

Mountains, Hills and Ranges

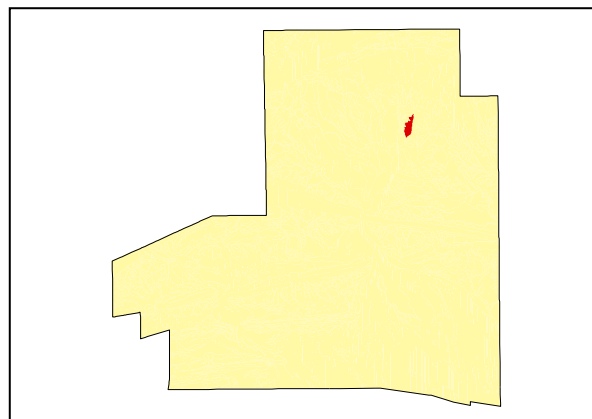
LAND UNIT 1.02

Calc - Silicate Hills

DESCRIPTION: Calc-Silicate rock hills and ranges with Bloodwood, Mulga and Fuchsia Bush.

SITES: 038, 039

Distribution of land unit



Area = 0.39 km², 0.12% of mapped area.

LAND CAPABILITY:

ATTRIBUTES	
SLOPE (%)	35
RELIEF (m)	100
SOIL DEPTH (m)	0.20
SURFACE CONDITION	Loose
DEPTH to SUBSTRATE (m)	0.20
REACTION TREND (pH)	6.0
OUTCROP (%)	80
RUNOFF	Very Rapid
PERMEABILITY	Moderately permeable
DRAINAGE	Rapidly drained
SALINITY (µs/cm)	67.1

DEVELOPMENT RISKS	
EROSION	Slight
ROCK FALL	Slight*
SHEET FLOODING	None
INUNDATION	None
SALINITY	None
ALKALINITY	None
ACIDITY	None

* If developing on slope, consideration should be given to the potential of Rock fall (strike slip).

CAPABILITY CLASS					
Formed Roads	Shallow excavations	Septic Disposal	Horticulture	Building Foundations	Landscaping
Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Good	Very Poor

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TECHNICAL DETAILS**LAND UNIT 1.02**

DESCRIPTION: A rugged range of calc-silicate rock distinguished mainly by its flat topped, plateau surface.

GEOLOGY: Part of the Early Proterozoic, Hayes Metamorphic Complex. The formation is within the Sadadeen Range Gneiss rock unit, shows a typical schistose texture and contains random quartz veining.

LANDFORM: This land unit is characterised by a relatively flat plateau, possibly a residual palaeosurface, with steep to very steep slopes and is prominent within the surrounding Sadadeen Range Gneiss Hills and Rises. Relief is generally up to about 100m with slopes varying from 40 to 58%. Due to the rocky nature of the land unit drainage features are not well formed. Runoff is very rapid but dispersed by large rock fragments that form the steep slopes. Permeability would be moderate and drainage would be rapid due to the highly fractured and laminated nature of the rock.

SOIL: Example from **Site 039**
MGA. Coords: 7380505mN, 387024mE

CLASSIFICATION: Lithosol, Rudosol - RU, CY, DU, AR, I, K, T

SURFACE: Loose with 10% 200-600mm subangular, platy gneiss fragments. Soil formation on the slopes is negligible and restricted to small crevices between boulder size rocks whilst the undulating plateau surface has a broader but shallow soil distribution.

DEPTH (m)	HORIZON	TEXTURE	pH	SALINITY (µs/cm)	OTHER DETAILS
0.00 - 0.20	A1	Clayey sand (CS)	6.0	67.10	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6). Apedal, single grained structure with a sandy fabric. 5% 20-60mm angular fragments of quartz, 10% 6-20mm angular platy fragments of quartz and gneiss, 20% 2-6mm angular platy fragments of gneiss and quartz.

VEGETATION: **Site 91** (Albrecht, D. and Pitts, B. 1999).

UPPER STRATUM - Isolated trees	
Dominant species	
Other species	Mulga, Dead Finish, Bloodwood.
MID STRATUM - Isolated low shrubs	
Dominant species	
Other species	Long-leaf Corkwood, Velvet Hibiscus, Silver Cassia, Blunt-leaf Cassia, Silver Sida, Rock Fuchsia Bush, Native Fuchsia.
LOWER STRATUM - Isolated grasses	
Dominant species	Dwarf Lantern Flower, Wild Hops, Bunched Kerosene Grass, Tar Vine, Woolly Cloak Fern, Black Crumbweed, Cotton panic Grass, Mountain Wanderrie, Caustic Weed, Tropical Speedwell, Green Peppergrass, Five-minute grass.
Other species	Slender Lantern Bush, Flat-awned Threawn, Buffel Grass, Woollyoat Grass, Prostrate Heliotrope, Sticky Indigo, <i>Indigofera leucotricha</i> , Hairy Mulla Mulla, Yellow Tails, Silver Tails, <i>Ptilotus sessilifolius</i> , <i>Rhagodia eremaea</i> , Buckbush, Cartwheel Burr, Hill Thread-petal, Kangaroo Grass, <i>Tribulus eichlerianus s.lat.</i> , <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> , Tickweed, Australian Bindweed, Climbing Saltbush, Ruby saltbush, <i>Gnephosis arachnoidea</i> , Low Bluebush, Native Millet.

(See Appendix 3 for botanical names)