Map design and production by the Land and Spatial Information Group, Landcentre, **Department of Natural Resources and Mines.**
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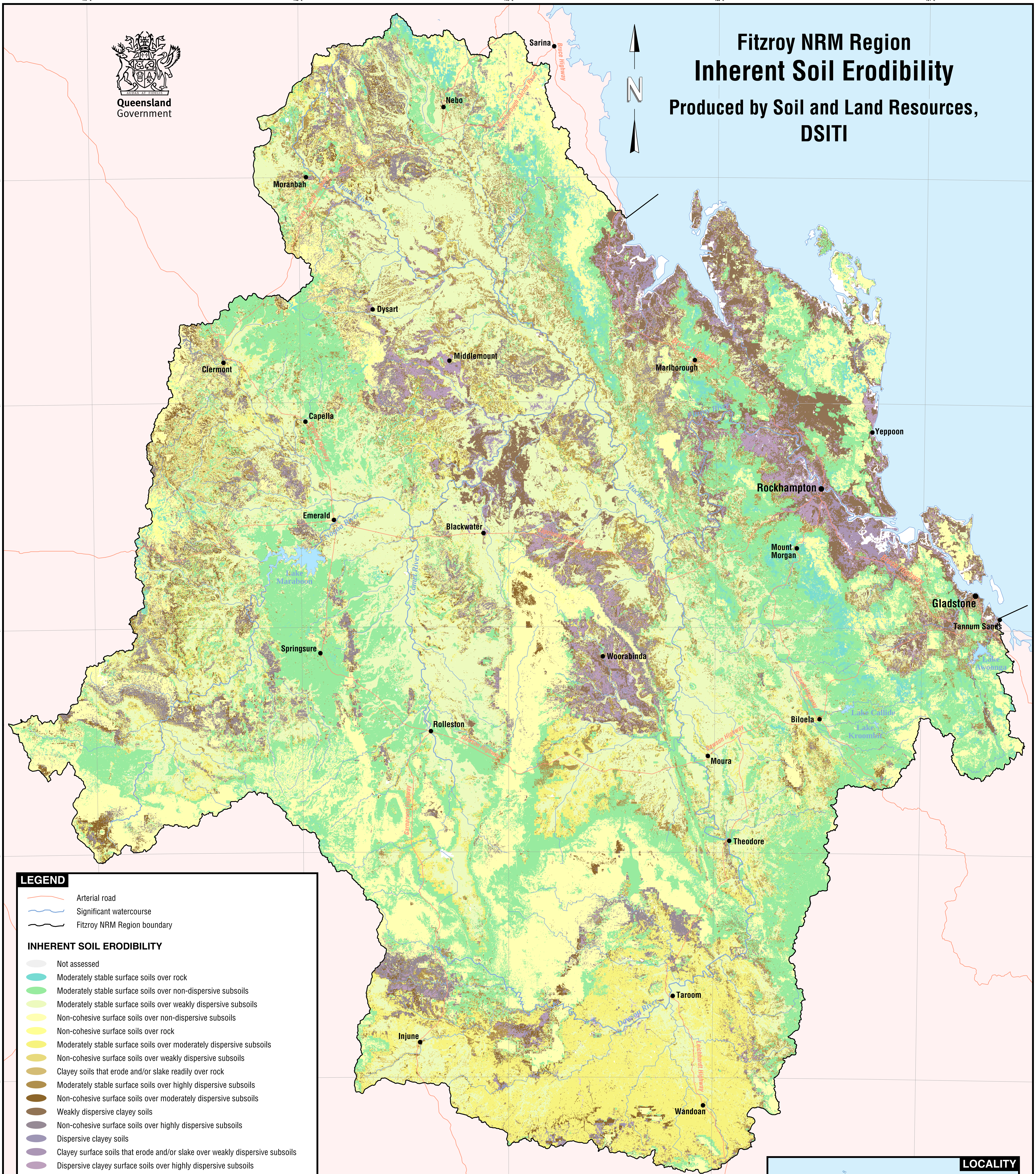
Queensland Government

Fitzroy NRM Region
Inherent Soil Erodibility
Produced by Soil and Land Resources, DSITI



LEGEND

- Arterial road
- Significant watercourse
- Fitzroy NRM Region boundary

INHERENT SOIL ERODIBILITY

- Not assessed
- Moderately stable surface soils over rock
- Moderately stable surface soils over non-dispersive subsoils
- Moderately stable surface soils over weakly dispersive subsoils
- Non-cohesive surface soils over non-dispersive subsoils
- Non-cohesive surface soils over rock
- Moderately stable surface soils over moderately dispersive subsoils
- Non-cohesive surface soils over weakly dispersive subsoils
- Clayey soils that erode and/or slake readily over rock
- Moderately stable surface soils over highly dispersive subsoils
- Non-cohesive surface soils over moderately dispersive subsoils
- Weakly dispersive clayey soils
- Non-cohesive surface soils over highly dispersive subsoils
- Dispersive clayey soils
- Clayey surface soils that erode and/or slake over weakly dispersive subsoils
- Dispersive clayey surface soils over highly dispersive subsoils
- Clayey surface soils that erode and/or slake over moderately dispersive subsoils
- Clayey surface soils that erode and/or slake over highly dispersive subsoils

The Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation (DSITI) has mapped the inherent erodibility of soils across the Fitzroy NRM Region in a project funded by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection's (EHP) Reef Water Quality (RWQ) science program.

Inherent soil erodibility refers to the susceptibility of soils to detachment and transportation by erosive agents. It is a composite expression of those soil properties that affect the behavior of soil and is a function of the mechanical, chemical and physical characteristics of the soil. Soil erodibility is independent of the other factors influencing soil erosion, such as topography, land use, rainfall intensity and plant cover, but may be changed by management.

This project has developed spatial datasets that describe:

- surface soil stability (A Horizon)
- subsoil dispersibility (B Horizon)
- and inherent soil erodibility

The dataset is reliable to a sub-catchment scale (1:250,000) and can be used to identify areas vulnerable to erosion.

This map displays the overall inherent soil erodibility. It is for display purposes only. To effectively assess what areas are vulnerable to erosion, the dataset should be combined with other topographic, land use and climate datasets and local knowledge using a geographic information system. Data can be downloaded through the Open Data portal. The data is available as 90m GeoTIFF rasters for use in GIS and can be freely downloaded from www.data.qld.gov.au and www.qspatial.qld.gov.au. A simplified version of this dataset is used in the FORAGE Erodible Soils report available on The Long Paddock website www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage/.

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LOCALITY