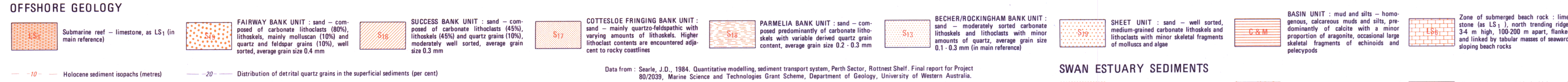






## ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY SERIES



1. See Litological Classification	3. Colours were derived from Standard Soil Colour Chart; notation omitted	5. Slopes expressed qualitatively F-flat ..... <3° G-gentle ..... 3°-10° M-moderate ..... 10°-20°	6. M ..... high ..... moderate L ..... low ..... variable N/A ..... Not applicable Properties vary with degree of weathering	7. Snow Mountain Engineering Company Soil Classification which describes soils in terms of grain size, grading characteristics and compressibility.	8.  activity undesirable for the environment  environment, unstable or hazardous for the activity  possible problems for the environment	 activity compatible with unit
2. The terms unconsolidated materials and rocks are used in the areas of the exposing terms "soil" and "rock"	4. Maximum and minimum elevation of the unit with respect to Australian Height Datum	6. The dominant slope of each unit is given				

## UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL

C. . . . . clay  
M. . . . . silt  
S. . . . . sand  
P. . . . . organic material

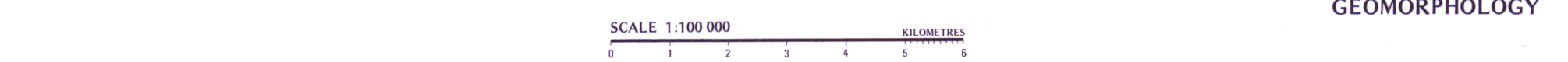
**ROCK**  
Double capital letters denoting lithological symbols of rocks

LS . . . . . limestone

## GEOLOGY

- This map should not be used for navigation purposes

The Australian Map Grid covers Australia and the Territories administered by Australia. Zones are 6° wide plus ½° overlap. A.M.G. zones are numbered from zone 47 with central meridian 99° E to zone 58 with central meridian 165° E. The origin of each zone is the intersection of the central meridian with the equator. On this map ticks on the sheet edge represent 100 metre intervals on the superimposed A.M.G. Zone 50.



**Ed** Parabolic and nested parabolic

- The geomorphological classification comprises a single capital letter which denotes the origin of the material and a lower case letter which represents the morphology.

ORIGIN	MORPHOLOGY
F	d
c	e
a	f
b	g
	h
	i
	j
	k
	l
	m
	n
	o
	p
	q
	r
	s
	t
	u
	v
	w
	x
	y
	z

- Rocky coast with hard cliffs and small sandy beaches. The impact of medium scale dynamic changes and storm

Sandy, peaty, grassy and mossy moor have the greatest

Sandy dunes, storm and erosion cycles have the greatest impact on these coasts. Without protection, large scale erosion during stormy years is liable to occur. Once erosion does start there is little to stop it. Preservation of the dunes

**Bibliographic Reference:** Gozzard J.R. 1983 Fremantle Port Sheets 2033 I & 2033 IV, Perth Metropolitan Region, Environmental Geology Series, Geological Survey of Western Australia, Perth. Published by the Government Printing Office, Perth, 1985.

Australia.



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PERTH METROPOLITAN REGION

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