CLIFTON LAND SYSTEM (Clf) 606 km² Source: WKY
Sandstone plateaux with deep valleys, low open woodlands with curly spinifex.
State land type: Hills, ranges and plateaux with eucalypt woodlands and spinifex.
Geology: Subhorizontal sandstone and shale of Upper Proterozoic age.
Geomorphology: Formed by dissection of the Kimberley surface - plateaux and mountain ranges: rocky plateaux up to 22.5 km in extent, with high escarpments and restricted lower slopes; moderately dense, branching pattern of narrow, incised valleys; relief up to 305 m.
Land management: A rugged and inaccessible system of no value for pastoralism, inherently resistant to erosion, high scenic amenity.

Mount House, an isolated range and plateau of the Clifton land system, standing above surrounding plains of the Glenroy land system. Photo: DAFWA

Stylised block diagram showing location of land units
**CLIFTON LAND SYSTEM (Clf) – land units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Approx. area (%)</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Soils*</th>
<th>Vegetation*</th>
<th>Pasture type*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Summit remnants: up to 4.8 km in extent; sandy slopes less than 1% with laterite exposures locally.</td>
<td>Mainly deep red sands; Cockatoo family (7). Some deep brown sands; Kalyeeda family (9) and minor laterite</td>
<td>Open woodland with scattered shrubs and <em>Triodia bitextura</em> (4, 6). Locally 3 and 28.</td>
<td>CAHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Rocky plateaux: gently sloping or undulating, with relief up to 15 m and slopes up to 5%; indented escarpments to 305 m with vertical upper walls and steep slopes and with basal scree slopes up to 45%.</td>
<td>Mainly outcrop with some reddish loamy skeletal soil (24).</td>
<td>As for unit 1.</td>
<td>CAHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lower slopes: concave up to 5% and up to 1.6 km long; dissected up to 9 m into spurs with flat or gently sloping crests up to 180 m wide and marginal slopes up to 60%; mantled with colluvium.</td>
<td>Reddish loamy and clayey lithic soils; <em>Yabbagody</em> (1, 23) and <em>Tippera</em> (2, 23) families.</td>
<td>Open woodland with scattered shrubs and <em>Triodia bitextura</em>, <em>Eucalyptus brevifolia</em>, <em>Corymbia cadophora</em> community (3).</td>
<td>CSPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Boulder fans: up to 270 m long, slopes up to 30%.</td>
<td>Bouldery, medium-textured skeletal soils (24).</td>
<td>Soft spinifex grassland with scattered trees and shrubs, <em>Triodia bitextura</em> community (54).</td>
<td>CAHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alluvial drainage floors: up to 550 m wide, gradients 1 in 200 to 1 in 300; marginal slopes up to 25%.</td>
<td>Gravels, with locally developed greyish sands over tough loamy subsoils: <em>Tarraj family</em> (18).</td>
<td>Open woodland with <em>Triodia bitextura</em>, <em>Chrysopogon</em> spp. ground storeys. <em>Adansonia gregorii</em> alliance (31).</td>
<td>CSPP 50% RGRP 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Channels: up to 30 m wide and 4.5 m deep.</td>
<td>Bed-loads range from sand to boulders.</td>
<td>Fringing forests and woodlands. <em>E. camaldulensis</em>, <em>Terminalia platyphylla</em> fringing community (42).</td>
<td>FRIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers in brackets refer to soil family or vegetation community/alliance in ‘General report on lands of the West Kimberley area, WA’ (Speck et al. 1970). + Pasture types described in Appendix 1.

Note: Proportions and occurrence of pasture types within land units are subject to change over time due to invasion by native and introduced species, seasonal conditions, fire frequency and grazing management.

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An aerial oblique photo of a main occurrence of Clifton land system showing the indented plateau landform bounded by escarpments. Photo: Geerten van Gelder (alias Geerten, Panoramio.com)
COCKATOO LAND SYSTEM (Coc) 2378 km² Source: OVC

Gently undulating timbered sandy country in the north-western part of the Ord-Victoria survey area.

State land type: Sandplains with eucalypt woodlands and spinifex/tussock grasses.

Geology: Sandstone, calcareous sandstone, calcareous conglomerate, and minor limestone; Permian, Lower Carboniferous, Upper Devonian, and Ordovician-Cambrian (Carlton Group).

Geomorphology: Coastal erosional plains.

Drainage: Widely spaced insequent stream pattern, shallow depressions may be waterlogged or flooded for short periods.

Land management: System supports pastures which are only moderately favoured by livestock and are generally stable with low susceptibility to erosion. Fire management programs desirable; in the Kununurra area unit 2 has potential for horticultural use.
## COCKATOO LAND SYSTEM (Coc) – land units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Approx. area (%)</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Pasture type*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Very bouldery low hills</td>
<td>Sandstone boulders with pockets of sandy soils.</td>
<td>Stringybark-bloodwood woodland <em>(Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Corymbia dichromophloia, E. miniata, C. ferruginea, E. aspera)</em> or deciduous sparse low woodland <em>(Xanthostemon paradoxus, Owenia vernicosa, Terminalia spp.)</em>, both with upland tall grass <em>(Sorghum stipoideum, Triodia bitextura, Triodia stenostachya)</em>.</td>
<td>ASHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Gentle slopes and crests of gently undulating landscape</td>
<td>Cockatoo-deep red sand; and Pago-deep yellow sand; small areas of Cullen-greyish sand merging into mottled yellow sand.</td>
<td>Stringybark-bloodwood woodland <em>(E. tetrodonta, E. miniata, C. dichromophloia)</em> with upland tall grass <em>(Sorghum stipoideum, Triodia bitextura)</em>.</td>
<td>LCSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Small isolated areas in gently undulating landscape</td>
<td>Tippera-brown sandy loam merging into dark red clay.</td>
<td>Northern box-bloodwood woodland <em>(E. tectifica, C. foelscheana, C. confertiflora)</em> with upland tall grass <em>(Sorghum stipoideum)</em>.</td>
<td>LCSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lower slopes and shallow drainage floors</td>
<td>Pago-deep yellow sand; and Cullen-greyish sand merging into mottled yellow sand.</td>
<td>Stringybark-bloodwood woodland <em>(E. tetrodonta, E. miniata, C. dichromophloia)</em> with upland tall grass <em>(Sorghum stipoideum, Triodia bitextura)</em>.</td>
<td>LCSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shallow linear depression lines</td>
<td>Hooper-greyish surface over mottled hard clay.</td>
<td>Marrakai mid-height grass <em>(Eriachne spp., Themeda triandra)</em>.</td>
<td>OTHP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Pasture types described in Appendix 1.

Note: Proportions and occurrence of pasture types within land units are subject to change over time due to invasion by native and introduced species, seasonal conditions, fire frequency and grazing management.

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Sorghum species and Triodia bitextura are common species in the grassy understorey of Cockatoo land system.  
Photo: DAFWA
COCKBURN LAND SYSTEM (Cok) 2308 km² Source: OVC

Several small patches of undulating to low shaly country with sparse shrub vegetation scattered throughout the Ord-Victoria survey area.

**State land type:** Hills and lowlands with eucalypt woodlands and spinifex.

**Geology:** Mainly shales and siltstones; Adelaidean and Carpentarian sediments.

**Geomorphology:** Coastal erosional plains.

**Drainage:** Rectangular and angular stream pattern of moderate intensity; unit 3 may be flooded for short periods after heavy rains.

**Land management:** Supports curly spinifex pastures which, when young, are moderately attractive to cattle; mature stands are unattractive. Land system not usually prone to degradation or erosion but control of grazing pressure and frequency of burning is desirable.

Small paperbark trees (Melaleuca spp.) and curly spinifex (Triodia bitextura) are common on shaly slopes (units 1 & 2) of the Cockburn land system. Photo: Andrew Craig DAFWA

Stylised block diagram showing location of land units
## COCKBURN LAND SYSTEM (Cok) – land units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Approx. area (%)</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Pasture type*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Moderate to gentle slopes</td>
<td>Rock outcrops and shallow, very gravelly, skeletal soils.</td>
<td>Trees absent, or paperbark sparse low woodland (<em>Melaleuca</em> spp.) with spinifex (<em>Triodia bitextura</em>).</td>
<td>CAHP 50% CSPP 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gentle lower slopes on shale</td>
<td>Elliott - shallow grey sandy loam merging into mottled yellow clay.</td>
<td>Paperbark sparse low woodland (<em>Melaleuca</em> spp. with upland tall grass (<em>Sorghum stipoides</em>, <em>Triodia bitextura</em>).</td>
<td>CSPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Alluvial depressions or flats fringing streamlines</td>
<td>Elliott -deep grey sandy loam merging into mottled yellow clay.</td>
<td>As for unit 2 also <em>Chrysopogon fallax</em>.</td>
<td>CSPP 50% RGRP 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small stream channels</td>
<td>Fringing communities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>FRIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Pasture types described in Appendix 1.

Note: Proportions and occurrence of pasture types within land units are subject to change over time due to invasion by native and introduced species, seasonal conditions, fire frequency and grazing management.

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*Gentle slopes of Cockburn land system flank the spectacular Cockburn Ranges (Pinkerton land system) near Wyndham.*

*Photo: David Ribbons (Flickr.com)*
COOLINDIE LAND SYSTEM (Cld) 2535 km² Source: OVC

Areas of gently undulating red sandy “desert” with shrub vegetation along the southern edge of the Ord-Victoria survey area.

**State land type:** Sandplains and dunes with acacia shrublands and spinifex.

**Geology:** Lateritized arenaceous sediments; Carpentarian sandstones (Gardiner Beds).

**Geomorphology:** Elevated lateritic plain (sandy red earth surface horizon).

**Drainage:** Very widely spaced shallow insequent drainage lines.

**Land management:** A spinifex system subject to fairly regular burning but stable with low or very low susceptibility to erosion.

The major unit of the Coolindie land system (unit 1) is gently sloping plains with deep red sands supporting soft spinifex (Triodia pungens) grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs.

Photo: DAFWA

Stylised block diagram showing location of land units
### COOLINDIE LAND SYSTEM (Cld) – land units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Approx. area (%)</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Pasture type^</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Gently sloping plains</td>
<td>Cockatoo - deep red sand and some Pago - deep yellow sands.</td>
<td>Trees absent or desert shrubland (Acacia spp., Eucalyptus spp.) with soft spinifex (<em>Triodia pungens</em>).</td>
<td>SSPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Low gravelly rises</td>
<td>Chunuma, shallow phase-shallow sands with laterite gravel.</td>
<td>Snappy gum sparse low woodland (<em>Eucalyptus brevifolia</em>) with soft spinifex (<em>Triodia pungens</em>).</td>
<td>SSPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Broad shallow linear drainage floors</td>
<td>Argada - greyish loam merging into hard mottled yellow clay.</td>
<td>Desert sparse low woodland (<em>E. microtheca</em>) with soft spinifex (<em>Triodia pungens</em>).</td>
<td>SSPP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ Pasture types described in Appendix 1.

Note: Proportions and occurrence of pasture types within land units are subject to change over time due to invasion by native and introduced species, seasonal conditions, fire frequency and grazing management.
COONANGOODY LAND SYSTEM (Con)  1777 km$^2$  Source: WKY

Sandy alluvial plains with broad through-going drainage floors, low grassy woodlands.

**State land type:** Alluvial plains with mixed woodlands/shrublands and mixed grasses.

**Geology:** Quaternary alluvium derived mainly from sandstone and shale; aeolian sands.

**Geomorphology:** Alluvial plains - tributary alluvial plains: sandy plains extending up to 4.8 km downslope, with low interfluves formed by sandplain and minor outcrop plains; trunk drainage floors with anastomosing channels and broad linear drainage depressions in the lowest parts, elsewhere broad tracts receiving diffuse run-on from adjacent uplands; gradients mainly between 1 in 500 and 1 in 100.

**Land management:** The system supports pastures which are favoured by stock and are prone to degradation. Units 1, 3 and 5 are moderately to highly susceptible to erosion; control of grazing pressure is essential.

*Highly reflective degraded alluvial plains and drainage floors of the Coonangoody land system form complex patterns.*

*Width of this 2007 aerial photograph is about 4 km. Photo: Landgate*

*Stylised plan diagram showing arrangement of land units*
## COONANGOODY LAND SYSTEM (Con) – land units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Approx. area (%)</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Soils*</th>
<th>Vegetation*</th>
<th>Pasture type*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Alluvial plains: gradients mainly less than 1 in 500 but attaining 1 in 150 at upper margins; degraded soil surfaces.</td>
<td>Yellowish sandy soils with local alluvial or solonetzic tendencies: Tableland family (5).</td>
<td>Very open, low grassy woodland with short grasses and patches of <em>Chrysopogon</em> spp. <em>Bauhinia cunninghamii</em> - <em>Ventilago viminalis</em> community (38c); also 1f [Introduced buffel grass (<em>Cenchrus ciliaris</em>) now common in parts].</td>
<td>RGRP 80% BUGP 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sandplain islands: up to 3.2 km across: uniformly sloping or gently undulating, with relief up to 2 m and slopes up to 3%.</td>
<td>Mainly deep red sands: Cockatoo family (7). With deep yellow sands: Pago family (8) in shallow depressions.</td>
<td>Open stunted woodland with patchy shrub layer and <em>Triodia pungens</em>, <em>Chrysopogon</em> spp., and <em>Aristida browniana</em>. <em>Grevillea striata</em> and <em>Bauhinia cunninghamii</em> alliances (34b, 37b, 38c).</td>
<td>SSPP 80% RGRP 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Outcrop plains: stony surfaces up to 3.2 km across, slopes less than 1%, marginally dissected up to 9 m; thin patchy cover of sand and grit and much outcrop</td>
<td>Variable soil cover depending on lithology. Mainly reddish skeletal soil (24), high in rock fragments with 90% strew cover. Minor amounts of shallow, dark brown and reddish brown, loamy to clayey, calcareous soils: Oscar family (11)</td>
<td>Much bare ground; patches of grass-lands. Communities 57, 55, 54; and 58 on calcareous soils.</td>
<td>CSPP 40% SSPP 30% HSPP 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Linear drainage depressions: up to 800 m wide and 4.8 km long; firmed surfaces locally with pans up to 200 m across.</td>
<td>Yellowish sandy soils commonly with lateritic gravels and hard subsoils: Tableland family (5). Brownish, massive, intractable, silty to heavy clay in pans (30).</td>
<td>Low beefwood woodland with <em>Chrysopogon</em> spp. <em>Grevillea striata</em> community (34a).</td>
<td>RGRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Drainage floors: up to 3.2 km wide, gradients mainly between 1 in 200 and 1 in 500; lightly firmed hummocky surfaces with scalds up to 800 m across; levees up to 800 m wide; loose sand rises up to 2 m high at outer margins.</td>
<td>Grey to brownish sands and loams over tough loamy sub-soils or tough, domed clays: Tarraji (18) and Jurgurra (19) families.</td>
<td>Low beefwood woodland with <em>Triodia pungens</em>. <em>Grevillea striata</em> community (34b).</td>
<td>SSPP 60% RGRP 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Channels: up to 150 m wide and 6 m deep.</td>
<td>Bed-loads of deep sand</td>
<td>Fringing woodland with <em>Chrysopogon</em> spp. Community 20a.</td>
<td>FRIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers in brackets refer to soil family or vegetation community/alliance in ‘General report on lands of the West Kimberley area, WA’ (Speck et al. 1970).

+ Pasture types described in Appendix 1.

Note: Proportions and occurrence of pasture types within land units are subject to change over time due to invasion by native and introduced species, seasonal conditions, fire frequency and grazing management.
CORNISH LAND SYSTEM (Crn) 3108 km² Source: UNP*

Gently undulating red sandplains with regular parallel E-W trending dunes supporting mainly Acacia, Grevillea and Melaleuca shrubland with soft spinifex.

State land type: Sandplains and dunes with acacia shrublands and spinifex.

Geology: Quaternary aeolian sands and minor alluvium.

Geomorphology: Sandplains and dunefields with very few drainage features.

Land management: Supports soft spinifex pastures which are not highly preferred by cattle but do supply reasonable feed in dry times if maintained in young condition by appropriate fire management. Dunes (unit 1) have minor susceptibility to wind erosion for short periods after burning.

This sandplain (unit 2) with deep red sands supporting shrubby soft spinifex (Triodia pungens) grasslands is a major unit of the Cornish and many other sandplain land systems which differ from Cornish in the proportion of other units such as gravelly plains and sand dunes. Photo: DAFWA

Stylised plan diagram showing arrangement of land units

## CORNISH LAND SYSTEM (Crn) – land units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Approx. area (%)</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Soils*</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Pasture type+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Linear dunes: up to 10 km long with relief up to 10 m</td>
<td>Red deep sands (445).</td>
<td>Sparse shrublands of lemonwood (<em>Dolichandrone heterophylla</em>), <em>Stylobasium spathulatum</em>, and <em>Hakea suberea</em> over mainly soft spinifex (<em>Triodia pungens</em>), with areas of <em>Cullen martini</em>.</td>
<td>SSPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Near level interdunal flats</td>
<td>Red deep sands (445).</td>
<td>Shrublands of <em>Acacia ancistrocarpa</em>, <em>A. coriacea</em>, <em>Grevillea striata</em>, <em>Hakea</em> sp., <em>Melaleuca lasiandra</em> and lemonwood (<em>Dolichandrone heterophylla</em>) over mainly soft spinifex (<em>Triodia pungens</em>). Occasional trees of <em>Corymbia greeniana</em>.</td>
<td>SSPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Swampy depressions, drainage foci and occasional channels</td>
<td>Sandy duplexes (400) and non-cracking clays (620).</td>
<td>As for unit 2.</td>
<td>SSPP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers refer to Soil Groups of Western Australia (Schoknecht 2002).
+ Pasture types described in Appendix 1.

**Note:** Proportions and occurrence of pasture types within land units are subject to change over time due to invasion by native and introduced species, seasonal conditions, fire frequency and grazing management.
COWENDYNE LAND SYSTEM (Cow)  
1626 km²  
Source: WKY

Stony, undulating basalt country with red earths and grassy woodlands, also extensive cracking clay plains with grasslands.

**State land type:** Undulating plains with eucalypt woodlands and mixed grasses.

**Geology:** Basalt and dolerite of Upper Proterozoic or Lower Cambrian age.

**Geomorphology:** Formed by partial dissection of the Fitzroy surface - plains: stony interfluves and cracking clay plains, with low rises in headwater areas and scattered hills; moderately dense branching drainage pattern in upper parts with sparse pattern of trunk drainage in lower parts; relief mainly less than 6 m.

**Land management:** Controlled grazing is necessary as the system supports pastures which are preferentially grazed by cattle; generally low susceptibility to erosion.

Somewhat elevated cracking clay plains (unit 2) make up about half of the Cowendyne land system. This site is in poor condition. The ranges in the background are in Precipice land system.  
Photo: DAFWA

Stylised block diagram showing location of land units
# Cowendyne Land System (Cow) – land units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Approx. area (%)</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Soils*</th>
<th>Vegetation*</th>
<th>Pasture type*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Stony interfluves: flat or gently rounded crests up to 1.6 km wide, with marginal slopes less than 5% but attaining 7% locally; colluvial mantles with local outcrop.</td>
<td>Deep red basaltic soil: Frayne family (3).</td>
<td>Open grassy woodland. On hills and rocky slopes: <em>Eucalyptus tectifica</em> with <em>Sehima nervosum</em>; <em>Sorghum</em> spp. (14a). On lower slopes: <em>E. tectifica</em> - <em>Corymbia dichromophloia</em> with <em>Sehima nervosum</em> - <em>Dichanthium fecondum</em> ground storey.</td>
<td>WGBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Cracking clay plains: up to 6.4 km wide with slopes less than 1%; marginally dissected up to 3 m into rounded spurs up to 400 m wide with slopes up to 3%; hummocky surfaces.</td>
<td>Dark self-mulching clays: Cununurra family (12).</td>
<td>Grassland of <em>Chrysopogon</em> spp., <em>Dichanthium fecondum</em> (48); with scattered trees and shrubs.</td>
<td>RAPP 40% BGAP 40% MGAP 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Low rises: up to 4.8 km wide; pebble-strewn slopes less than 1%.</td>
<td>Deep red basaltic soils: Frayne family (3).</td>
<td>Open grassy woodland as in unit 1.</td>
<td>WGBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hills: mainly less than 30 m high, but up to 60 m; rounded, rocky crests and bench slopes up to 60% with boulder mantles.</td>
<td>Mainly outcrop with shallow red basaltic soils: Walsh family (4).</td>
<td>Low open grassy woodland, scattered shrubs with <em>Sehima nervosum</em> - <em>Sorghum</em> spp. ground storey. <em>E. tectifica</em> alliance (14a).</td>
<td>ASHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drainage floors: up to 800 m wide, gradients 1 in 200 m and 1 in 500; central channelled tracts up to 90 m wide.</td>
<td>Limited areas of soils. Reddish clayey alluvial soils: Fitzroy family (22).</td>
<td>Low, open grassy woodland with scattered shrubs and <em>Sehima nervosum</em> - <em>Sorghum</em> spp. ground storey. Community 14a.</td>
<td>WGBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Channels: up to 30 m wide and 3 m deep.</td>
<td>Bed-loads range from fine sand to cobbles.</td>
<td>Fringing forest or woodland. <em>E. camaldulensis</em> - <em>Terminalia platyphylla</em> fringing communities (41, 42); and 33 on smaller channels.</td>
<td>FRIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparable to a combination of Isdell, Barton, and Kennedy land systems. North Kimberley (NKY) area.

* Numbers in brackets refer to soil family or vegetation community/alliance in ‘General report on lands of the West Kimberley area, WA’ (Speck et al. 1970).

* Pasture types described in Appendix 1.

Note: Proportions and occurrence of pasture types within land units are subject to change over time due to invasion by native and introduced species, seasonal conditions, fire frequency and grazing management.