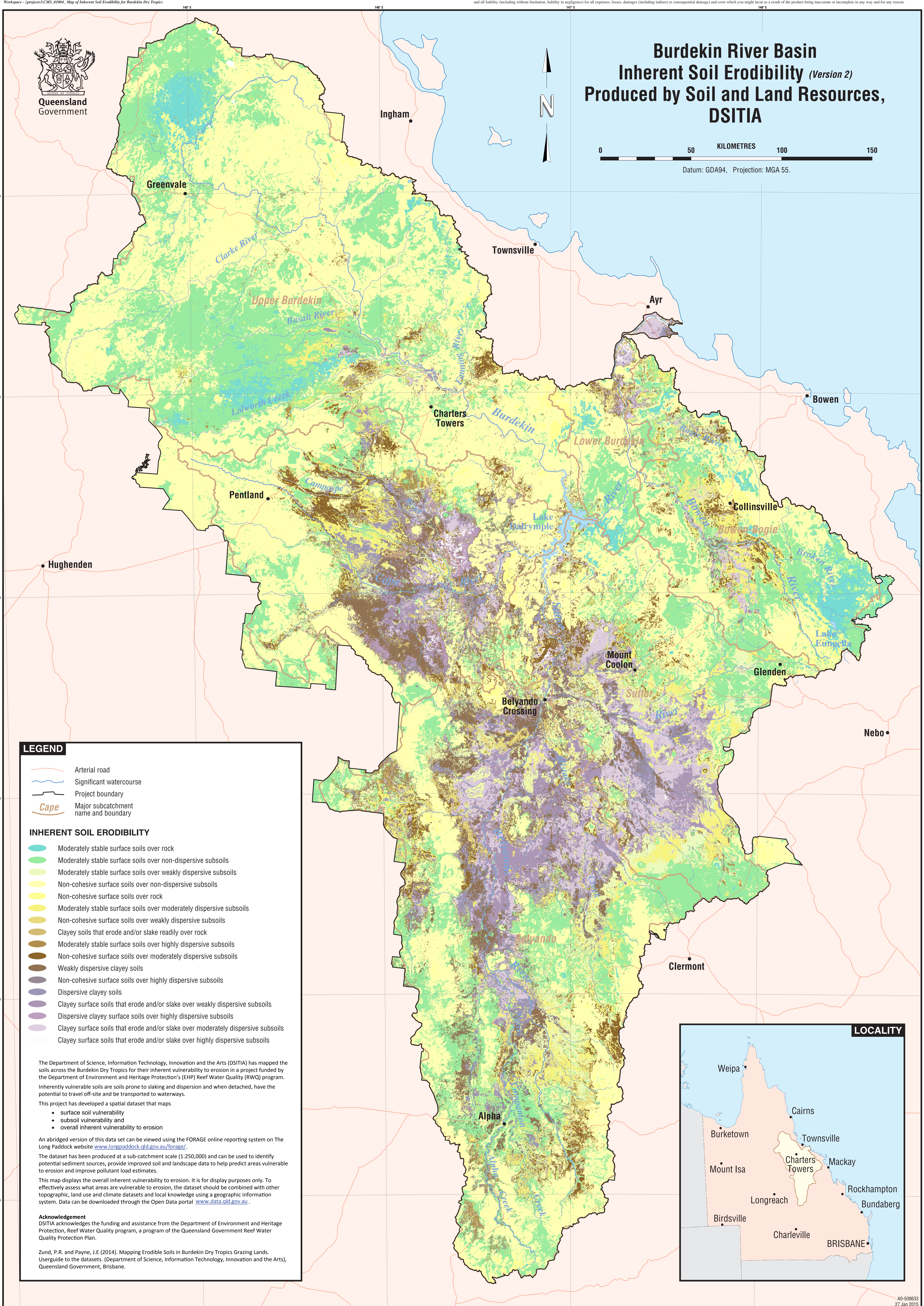




# Burdekin River Basin Inherent Soil Erodibility (Version 2) Produced by Soil and Land Resources, DSITIA



Datum: GDA94, Projection: MGA 55.



## LEGEND

- Arterial road
- Significant watercourse
- Project boundary
- Major subcatchment name and boundary

## INHERENT SOIL ERODIBILITY

- 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, Innovation and the Arts (DSITIA) has mapped the soils across the Burdekin Dry Tropics for their inherent vulnerability to erosion in a project funded by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection's (EHP) Reef Water Quality (RWQ) program. Inherently vulnerable soils are soils prone to slaking and dispersion and when detached, have the potential to travel off-site and be transported to waterways.

This project has developed a spatial dataset that maps

- surface soil vulnerability
- subsoil vulnerability and
- overall inherent vulnerability to erosion

An abridged version of this data set can be viewed using the FORAGE online reporting system on the Long Paddock website [www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage/](http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage/).

The dataset has been produced at a sub-catchment scale (1:250,000) and can be used to identify potential sediment sources, provide improved soil and landscape data to help predict areas vulnerable to erosion and improve pollutant load estimates.

This map displays the overall inherent vulnerability to erosion. 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 [www.data.qld.gov.au](http://www.data.qld.gov.au).

**Acknowledgement**  
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Zund, P.R. and Payne, J.E (2014). Mapping Erodible Soils in Burdekin Dry Tropics Grazing Lands. Userguide to the datasets. (Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts), Queensland Government, Brisbane.

