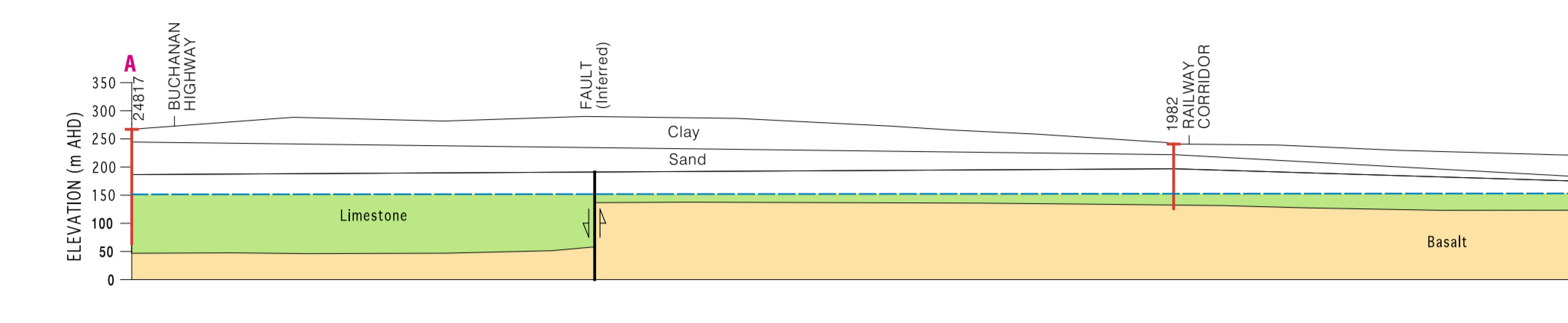
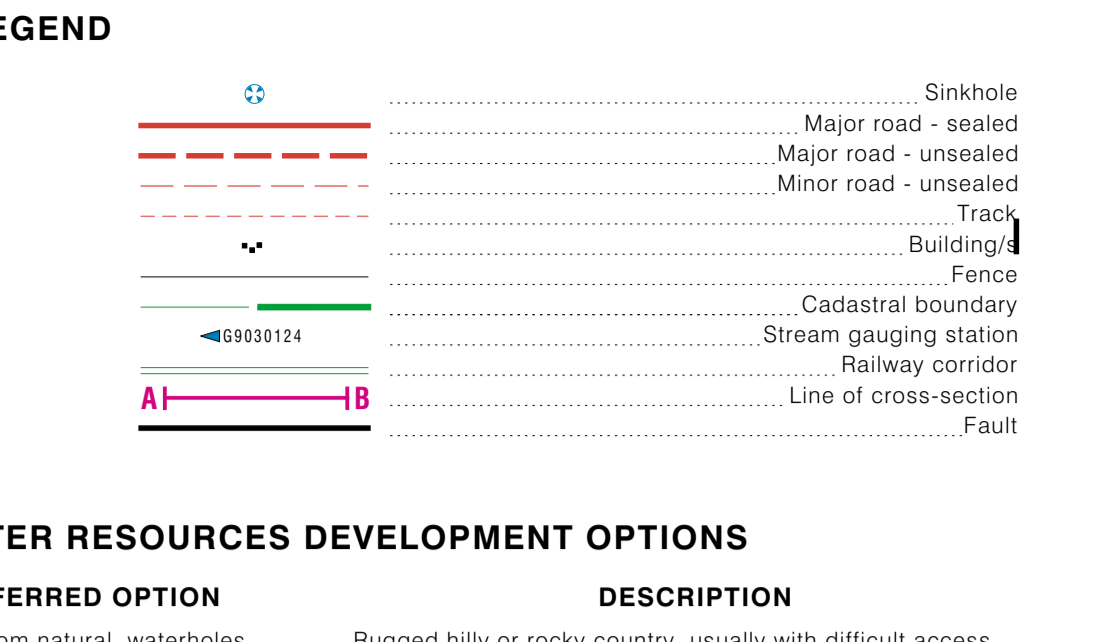
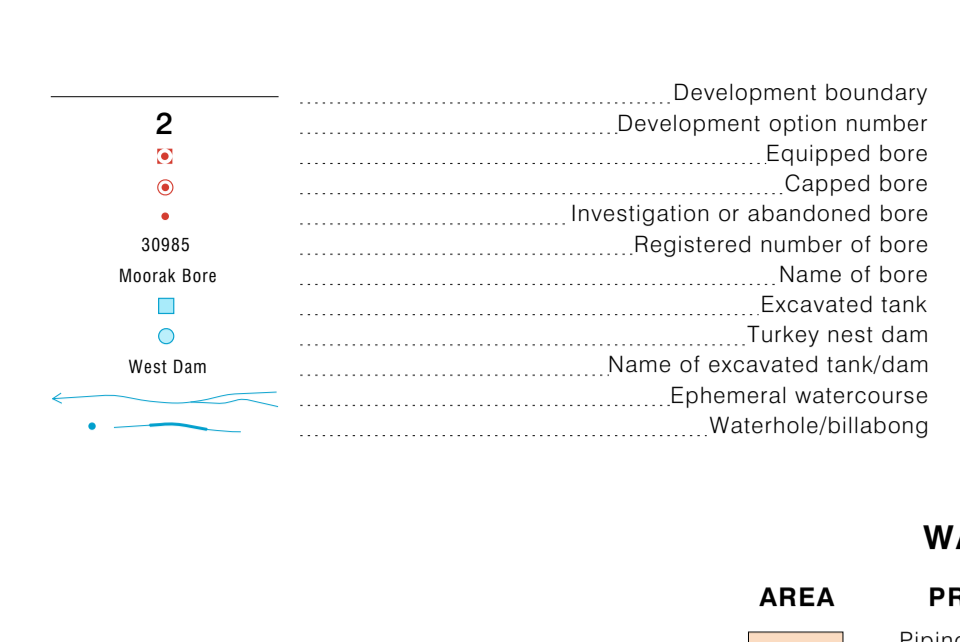
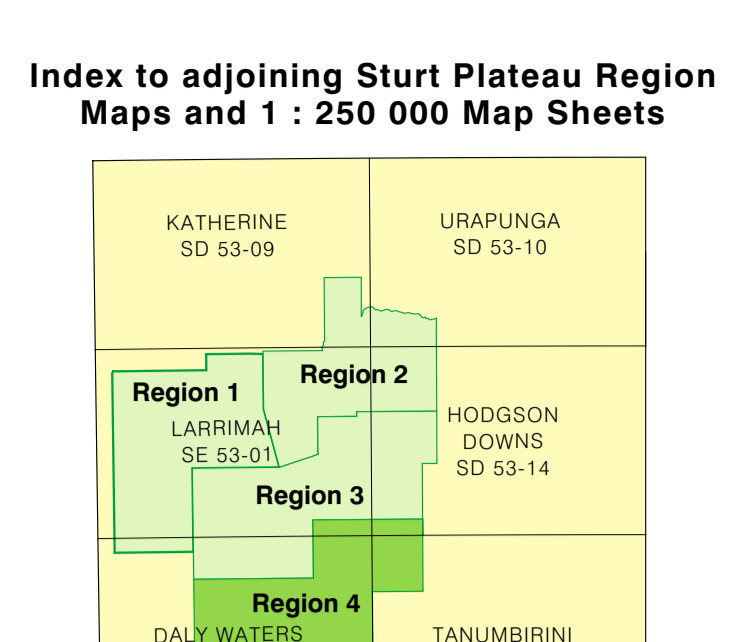
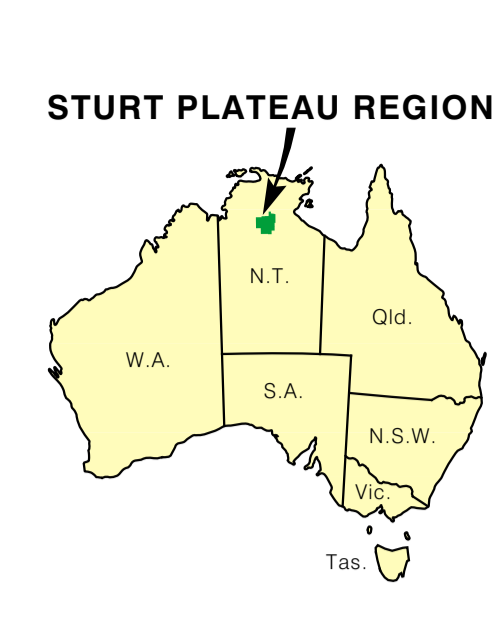


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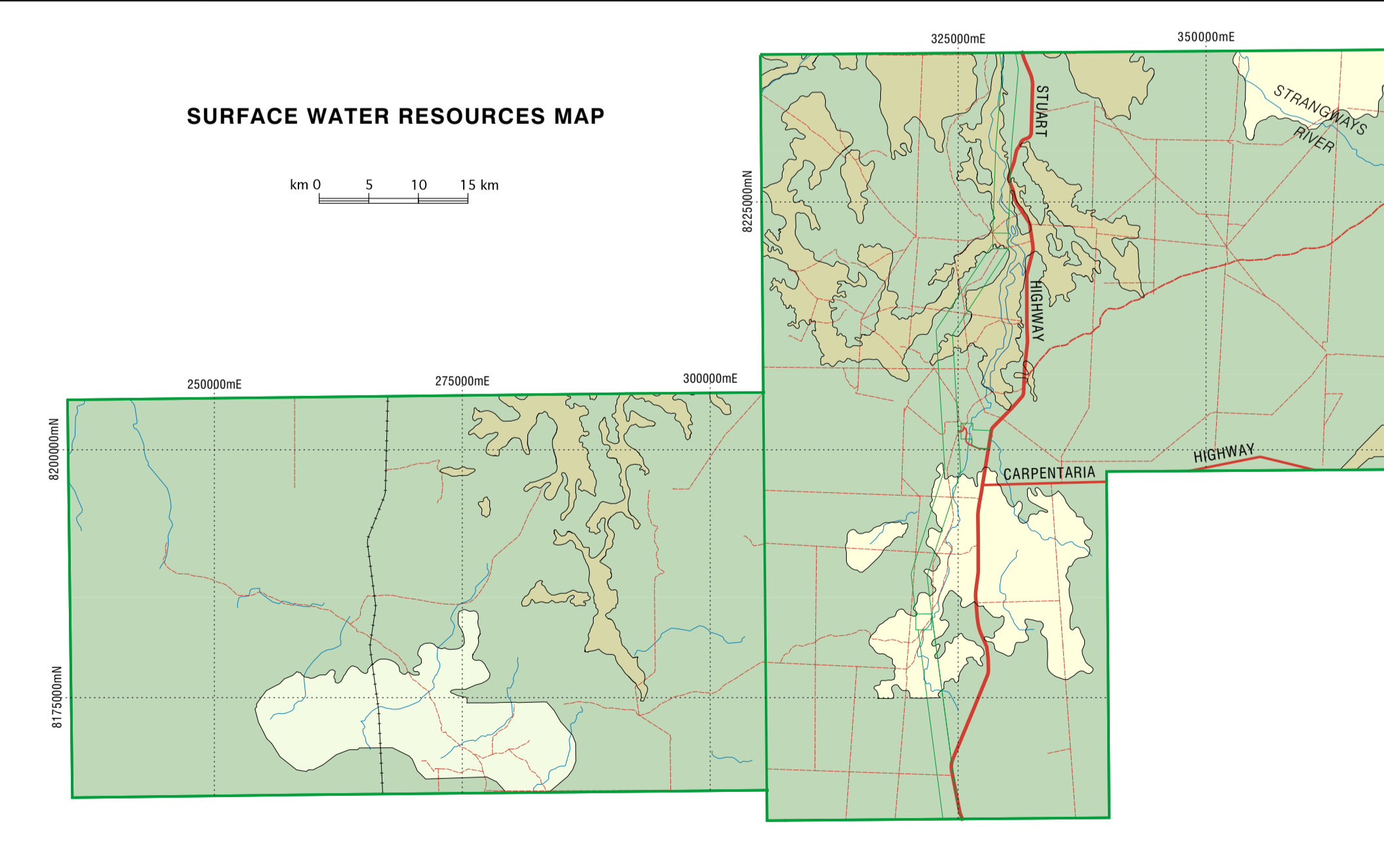
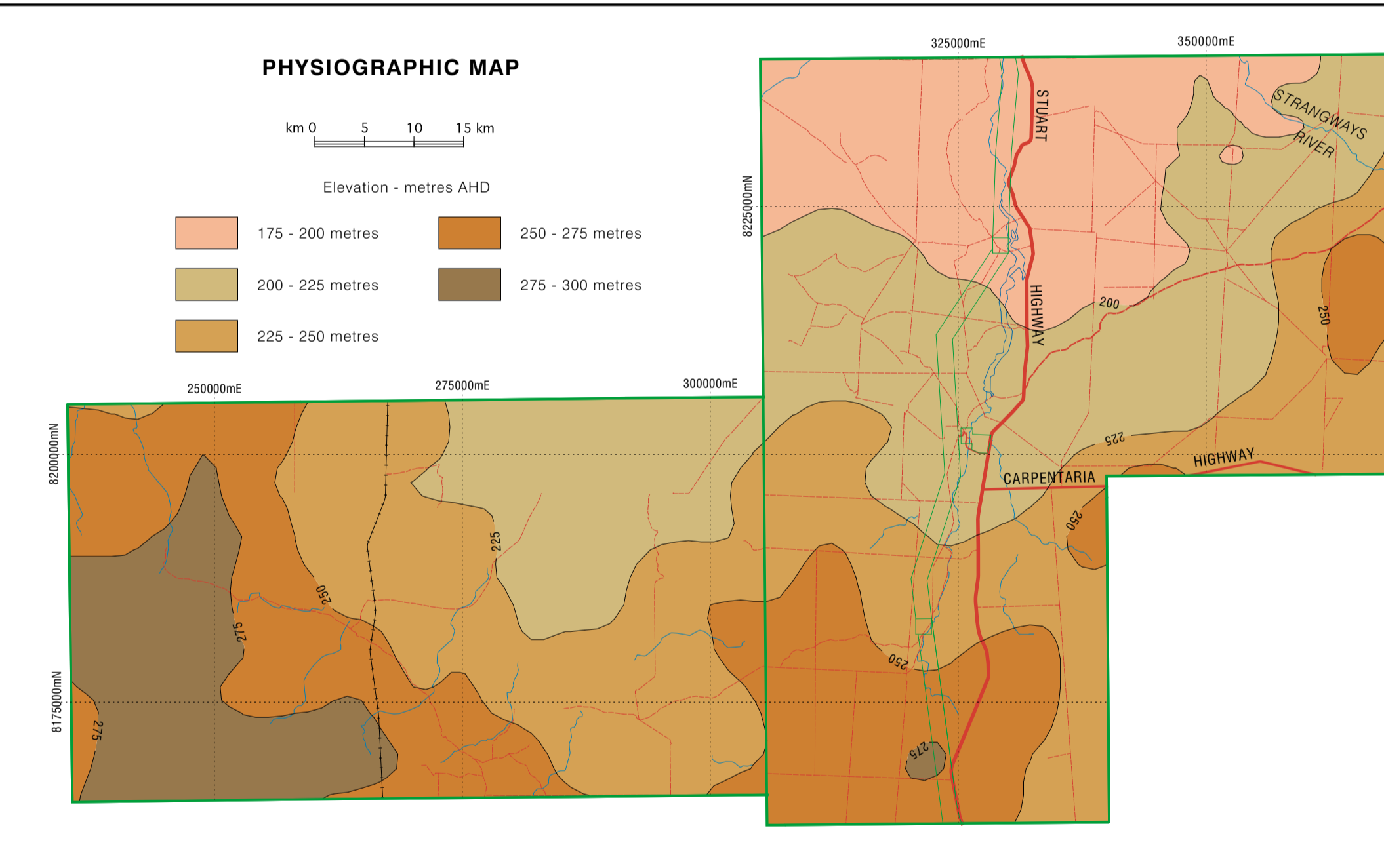
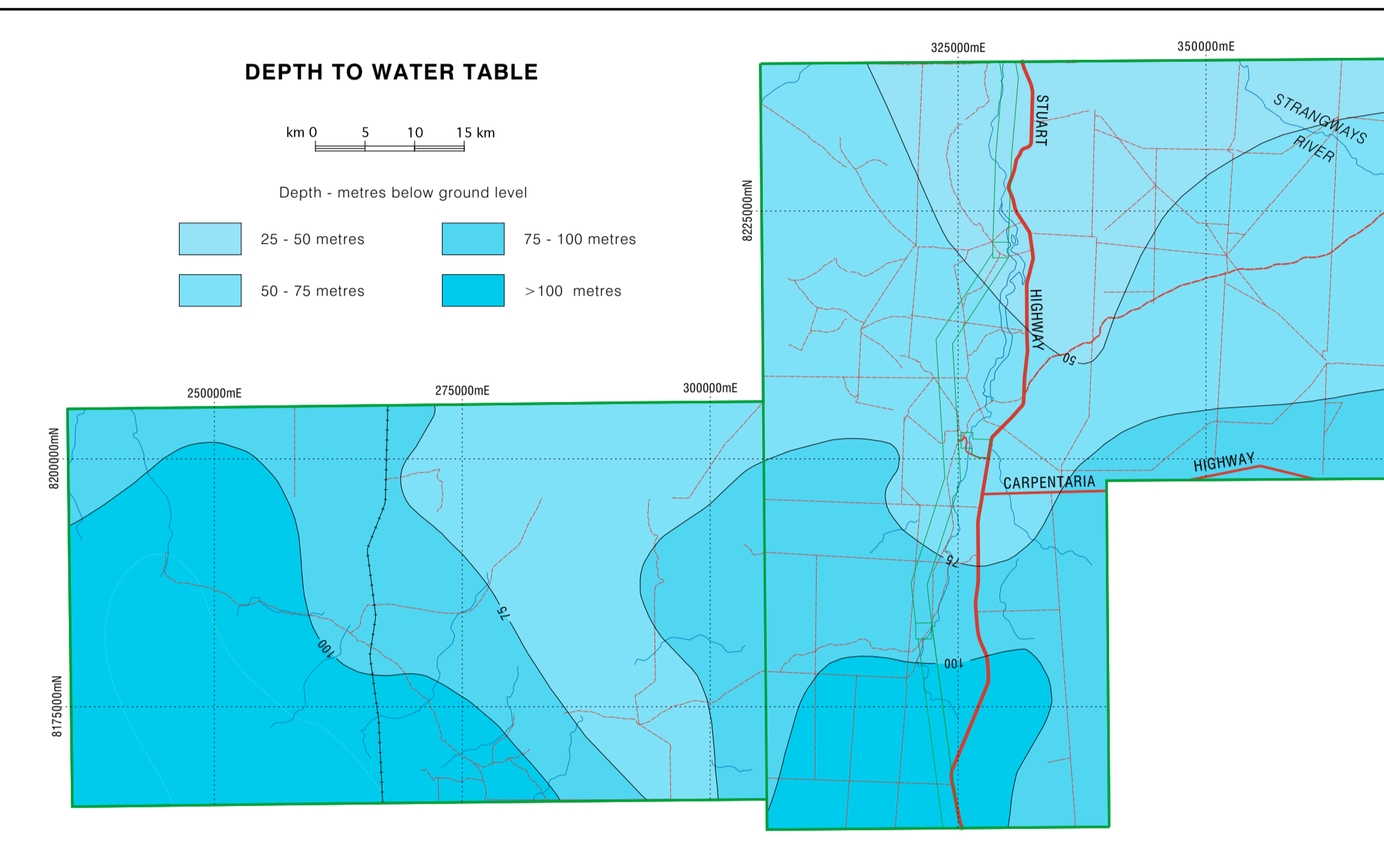


**LEGEND - Cross Section**

- Clay
- Clayey Surface Sediments
- Sand
- Limestone
- Basalt
- Sandstone and Siltstone
- Registered number of bore
- Borehole
- Water Table
- Fault
- Geological Boundary

Note: This map was produced on the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)

Transverse Mercator Projection, Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 53  
Horizontal Datum, Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994  
Vertical Datum, Australian Height Datum 1971



**AREA DESCRIPTION COMMENTS**

- Massive surface cracking clays of flood plain origin, shallow loam to sandy, red and yellow earths in elevated areas - gravelly where laterite has developed. Surface water runoff moderate. Surface water development usually feasible in areas where clayey soil is at least 2 metres thick. Not suitable in gravelly laterite areas.
- Shallow gravels, moderate deep sand and loam soils featured as gently undulating to almost level plains. Surface water runoff moderate to low. Above ground water storage developments are feasible where subsoil is suitable. Variable suitability for excavations - clay content ranges from good to marginal. Economic viability may be marginal and should be examined.
- Variable soils, cracking clay to sandy and gravelly soils, coverage often over shallow rock. Surface water runoff moderate. Surface water developments are feasible where the base rock is ripable and the upper profile is clayey. Site work is recommended to determine presence of rock.
- Gravelly laterite surface developed on low hills or undulating country often featured by intact terricrete profile or shallow residual limestone. Surface water runoff moderate. Surface water storage development usually not suitable due to intact terricrete profile or shallow residual limestone.

