464000mE

25°50′

25°55′

26°00′

Curra State Forest

26°05′

RUDOSOLS

Ba

TENOSOLS

ALLUVIAL PLAINS OF THE MARY RIVER

Tirroan rocky

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

DLU DAM

STC

Brown sand to sandy loam surface (0.1 to 0.25m) over layered brown

Grey or brown sandy loam to clay loam sandy surface (0.1 to 0.4m)

Black to grey sand to sandy loamy surface usually with an A2 horizon

(0.4 to 0.9m) over an acid, massive, red, brown to yellow loamy sand to sandy loam (0.6 to 1.15m) over weathered sandstone.

Grev sand to loamy sand surface over a conspicuously bleached A2

Black or grey loamy fine sand or a loamy sand surface over a

bleached A2 horizon (0.2 to 0.3m) over rock.

horizon (0.3 to 0.85 m) over acid, mottled, massive, grey loamy sand

Urban, suburban, and rural residential areas with land parcels less than 5 ha in size.

sand to loamy sand.

HILLSLOPES ON DEEPLY WEATHERED FINE GRAINED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

to sandy loam.

152°35

MARYBOROUGH -

MARY RIVER LOWLANDS

IMBIL - CURRA

TIARO

Paterson

LOCALITY MAP

QUEENSLAND

NEW SOUTH WALES

KEY TO ADJOINING SURVEYS

MARY RIVER

GUNDIAH - CURRA

Natural Heritage Trust

Natural Heritage Trust, whose support is gratefully acknowledged, largely funded the Mary River Catchment Land Resource Assessment Projects.

STUDY AREA

BRISBANE

FRASER

ISLAND

MARYBOROUGH -**HERVEY BAY**

25°30′

26 °00 ′

SCALE IN KILOMETRES

Townsville

Rockhampton

Queensland Government

While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines makes no rep

warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which

152°35

Curra Estate

MARY RIVER INTENSITY STATEMENT **GUNDIAH - CURRA** This is a medium intensity soils survey. It is based on aerial photography interpretation and ground observations of the order of one observation to an area of 50 hectares. SOILS

SURVEY by Peter R. Zund, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Gympie. CARTOGRAPHY by Sheryl F. Crofts, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Brisbane. BASE MAP Digital Cadastral Data Base, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, 2002 The State of Queensland, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, 2002

MAPPING UNIT CODE EXPLANATION

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

____ Observed

----- Approximate

71**12**000mN

444000mF

SOIL BOUNDARY CONFIDENCE LEVEL

(123) Unique map area (UMA) number

The p symbol indicates ploughed surface horizons

The primary division in the reference is based on the dominant Soil Order of the Australian Soil Classification, (Isbell 1996) for each

Adjoining mapping units with the same code are separated because of different attributes, for example, different slope.

model soil type modified by the description of the variant or phase concerned.

mapping unit is named after all the co-dominant soils, for example, Gn-Do.

These bracketed qualifiers are not an official part of Great Soil Group names.

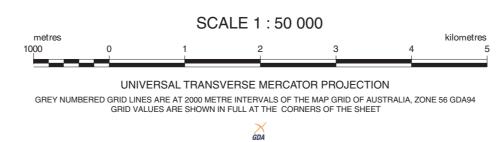
Variants and phases of soil types may occur, for example, MyDv, TrRp. Such mapping units are described by the major attributes of the

Within areas of great variability, the mapping unit is a soil complex with more than one soil being co-dominant. Where this occurs, the

152°30′

26°00′

152°30′



MARY RIVER
GUNDIAH - CURRA SOILS NR&M Ref No. GCL-I-A0 3334

Uc5.22

Uc1.23

Uc1.21

Uc2.21

Uc4.22

Uc2.23

Uc2.12

115

279

Siliceous sand

(Bleached) Earthy

(Bleached) Earthy

Earthy sand

Lithosol

Alluvial soil

Lithosols

Stratic Rudosol

Clastic Rudosol

Bleached-leptic Tenosol

Bleached-Orthic

Orthic Tenosol

Bleached-Orthic

Bleached-Orthic

Clastic Rudosol