



LAND RESOURCES of TJUWALIYN (DOUGLAS) **HOT SPRINGS PARK**

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NR Maps: https://nrmaps.nt.gov.au

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annual sorghum, Heteropogon contortus and Heteropogon triticeus.

grasses including Sehima nervosum and Themeda triandra.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Hilly terrain, 5 - 15% slope, rocky and boulder strewn. Shallow or skeletal. (Rudosols). Hilly terrain, 5 - 15% slope, rocky and boulder strewn. Shallow of skeletal. (Industrial). Erythrophleum chlorostachys and Owenia vernicosa dominated woodland with an understory consisting of

Buchanania obovata, Petalostigma pubescens and Planchonia careya, with grasses of Aristida sp. and

Gently undulating crests and upper slopes, up to 5%. Either very shallow (Rudosols) or gravelly, or sandy with frequent exposures of sandstone or laterite. Eucalytpus tectifica and Corymbia foelscheana woodland, with a well developed understory of Petalostigma pubescens and Cochlospermum fraseri and mixed grasses of

Flat to gently sloping (less than 2%) with indistinct drainage floors. Red massive earths (Kandosols) with small areas of hard apedal and sandy apedal mottled yellow duplex soils (Yellow and lateritic podzolics) (Hydrosols). Corymbia foelscheana, Corymbia polysciada and Eucalytpus tectifica woodland to low woodland with perennial

Flat to gently sloping (less than 2%), generally associated with land unit 3d. Mottled yellow and grey massive earths (Kandosols). Corymbia polysciada, Corymbia foelscheana, Eucalytpus tetradonta and Eucalytpus tectifica low open woodland to woodland with grasses dominated by Heteropogon contortus and

Mainly crests and upper slopes, up to 4% slope, frequent outcrops on crests (quartzite or laterite). Hard apedal mottled yellow duplex soils, (Lateritic podzolics) (Chromosols), with minor occurrences of earthy or siliceous sands (Tenosols). Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Corymbia bella and Corymbia polycarpa open forest with a well developed understory of Planchonia careya and Terminalia grandiflora and grasses of Heteropogon contortus, Mnesithea rottboellioides and Aristida spp.

Either valley floors or low-lying seepage areas in sandy country; frequently abutt drainage lines or backplains. Predominately pale sands with a mottled B horizon (Hydrosols), brownish sands, or less commonly sandy apedal mottled yellow duplex soils (Chromosols). Corymbia polycarpa, Corymbia bella and Erythrophleum chlorostachys open woodland to woodland with Melaleuca viridiflora and Melaleuca nervosa shrubs in the drainage floors, with grasses of annual Sorghum spp., Panicum spp. and Chrysopogon spp. Low lying undulating areas in sandy country, frequently abutting drainage lines and land units 5c1 or 5c3.

Predominately pale sands with a mottled B horizon (Hydrosols), brownish sands, or less commonly sandy apedal mottled yellow duplex soils (Chromosols). Corymbia grandifolia and Erythrophleum chlorostachys open woodland to woodland and a sparse understory of Petalostigma pubescens, Melaleuca viridiflora and Pandaus sp. with grasses of annual Sorghum sp., Chrysopogon fallax and Aristida spp. Low lying undulating areas in sandy country, frequently abutting drainage lines and land units 5c1 or 5c2. Predominately pale sands with a mottled B horizon (Hydrosols), brownish sands, or less commonly sandy

Petalostigma pubescens with grasses of annual Sorghum sp., Chrysopogon fallax and Aristida spp. Undulating terrain; slopes generally less than 3%. Predominately hard apedal mottled yellow duplex soils (Chromosols) with minor occurrences of pale sands with colour B horizons (Tenosols). Lophostemon grandiflorus, Corymbia grandifolia and Brachychiton diversifolium low-woodland to shrubland with dense understory of Melaleuca viridiflora and Petalostigma pubescens. Grasses consist mainly of annual

apedal mottled yellow duplex soils (Chromosols). Eucalyptus tetrodonta and Erythrophleum chlorostachys

open woodland to woodland with an understory of Terminalia grandiflora, Terminalia ferdinandiana and

Sorghum sp. and Themeda triandra. Undulating terrain; slopes generally less than 3%. Predominately hard apedal mottled yellow duplex soils (Chromosols) with minor occurrences of pale sands with colour B horizons (Tenosols). Eucalyptus tetrodonta tall open woodland with an open understory of Petalostigma pubescens, Planchonia careya and

Terminalia grandifolia and a wide variety of grasses. Generally flat (slopes less than 1%). Hard apedal or sandy apedal mottled yellow duplex soils, (Lateritic and yellow podzolics) (Chromosols). Eucalytpus tectifica, Corymbia polysciada, Corymbia foelscheana and Erythrophleum chlorostachys low woodland to woodland with scattered shrubs of Buchanania obovata and Planchonia careya and grasses, sedges and herbs.

Either valley floors or flat to gently sloping areas associated with creeklines and rivers, slopes are generally less than 1%. Variable, but predominately hard apedal and sandy apedal mottled yellow duplex soils (Yellow podzolics) (Chromosols). Also occurring are grey self mulching cracking clays (Grey, brown and red clays) (Vertosols) and calcareous earths (Calcarosols). Corymbia grandifolia, Corymbia bella and Terminalia grandiflora and grasses of Bothriochloa bladhii, Capillipedium parviflorum and

Alloteropsis semialata. ALLUVIAL PLAINS

Almost flat plains up to one mile wide, occassional scattered limestone outcrop. Grey self mulching, and massive cracking clays (Grey, brown and red clays) (Vertosols). Lophostemon grandiflorus and Corymbia bella tall woodland to open woodland with an understory of Terminalia platyphylla and Planchonia careya and grasses of Panicum trachyrhachis and annual Sorghum sp.

Almost flat plains up to one mile wide, occassional scattered limestone outcrop. Grey self mulching, and massive cracking clays (Grey, brown and red clays) (Vertosols). Lophostemon grandiflorus open forest with understory of *Timonius timon*, *Melaleuca viridiflora* and grasses consisting mainly of *Ophiuros exaltatus*.

Almost flat plains up to one mile wide, occassional scattered limestone outcrop. Grey self mulching, and massive cracking clays (Grey, brown and red clays) (Vertosols). Ophiuros exaltatus, Imperata cylindrica, Panicum trachyrhachis, Pseudoraphis spinescens and Xerochloa sp. grassland.

Major creeks and severely gullied tributaries. Soil undescribed. Vegetation undescribed.

Young river levees with backslopes rarely in excess of 2%; up to half a mile wide. Alluvial red earthy sands or red massive earths (Kandosols). Eucalyptus miniata, Eucalytpus tectifica, Corymbia polycarpa and Corymbia bella woodland with an open understory of Terminalia grandiflora and Petalostigma pubescens

and grasses of Aristida hygrometrica, annual Sorghum sp. and Heteropogon contortus. Low lying areas behind the younger levees, older levees, or minor drainage floors within the younger levees; slopes generally very slight. Red and yellow earths of alluvial origin (Kandosols). Eucalytpus tectifica and Corymbia grandifolia open forest to woodland, often with dense understory of Petalostigma pubescens, Terminalia grandiflora and grasses of Aristida holathera, Aristida hygrometrica, Digitaria sp. and

Eriachne squarrosa. All severely eroded areas associated with major river alluvials. Soil undescribed. Vegetation undescribed.

Swamps, more or less permanent. Hydrosols. Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca viridiflora and

Lophostemon grandiflorus forest to open forest and grasses of Capillipedium parviflorum, Ophiuros exaltatus, Germainia grandiflora and Mnesithea rottboellioides.

WATER BODIES

Douglas River or water body.

SIGNIFICANTLY DISTURBED LANDSCAPES

Depression. Landform undescribed. Soil undescribed. Vegetation undescribed.

Example of Land Unit Descriptions Landform description

ALLUVIAL PLAINS Almost flat plains up to one mile wide, occassional scattered limestone outcrop. Grey self mulching,

and massive cracking clays (Grey, brown and red clays) (Vertosols). Ophiuros exaltatus, Imperata cylindrica, Panicum trachyrhachis, Pseudoraphis spinescens and Xerochloa sp. grassland. Land unit

MAP DISCLAIMER:

- Vegetation description

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 1:10 000. Enlarging this map beyond this scale will not provide further detail. Map scale is 1:15 000.

A site inspection should always accompany mapping for specific areas.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE: H.R.M. van-Cuvlenburg. Land resource survey of the Douglas Hot Springs Nature Reserve.

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Soil description