

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

Map showing the Ranken River catchment area, including the Ranken River, James River, and Shakespeare Creek. The map displays various homesteads and rain gauges. The map is bounded by coordinates 650000mE to 800000mE and 710000mN to 790000mN. A scale bar indicates distances from 0 to 100 km. A legend identifies rain gauges (1-10) and river gauges (Ranken River, James River, Shakespeare Creek).

Legend:

- Rain gauge
 - 1 Alexandria Homestead
 - 2 Gallipoli Homestead
 - 3 Ranken River Store
 - 4 Soudan Homestead
 - 5 Avon Downs Homestead
 - 6 Austral Downs Homestead
 - 7 Lake Nash Homestead
- ▶ River gauge
 - 8 Ranken River
 - 9 James River
 - 10 Shakespeare Creek

	DESCRIPTION
	'Semi-desert country'. Slopes gently to the SE, relief 100m. Residual red sand and patches of psilotic ironstone ('buckshot') gravel on low rises, minor sandridges trending NW. Minor bluebush swamp and claypans. (In isolated areas ground may be cavernous under the sand cover). Drainage ill-defined, short and internal. Ephemeral runoff. Unsuitable for surface water storage development
	Swamp, claypans or densely braided creeks. Dark grey silty clay. Lowland, subject to flood inundation. Generally unsuitable for surface storage development (chiefly because of intermittent, widespread sheet flooding and siltation).
	As above, alluvial silt and sand.
	Scrub woodland on low 'plateau-like' rises. Relief of maximum 5m above surrounding plain. Rubby, pebbly redinause psilotic ironstone (siltarised calcarenites) and chert 'gibber'. Scattered dolomite outcrops. (In isolated areas ground may be cavernous under the gravel cover). Generally unsuitable for surface storage development (because of unsuitable soils, lack of depth of soil and low runoff potential).
	Grassed, gently undulating 'Black soil plain' and 'downland'. Little relief, max. 50m. Brown-grey, very fine sandy clayey silt soil; cracks, slakes & swells. Isolated patches of low sandy/gravelly rises of red clayey silt soil. Dendritic, trellis & braided drainage; frequently incised. Natural ephemeral to semi-permanent waterholes. Surface water is milky; contains suspended clay particles. Runoff moderate to high. Suitable for surface storage development. (Careful site selection required).
	Low sandstone ridges up to 10m above surrounding plain. Surface runoff comparatively high. Generally unsuitable for surface storage development except where the foothill slope meets the plain (where there is adequate storage area and soil depth).

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY

The map displays the following geological units and features:

- Ta**: Tertiary Limestone, Siliceous Limestone, some Dolomite, Chert nodules, sandy lenses. ("The Austral Downs Limestone").
- Tb**: Tertiary Limestone, Siliceous Limestone, some Dolomite, Chert nodules, sandy lenses. ("The Brunette Limestone").
- M**: Cretaceous Sandstone, pebbly Conglomerate.
- Cum**: Late Cambrian Dolomite, Sandstone. ("The Meeta Beds").
- Cmw**: (Early to Middle?) Cambrian Silicified Limestone, Mudstone, Sandstone, Chert, Silicified Dolomite, Shale. ("The Wonarah Beds").
- Cmb**: (Early?) Cambrian Chert, Calcareous Sandstone, Fossiliferous and Crystalline Limestone and minor Siltstone. ("The Burton Beds").
- Cmk**: (Middle?) Cambrian Fossiliferous and Crystalline Limestone, Silicified Limestone. Some chert nodules. ("The Ranken Limestone").
- Cd**: Cambrian Crystalline Dolomite, Chert nodules and bands, Dolomitic Limestone, Minor Sandstone. ("The Cameroo Dolomite").
- Pi**: Upper Proterozoic Sandstone. ("The Milliebah Sandstone").
- Ph**: Lower Proterozoic Sandstone.

Structural features include faults (solid lines), and other geological boundaries (dashed lines). A scale bar indicates distances up to 100 km.

LEGEND

	Cavernous Limestone
	Limestone and Sandstone
	Limestone and Chert
	Limestone and Dolomite
	Geological Boundary
	Watertable
	Line of cross-section
	Bore along (or very close to) line of cross-section

[illegible]

MAP LOCALITY

A map of Australia with the states and territories labeled: Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. A black arrow points to a specific location within the Northern Territory, indicating the study area.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Elevation - metres AHD

- < 200 metres
- 200 - 250 metres
- 250 - 300 metres
- > 300 metres
- Watercourse

km 0 100 km

This map displays the height of the ground surface.

BRUNETTE DOWNS SE 53-11	MOUNT DRUMMOND SE 53-12
ALROY SE 53-15	RANKEN SE 53-16
FREW RIVER SF 53-03	AVON DOWNS SF 53-04
ELKEDRA SF 53-07	SANDOVER RIVER SF 53-08

GEOLOGICAL PROVINCES

Georgina Basin

South Nicholson Basin

Tennant Creek Block
(Davenport Geosyncline)

km 0 100 km

This map displays major rock provinces grouped by age of formation and rock type.

	DEVELOPMENT OPTION	DESCRIPTION
1	Unsuitable for development	Hill country
2	Specified Stock only e.g. unsuitable for young stock	Low - high yield, saline groundwater
3	Stock only	Low - high yield, fair - brackish groundwater (local sites suitable for dam construction)
4	Stock only	Surface water and low - high yield, fair - brackish groundwater
5	Domestic, stock	Surface water and low yield, fresh groundwater (local areas unsuitable for dam construction)
6	Domestic, irrigation, stock	High yield, fresh groundwater
7	Domestic, irrigation, stock	Surface Water and high yield, fresh groundwater.

This map was produced on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94)

kilometres

0 5 10 15 20 25 50 75 kilometres

Transverse Mercator Projection

Black Numbered Lines are 50 000 metre Intervals of the Map Grid of Australia, Zone 53

Horizontal Datum : GDA 94 Vertical Datum : Australian Height Datum

RAINFALL
Total Annual Rainfall (mm)

RAINFALL
Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm)

Legend:
dry (yellow), average (green), wet (blue), Alexandria Homesteads rainfall (hatched), Ranken River (Store) rainfall (hatched).

Alexandria and Gallipoli Homesteads and Ranken River Store
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Avon Downs and Soudan Homesteads
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Austral Downs Homestead
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Lake Nash Homestead
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Note: Gaps indicate no record or nil rainfall.

EVAPORATION

Brunette Downs Homestead

Total Annual Evaporation (mm)

Year	Evaporation (mm)
1968	32000
1969	28000
1970	22000
1971	20000
1972	22000
1973	20000
1974	22000
1975	20000
1976	22000
1977	20000
1978	22000
1979	20000
1980	22000
1981	20000
1982	22000
1983	20000
1984	22000
1985	20000
1986	22000
1987	20000
1988	22000
1989	20000
1990	22000
1991	20000
1992	22000
1993	20000

Mean Monthly Evaporation (mm)

Month	Evaporation (mm)
Oct	320
Nov	300
Dec	280
Jan	250
Feb	220
Mar	200
Apr	180
May	160
Jun	150
Jul	180
Aug	220
Sep	250

WATER YEAR (October 1 - September 30)

Mean Monthly Evaporation (mm)

Day of Month	Mean Monthly Evaporation (mm)
1	320
2	300
3	310
4	280
5	250
6	220
7	210
8	220
9	210
10	200
11	190
12	180
13	160
14	150
15	140
16	150
17	160
18	180
19	200
20	220
21	240
22	260
23	280
24	300
25	310
26	320
27	330
28	340
29	350
30	360

MONTH

September 30)

RAINFALL
Total Annual Rainfall (mm)

RAINFALL
Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm)

Legend:
dry (yellow), average (green), wet (blue), Alexandria Homesteads rainfall (hatched), Ranken River (Store) rainfall (hatched).

Alexandria and Gallipoli Homesteads and Ranken River Store
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Avon Downs and Soudan Homesteads
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Austral Downs Homestead
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Lake Nash Homestead
Total Annual Rainfall (mm) 1886-1996. Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) histogram.

Note: Gaps indicate no record or nil rainfall.

The figure consists of five histograms arranged vertically, each representing a different homestead. The y-axis for all histograms is 'RAINFALL (mm)' ranging from 0 to 120 in increments of 30. The x-axis is 'MONTH' with labels for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, and Sept. The histograms show the frequency of rainfall for each month. Alexandria Homestead shows a peak in January and February. Avon Downs Homestead shows a peak in January and February. Austral Downs Homestead shows a peak in January and February. Lake Nash Homestead shows a peak in January and February.

Homestead	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Alexandria Homestead	30	30	30	100	100	40	10	10	10	10	10	10
Avon Downs Homestead	10	20	30	90	90	40	10	10	10	10	10	10
Austral Downs Homestead	10	20	30	90	90	40	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lake Nash Homestead	10	20	30	80	80	40	10	10	10	10	10	10

Map compiled by Hydrogeologist, Eric Rooke.

It forms part of the National Landscape Project: Water Resources Assessment of the Barkly/Gulf Region.

The data was overlaid on geological maps supplied in digital form, by the Australian Geological Survey Organisation, Canberra, ACT.

AUSLIG TOPO-250K data supplied through the Land Information Division, Department of Lands, Planning and Environment.

Project co-ordination by Peter Jolly, Director, Groundwater.

Cartography by Avis Wiegale, Geographic Information System Unit, using Intergraph graphic applications.

Bore and dam field data collected by Technical Officer Ron Darby.

Published and available from the Water Resources Division, Department of Lands, Planning and Environment, Water Resources Building, 55 North Stuart Highway, Alice Springs, NT 0870. June 1997

Symbol	Description
2	Development boundary
○	Development option number
●	Equipped bore
○	Cased bore
○	Abandoned bore
○	Exploration bore
○	Registered number of bore/well
○	Name of bore/well
○	Turkey nest dam
○	Earth embankment dam
○	Name of dam or turkey nest
○	Pipeline
○	Ephemeral watercourse
○	Waterhole
○	Major road - sealed
○	Major road - unsealed
○	Minor road - sealed
○	Minor road - unsealed
○	Track
○	Building/s
○	Fence
○	Pastoral boundary
○	State boundary

The map shows the Anadarko Basin in Oklahoma. The Anadarko Fault is a major fault line running north-south. The Anadarko Anticline is a large, roughly circular structure to the east of the fault. The Elkedra and Anadarko fields are located in the central part of the basin. A scale bar indicates distances up to 100 miles, and a north arrow is present.