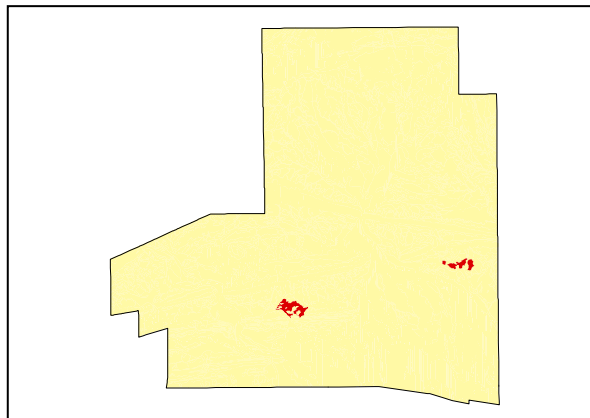


Plains

LAND UNIT 4.01**Siliceous Gravelly Plains****Description:** Siliceous gravelly plains with rare Mulga over sparse forbs and grasses.**Site:** 077**Distribution of land unit.**Area = 1.30 km², 0.40% of mapped area.**LAND CAPABILITY:**

ATTRIBUTES	
SLOPE (%)	1
RELIEF (m)	3
SOIL DEPTH (m)	0.30
SURFACE CONDITION	Firm. Loose in part.
DEPTH TO SUBSTRATE (m)	>0.30
REACTION TREND (pH)	6.5 to 7.0
OUTCROP (%)	-
RUNOFF	Slow
PERMEABILITY	Slowly permeable
DRAINAGE	Imperfectly drained
SALINITY (µs/cm)	15.6 to 69.4

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

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

Plains

TECHNICAL DETAILS**LAND UNIT 4.01**

DESCRIPTION: Siliceous gravelly plains sheeted with loose coarse detrital quartzite fragments with rare Mulga and sparse forbs and grasses.

GEOLOGY: Mostly Quaternary soil formation within a matrix of coarse gravelly quartzite fragments derived mostly from the surrounding Proterozoic hills, mountains and ranges. The underlying Tertiary silcrete substrate contributes to some of the loose surface material.

LANDFORM: The pediment plain of this land unit is underlain by siliceous Tertiary silcrete. The unit appears to be eroded and slightly aggraded by sheet flow and this is evident in the sparse vegetation cover in many areas. Local drainage appears to be non-direction but regionally seems to trend in a southerly direction. Runoff would be slow due to the low slope angle whilst drainage and permeability would be restricted by the relatively high (up to 40%) clay content of the soil.

SOIL: Example from **Site 077**
MGA. Coordinates: 7372901mN, 389877mE

CLASSIFICATION: Lithosol. Kandosol - KA, AA, AG, CD, BH, M, O, U

SURFACE: 30% 2-6mm fine gravelly subangular tabular quartz fragments, 15% 6-20mm medium gravelly subangular tabular quartz fragments and 5% 20-60mm coarse subangular tabular gravelly quartz fragments. Gravel is bound by a clay rich matrix that forms a firm surface crust in parts that is generally wind swept and barren of vegetation.

DEPTH (m)	HORIZON	TEXTURE	pH	SALINITY (µs/cm)	OTHER DETAILS
0.00 - 0.10	A1	Clay loam sandy (CLS)	6.5	15.6	Dark red (2.5YR3/6). 30% 2-6mm subangular tabular quartz fragments and 10% 20-60mm subangular tabular quartz fragments. Massive Apedal structure and non-effervescent.
0.10 - 0.30	B2	Light Clay (LC)	7.0	69.4	Red (2.5YR4/6). 30% 2-6mm subangular tabular quartz fragments and 5% 20-60mm subangular tabular quartz fragments. Massive Apedal structure and non-effervescent.

VEGETATION: **Site 201** (Albrecht, D. & Pitts, B. 1999).

UPPER STRATUM - Usually absent	
Dominant species	
Other species	Whitewood.
MID STRATUM - Usually absent	
Dominant species	
Other species	Silver Cassia, Harlequin Fuchsia Bush, Rock Fuchsia Bush.
LOWER STRATUM - Isolated clump of tussock grasses	
Dominant species	Silky Copper Burr, Buffel Grass
Other species	Three-wing Bluebush, Veined Peppergrass, Five-minute Grass, Dwarf Mulga Grass, <i>Ptilotus parvifolius</i> var. <i>parvifolius</i> , Nodding Thread-petal, Eight Day Grass, Bogan Flea, <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>alicia</i> , Bunched Kerosene Grass, Succulent Copper Burr, Knottybutt Neverfail, Green Peppergrass, <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>quadrifolia</i> , Katoora, Pink Rock-wort, Australian Dropseed, Small Burr-grass.

(See appendix 3 for botanical names)