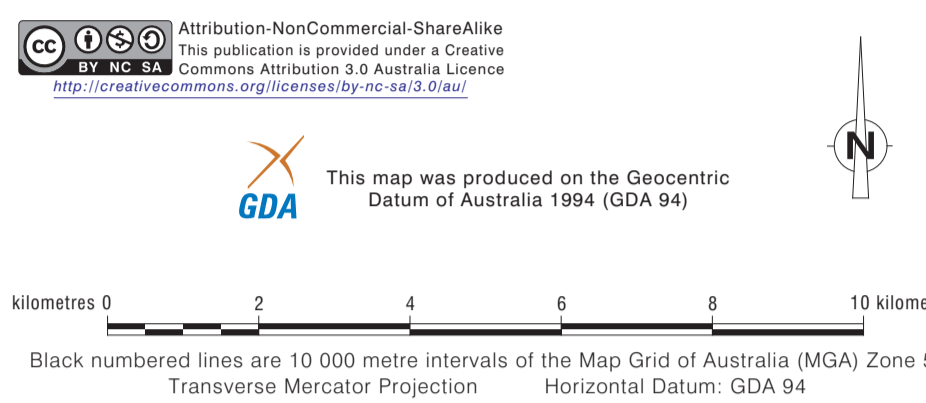
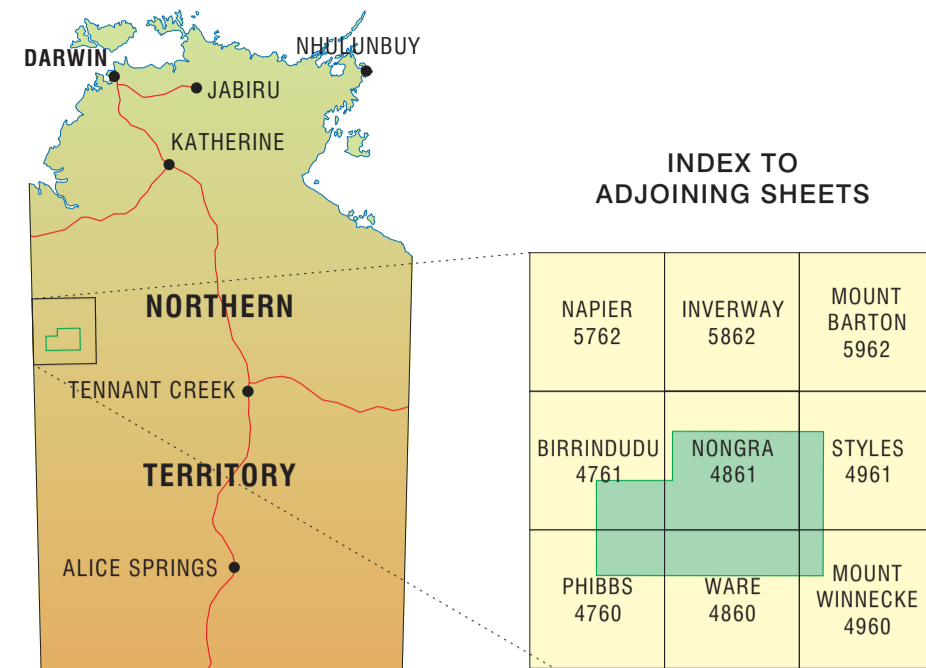


MAP LOCALITY & 1:100 000 MAP SHEET INDEX

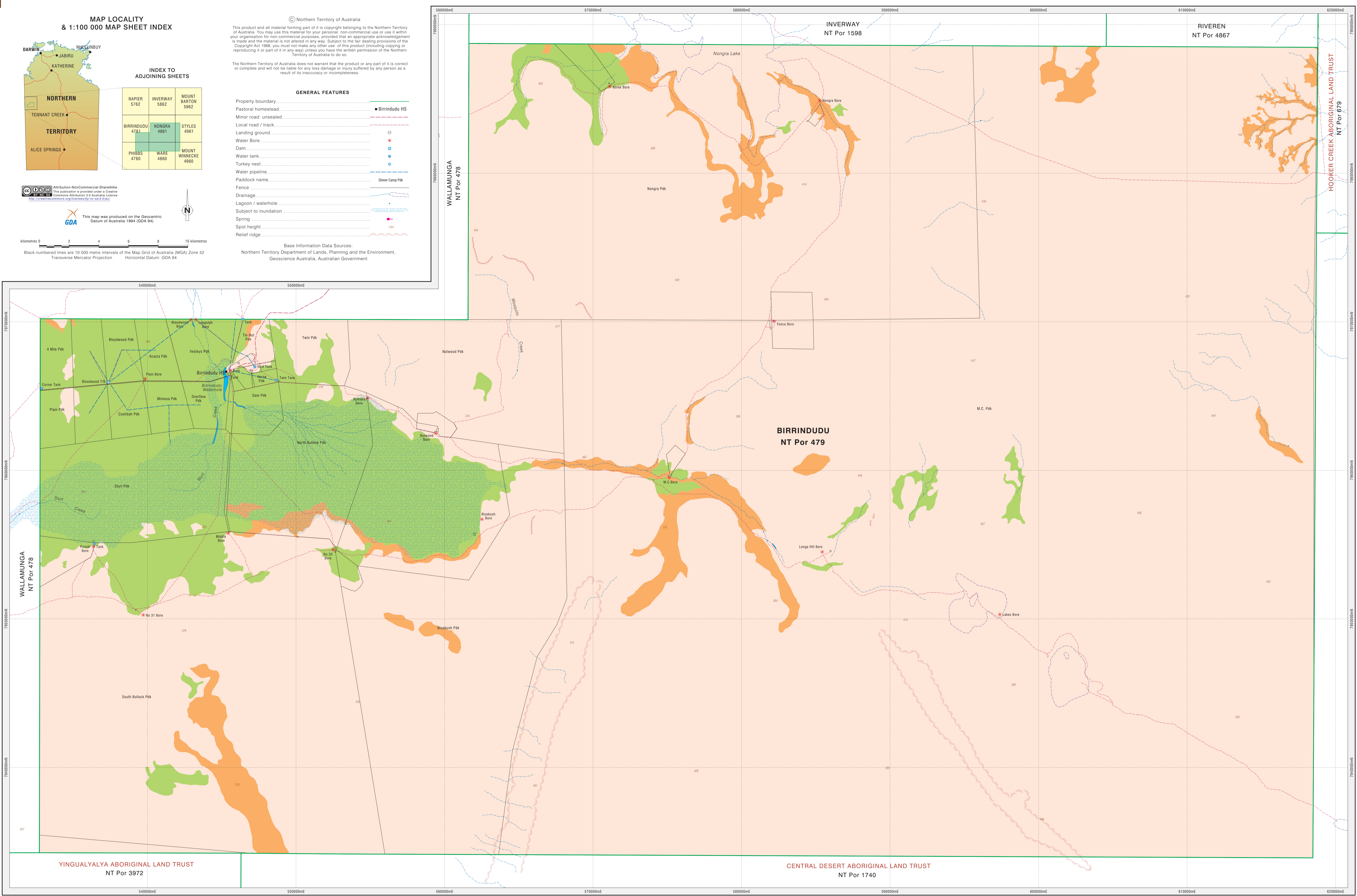


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GENERAL FEATURES

Property boundary	—	■ Birrindudu HS
Pastoral homestead	—	
Minor road: unsealed	—	
Local road / track	—	
Landing ground	—	
Water Bore	○	
Dam	—	
Water tank	—	
Turkey nest	—	
Water pipeline	—	
Paddock name	—	
Fence	—	
Drainage	—	
Lagoon / waterhole	—	
Subject to inundation	—	
Spring	—	
Spot height	—	
Relief ridge	—	

Base Information Data Sources:
 Northern Territory Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment,
 Geoscience Australia, Australian Government



YINGUALYALA ABORIGINAL LAND TRUST
 NT Por 3972

CENTRAL DESERT ABORIGINAL LAND TRUST
 NT Por 1740

TECHNICAL REFERENCES:

Vallance HJ, Cobiac MD, Andison, RT and Stockwell, TGH (1993). *IMPORTANT PASTURE SPECIES OF THE VICTORIA RIVER DISTRICT*. Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Katherine NT.
 National Committee on Soil and Terrain (2009). *AUSTRALIAN SOIL AND LAND SURVEY FIELD HANDBOOK* (3rd edn). Canberra, Australian Collaborative Land Evaluation Program, CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.
 Isbell, RF (2002). *THE AUSTRALIAN SOIL CLASSIFICATION*. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.
 Executive Steering Committee for Australian Vegetation Information (ESCAVI) (2003). *AUSTRALIAN VEGETATION ATTRIBUTE MANUAL. NATIONAL VEGETATION INFORMATION SYSTEM Version 6*. Department of Environment and Heritage, Canberra.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

Napier, D.E. and Hill J.V. (2012) *LAND RESOURCES OF THE VICTORIA RIVER DISTRICT*. Technical Report No. 19/2012. Rangelands Division, Department of Land Resource Management, Palmerston, Northern Territory.
 Land resource information has been derived from aerial photograph interpretation and field data describing landform, soil and vegetation. Mapping has been collected according to the national standards and prepared at a scale of 1:100 000. Enlarging this map beyond this scale will not provide further detail.
 A site inspection should always accompany mapping for specific areas.
 Cartography by Spatial Data and Mapping.
 Water Resources Division, Department of Land Resource Management, Northern Territory of Australia August 2013
 Web: www.lrm.nt.gov.au/nmapsnt Map Reference: Birrindudu-Stn_Pasture-Rating_100k

PASTURE RATING

Three broad pasture classes have been used to rate and describe the grazing potential of native pastures. These are based on overall composition of species in the pasture at any one site or collectively for sites across a land unit. Pasture ratings have been adapted from values calculated by the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries in Vallance et al. (1993).

- HIGH** (Green): Dominant species have very good grazing value. They are palatable, nutritious and digestible. Common species include Mitchell grass (*Astrelba* spp.), Flinders grass (*Isilema* spp.), Native couch (*Brachyachne convergens*), Blue grass (*Dichanthium* spp.), Native Millet (*Panicum decompositum*), Golden beard grass (*Chrysopogon fallax*) and Limestone grass (*Enneapogon* spp.) where prevalent.
- MODERATE** (Orange): Pastures are a mix of palatable and unpalatable species and may have a number of increaser species. Common species include Limestone grass (*Enneapogon* spp.), Flinders grass (*Isilema* spp.), Black spear grass (*Heteropogon contortus*), Kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*), Spear grass (annual *Sorghum* spp.), Golden beard grass (*Chrysopogon fallax*), Whitegrass (*Sehima nervosum*), and Kerosene or Wire grass (*Aristida* spp.).
- POOR** (Light Orange): Dominant species are unpalatable or are increaser species with low nutritional value and relatively low digestibility. Value is usually limited to green pick early in the season. Common species include Spinifex (*Triodia* spp.), Kerosene or Wire grass (*Aristida* spp.), Silky brown top (*Eulalia aurea*), Whitegrass (*Sehima nervosum*), Spear grass (annual *Sorghum* spp.) and Wanderie grass (*Eriachne* spp.).



LAND RESOURCES OF THE VICTORIA RIVER DISTRICT

PASTURE RATING of BIRRINDUDU STATION

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