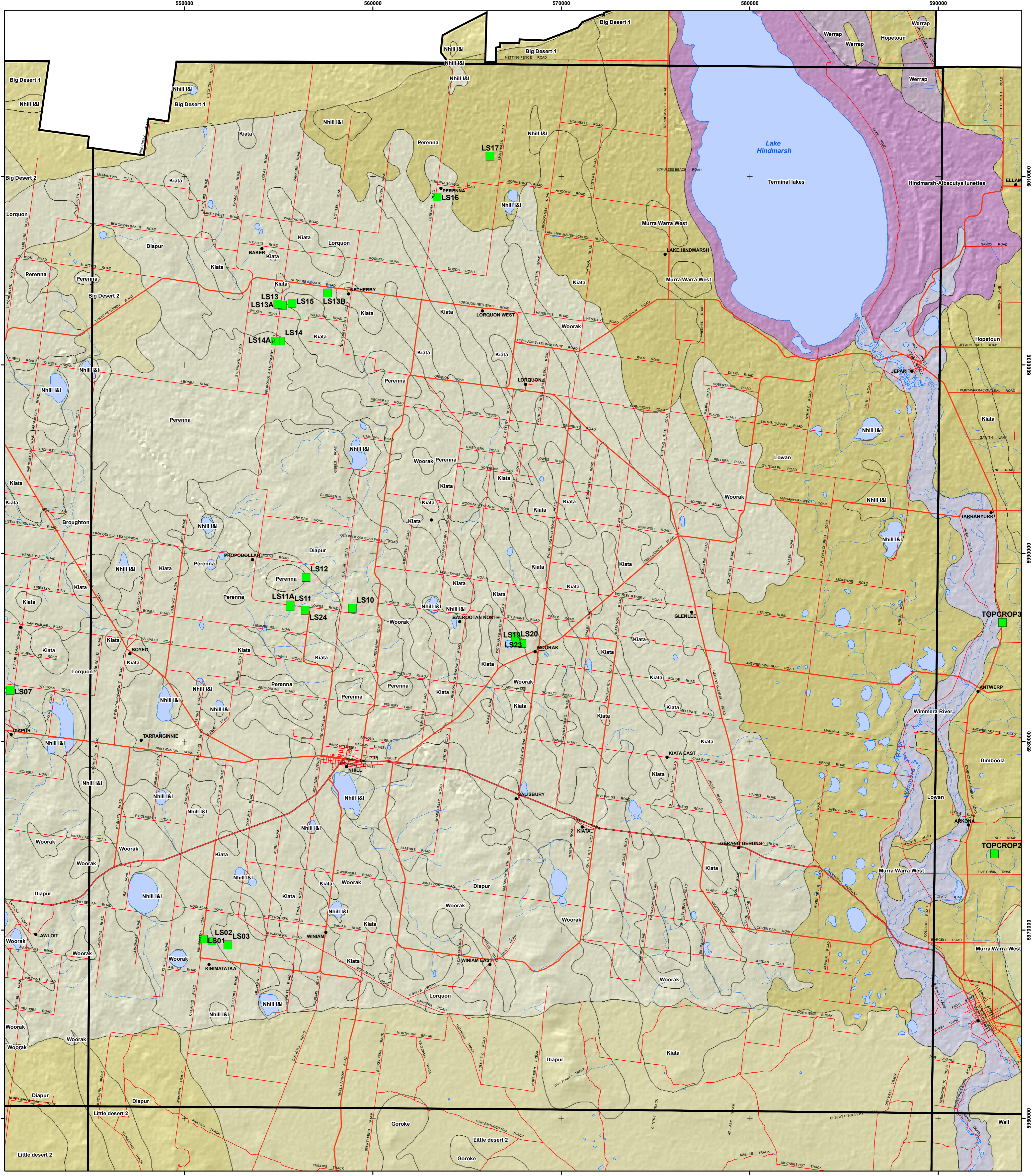


# Wimmera CMA Land Resource Assessment Project

## Geomorphological / Soil-landform units

### Nhill



#### Legend

- Mapsheet boundary
- Towns
- Highway
- Major sealed roads
- Minor sealed roads
- Minor roads
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies
- Grampians storage / Terminal lake wetlands
- Soil sites
- Soil landform unit

#### Geomorphological units

2.1.1	4.1.1	5.1.3	6.3.1
2.1.2	4.1.2	5.1.5	
2.1.3	4.2.1	5.2.1	
2.1.4	4.2.2	5.2.2	
2.1.5	4.2.3	5.3.3	
2.1.6	4.3	5.4	
2.1.7		5.5.1	
2.2.1		5.5.2	
2.2.2		5.5.3	
2.2.3		5.6	
2.3.1			
2.3.2			

Hillshade: Colours illustrated in the legend representing geomorphological units may be distorted due to applying a hillshade background. The hillshade helps to identify landform features but may also affect the colouring of the unit features.

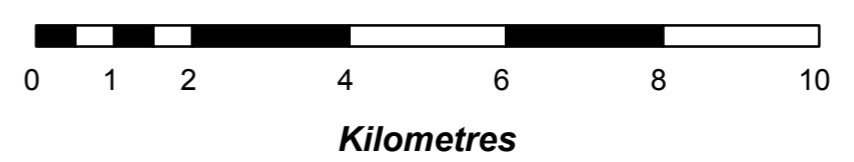
#### Map user notes - Soil-landform maps

Soil-landform units are labelled using an abbreviation to avoid excessive clutter on the maps (e.g. Goroke instead of Goroke plains and rises). A full list of abbreviations used can be found in Appendix C of the report A land resource assessment of the Wimmera region (Robinson et al. 2005) located on the CD-ROM.

Soil-landform units are colour coded according to their assigned geomorphological description (e.g. 2.1.1 = Ridges, escarpments, mountains on non-granitic Palaeozoic rock of the Western Uplands (Pyrenees Ranges, Avon Hills, Colerain Hills, Tarrangower, Big Hill, Mount Macedon)). These descriptions of geomorphology can be found in the report and comply with standards established as part of the Victorian Geomorphological Framework (<http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/vro>).

The geomorphological framework provides a statewide system for classifying land and ecosystems as a consistent and seamless spatial dataset. The geomorphic framework has many levels (tiers) of geomorphological understanding with reference to landscape processes and environmental features (geology, landform, climate, soils and native vegetation). The framework has a systematic and hierarchical nomenclature with the lowest, most detailed tier groupings of land systems at a scale of 1:250 000-1:100 000 - the soil-landform units presented in this study are considered the 3rd tier level within the hierarchy of geomorphology. This tier (3rd level) is of greater complexity and has been useful in assessing how different soil-landforms and ecosystems behave. These units provide a framework that helps us to understand the vegetation type distribution as well as the soil type distribution, and hence has some bearing on natural habitat distribution for fauna and flora.

#### Scale 1:100 000



#### COORDINATE SYSTEM

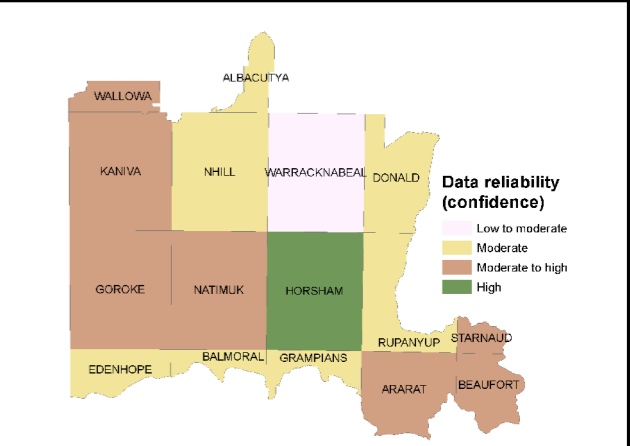
**PROJECTION:** Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection

**DATUM:** Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA)  
Vertical: Australian Height Datum (AHD)

**GRID:** Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 54  
Grid Interval 10000 metres

This map is produced on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA). GDA supersedes the Australian Geodetic Datum of 1966 (AGD).

For all practical purposes GDA is the same as the World Geodetic System (WGS84) as used in the Global Positioning System.



**Data confidence levels**

Every effort has been made to ensure that the soil-landform boundaries used to produce this map are accurate, however due to the inherent variability in landform and soil type at this scale, some level of generalisation has been required. Consequently, the map user should refer to the attached confidence levels and exercise caution where confidence is considered less than high. Please note that additional site specific information will be required to support detailed planning and development activities. Enlargement of this map will not improve the accuracy and is discouraged. The reliability of mapsheets can be found in Appendix B of the report A land resource assessment of the Wimmera region (Robinson et al. 2005) located on the CD-ROM.