland paperbark and currant bush, and a ground layer of spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BUCHANAN-GALILEE FAN	BE4	Drainage depression. Yellowish-brown mottled, sodic texture-contrast soils with thick fine sandy loam topsoils predominate. A tall woodland of Reid River box is dominant with an understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush, spinifex and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is dominant.
	LONGTON	LN1	Alluvial fan, upper slopes. Deep, yellowish-brown, gradational-textured profiles and bleached, uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development. Tall open woodlands of narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum, although the density, height and proportions of these species varies between sites. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN2	Alluvial fan, young deposits. Very deep, yellowish-brown gradational-textured profiles, bleached uniform-textured profiles with weak horizon development and sandy uniform sandy profiles with no horizon development, indicate considerable soil variability. Tall open woodlands of long-fruited bloodwood, ghost gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.3.10 is predominant, but significant areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	LONGTON	LN3	Alluvial fan, lower slopes. Very deep, brown texture-contrast profiles and bleached uniform-textured sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with a small proportion of silver-leaved ironbark, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Blackwood is usually present where thin alluvium overlies the heavy clays of the adjacent Teewarrina land system. Regional ecosystem 10.5.12 is predominant.
	LONGTON	LN4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils. Mid-high woodlands of Reid River box with minor occurrences of narrow-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
ALLUVIUM - RIVER FLOOD PLAIN	AMELIA CREEK	AA1	Upper terrace. Yellow and brown texture-contrast profiles with sandy topsoils and mottled clay subsoils. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with common occurrences of ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood. Reid River box is common in the numerous small drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.2 are also present.
	AMELIA CREEK	AA2	Mid-level terrace. Brown gradational-textured profiles and uniform sandy soils with little or no horizon development. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with varying proportions of ghost gum and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.28 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	AMELIA CREEK	AA3	Streambed and levee. Variable soils. Tall woodlands with variable proportions of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and river red gum. Coolabah and Reid River box occur in areas with imperfect drainage. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.13 and 10.3.28 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR2	Backplain. Prone to inundation for considerable periods of time. Deep, brown uniform-textured clay soils and texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box with some open woodlands of coolabah, gidgee and Moreton Bay ash. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant, but small areas of 10.4.4 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR3	Scroll plain. Variable soils; brown texture-contrast profiles, with sodic and non-sodic subsoils and uniform sandy soils. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, Reid River box and ghost gum with some long-fruited bloodwood. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.12 are co-dominant.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR4	Valley flat. Low-lying areas are prone to salinisation. Brown and grey uniform cracking-clay soils as well as texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils. Gidgee, brigalow and blackbutt, in variable proportions, with some Reid River box and bauhinia. Regional ecosystems 10.4.3 and 10.4.5 are predominant, but significant areas of 10.3.6 are also present.
	CAPE-CAMPASPE RIVER	CR5	Streambed and levee. Uniform sandy profiles with weak horizonation. Mixed tall woodlands of Reid River box, long-fruited bloodwood and ghost gum. Moreton Bay ash, river red gum and broad-leaved tea-tree. Poplar gum and pandanus are often present in the northern parts of the land system. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6, 10.3.12 and 10.3.13 are co-dominant.
LAKES AND LUNETTES	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB1	Beach ridges. Deep, uniform-textured profiles, with no horizon development, overlie sodic clays, and grey texture-contrast profiles with thick sandy topsoils and high levels of carbonates and soluble salts in the sodic subsoils. Low woodlands of sally wattle, beefwood and coastal boobialla. Regional ecosystem 10.3.17 is predominant.
	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB2	Plains. Texture-contrast profiles with subsoils that are mottled and sodic, and contain high levels of carbonate and soluble salts. Isolated low trees of ironwood, sally wattle, long-fruited bloodwood, beefwood or bootlace oak. Regional ecosystem 10.3.21 is predominant.
	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB4	Swales and shorelines. Deep, sodic grey clay soils. A sparse, low groundcover of salt-tolerant plants includes Fimbristylis, Halosarcia, Myoporum, Sida, Suaeda, Sclerolaena, Sporobolus virginicus (marine couch) and Lawrencia buchananensis. Regional ecosystem 10.3.22 is predominant.
	LAKE BUCHANAN	LB5	Saline playas. These areas are devoid of vegetation because of the high salt content in the silty clay soils, the saturated anaerobic conditions for 2-3 months, or more, per year in most years, and the long periods of inundation by water. Regional ecosystem 10.3.24 is predominant.
LACUSTRINE PLAIN	TEEWARRINA	TA1	Lakebed, elevated positions. Grey and brown uniform-textured, cracking-clay soils, usually with calcium carbonate and gypseous crystals in the upper and lower profile, respectively. Mid-high open forests of blackwood and brigalow mix with low closed forests of gidgee with some belah. Regional ecosystems 10.4.1, 10.4.2 and 10.4.4 are co-dominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA2	Lakebed, plain. Very deep, grey, uniform cracking-clay soils with calcareous segregations and/or gypseous crystals. Mid-high to tall open woodlands of brigalow and bauhinia with occasional blackbutt and Reid river box. Regional ecosystems 10.4.2 and 10.4.3 are co-dominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA3	Lakebed, plain. Grey and black, uniform, cracking-clay soils, with calcareous segregations or gypseous crystals in the soil profile. Open tussock grasslands of bull Mitchell grass, hoop Mitchell grass, curley Mitchell grass, Queensland blue grass and red Flinders grass. Regional ecosystem 10.4.8 is predominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA4	Lakebed, plain. Shallow, reddish-brown, calcareous, gradational and uniform-textured profiles with structured subsoils and texture-contrast profiles with grey sodic subsoils, overlie sedimentary bedrock or a calcrete hardpan. Mid-high open woodlands of desert bloodwood with some silver-leaved ironbark, bauhinia and ghost gum. Regional ecosystem 10.4.9 is predominant.
	TEEWARRINA	TA5	Drainage depressions. Variable depths of sandy loam, brought in from adjacent landscape, cover the underlying grey and black clay soils. The common tree species, in varying proportions and combinations, include coolabah, blackwood and Reid River box. Regional ecosystem 10.3.1 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - PLAIN	COREA	CA2	Plain. Yellowish-brown gradational-textured soil profiles with grey, sodic, texture-contrast soil in small depressions. Tall open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and long-fruited bloodwood with Reid River box in the narrow drainage depressions and poorly drained areas. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.5.4 are also present.
	COREA	CA4	Plain. Low-lying areas, with poor drainage, slow permeability and grey uniform, cracking clay soils or texture-contrast profiles with brown, sodic subsoils. Mid-high open forests of gidgee with some brigalow and blackwood. Regional ecosystem 10.4.5 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - GENTLE RISES	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP1	Crests and upper slopes. Shallow, red gradational and texture-contrast soils or uniform sandy soils overlying an ironstone hardpan. Sparse, mid-tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with small areas of bush house paperbark, wattles and heaths, or Normanton box. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 predominates, but small areas of 10.7.2 and 10.7.7 are also present.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP2	Mid and upper slopes. Very deep, red sandy gradational soils. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket and applejack with gummy spinifex as the dominant grass species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP3	Lower slope. Very deep, yellowish brown, texture contrast soils. Tall woodlands of Reid River box and silver-leaved ironbark. An ironstone hardpan may be present within 1- 2m of the surface. Regional ecosystem 10.5.5 is predominant.
	NORTHERN PLATEAU	NP4	Drainage depressions. Variable soils, but yellow, sodic, mottled, texture-contrast profiles are most common. Tall woodlands of Reid River box are confined to the shallow drainage depressions. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 is predominant.
LATERITISED SURFACE - ESCARPMENT	BADLANDS	BD1	Plain, plateau margin. Shallow, gravelly soils with red gradational-texture profiles of variable soil depth and surface texture. An ironstone hardpan may be exposed. Sparse woodlands of Normanton box and Reid River box, with bush house paperbark and a ground layer of gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.7.2 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD2	Scarp. Steep slopes with stony gradational and texture-contrast profiles overlie an ironstone hardpan at variable depths. Subsoils may be sodic or acidic. Dense woodlands of lancewood and bendee,with occasional ghost gum or napunyah. A sparse ground cover includes spinifex, kangaroo grass and wiregrass. Regional ecosystem 10.7.3 is predominant, but small areas of 10.5.5 and 10.10.1 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD3	Footslopes. A complex unit with shallow red gradational profiles, deep texture-contrast profiles with sodic subsoils, and deep uniform sandy profiles. Tall woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, with some yellowjacket, Normanton box, napunyah or Reid River box. Regional ecosystems 10.7.2 and 10.7.11 are predominant, but small areas of 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are also present.
	BADLANDS	BD4	Alluvial fan. Moderately deep, uniform loamy sand soils overlie a buried clay soil. Tall woodlands of desert bloodwood and Reid River box. A diverse shrub layer overlaps with the vegetation of adjacent creeks. Regional ecosystems 10.3.6 and 10.3.10 are co-dominant.
	BADLANDS	BD5	Drainage depressions. Young, sandy uniform profiles of variable depth. Tall woodlands of river red gum and Reid River box with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.3.6 and 10.3.14 are co-dominant.
PLATEAUS AND SCARPS ON GENTLY-DIPPING SANDSTONES	WHITE MOUNTAINS	WM1	Narrow crests and very steep slopes. Shallow to very shallow, yellow texture-contrast and gradational soil profiles. Mid-tall, dense woodlands of lancewood with isolated bloodwood and fine-leaved ironbark. Regional ecosystem 10.10.1 and 10.10.2 are co-dominant.
SAND PLAIN	DESERT	DT1	Gently undulating plain on a deep sandsheet. Very deep, red sandy soils with gradational and texture-contrast profiles. Mid-tall woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket, Clarkson's bloodwood and applejack, with a pasture dominated by gummy spinifex. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT2	Gently undulating plain. Shallow gradational soil profiles and uniform, sandy soil profiles. Low, sparse woodlands of White's ironbark and applejack with a diverse shrub layer dominated by wattles and grevilleas. Regional ecosystem 10.7.11 is predominant, but small areas of of the deeper sandsheet 10.5.1 are also present.
	DESERT	DT3	Broad drainage depressions. Dark loamy topsoils on red gradational-textured sandy profiles. Tall closed woodlands of rustyjacket, silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and large fruited bloodwood, with a diverse shrub layer. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.
	DESERT	DT4	Lakebeds. Small areas, of limited distribution, receive and hold water for several months after a good wet season. Reid River box and coolabah are common on the lakebed while river red gum predominates around the sandy perimeter. Regional ecosystem 10.3.15 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW2	Plains - gently undulating. Very deep, reddish-brown, texture-contrast soils overlying an ironstone hardpan at approximately 2m deep. Tall woodlands of White's ironbark, ghost gum and desert bloodwood. Regional ecosystem 10.5.11 is predominant.
	WISHAW	WW3	Plains. Very deep, red gradational soils. Mid-high woodlands of Queensland yellowjacket with a wide range of other species in varying proportions, including applejack, Clarkson's bloodwood and gum-topped bloodwood. The understorey contains a very large, diverse range of species. Regional ecosystem 10.5.1 is predominant.

DESERT UPLANDS STRATEGIC LAND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (DUSLARA)

YARROWMERE
8055

Desert Uplands Value Adding and Development Strategy Committee

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities
Helping Australia

Legend

- Homesteads
- Towns
- Roads
- Drainage
- Shire boundaries
- Property boundaries (X VALE)
- Outside study area

DUSLARA sites

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Other study sites

- Dalrymple
- Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo
- CORVEG
- Herbarium
- WARLUS

Primary, Secondary & Tertiary - Desert Uplands Strategic Land Resource Assessment Project (Lorimer, 2005)
Dalrymple - Land Resources of the Dalrymple Shire (Rogers et al. 1999)
Buchanan-Galilee-Dylingo - Catchment management in the Desert Uplands (Lorimer, 1998)
CORVEG - EPA Herbarium database
Herbarium - Various opportunistic Herbarium survey sites
WARLUS - Western Arid Region Land Use Study IV (Turner et al. 1978) and V (Turner et al. 1993)

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Produced by the GIS Unit - Northern Region, Pallarenda, November, 2005.

DATA SOURCES:

Property boundaries: ERSIS Australia P/L (2003).
Roads, Qld Coastline, Drainage & Rivers: Geoscience Australia Geodata (1992).
Shire boundaries: DNR&M (2002).
Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Herbarium (1999).
Bioregional Boundaries: EPA (2002).
Land system/land unit mapping: EPA (2005).

Scale 1:100 000
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 55, Australian Map Grid Datum GDA94

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20
Kilometres