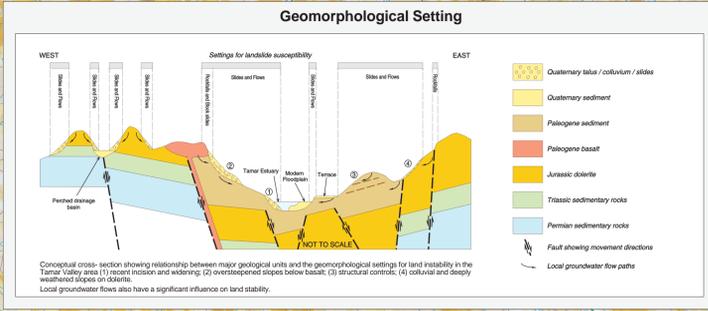
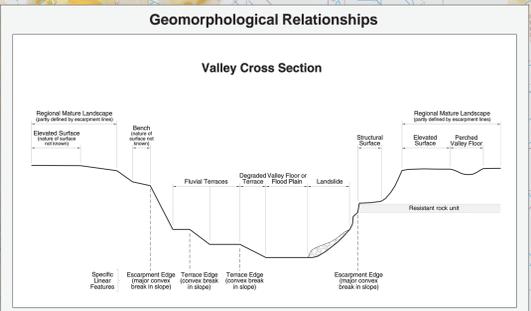
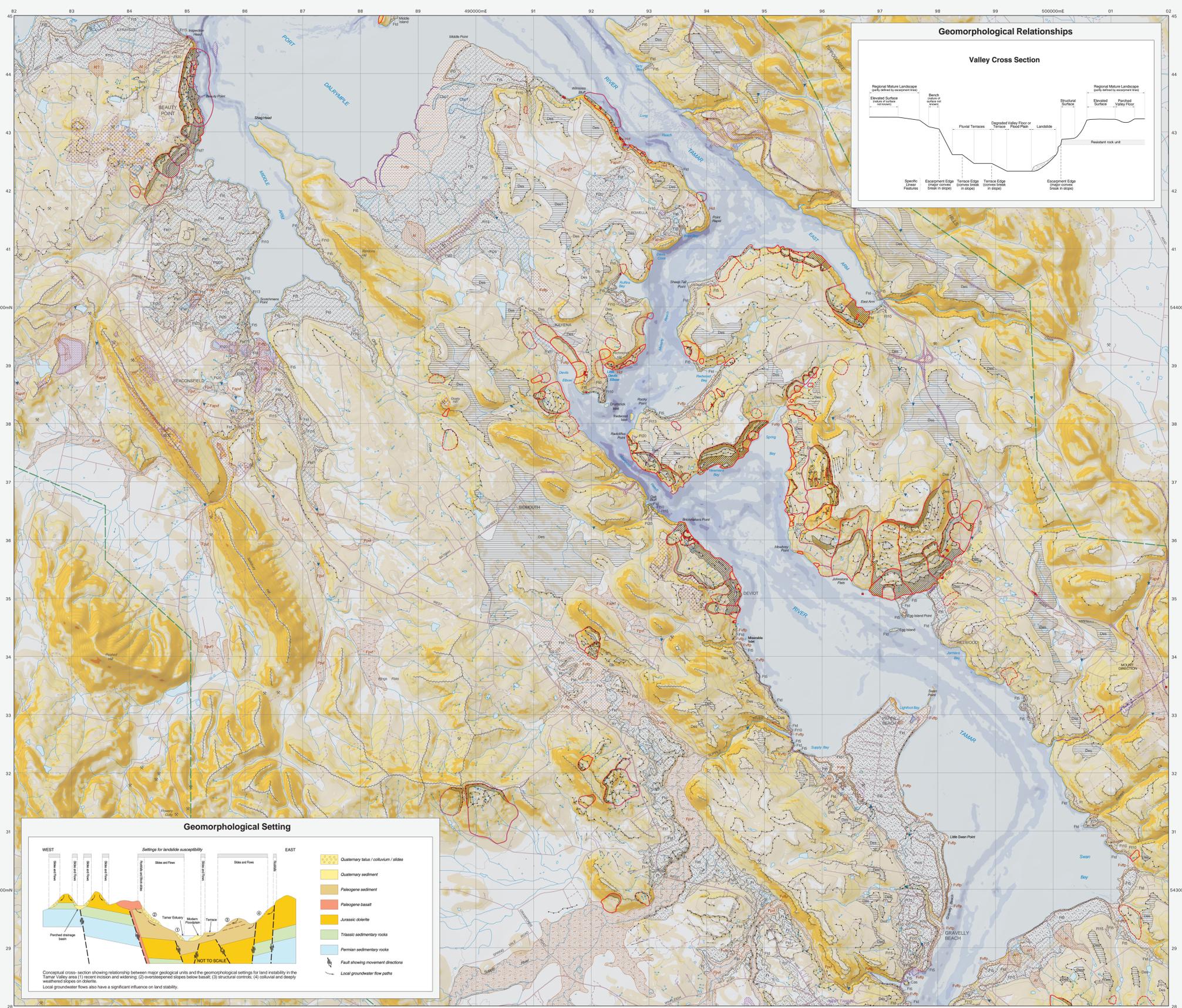


TASMANIAN LANDSLIDE MAP SERIES

DEVIOT - GEOMORPHOLOGY

MAP 2



Landslide Map Series

Background, Aim and Purpose

This map is one of a set of thematic maps addressing regional landslide susceptibility and hazard for the Deviot area and surrounds in Tasmania. The project is undertaken by Mineral Resources Tasmania, in partnership with Local Government and sponsored by the Natural Disaster Mitigation Programme (involving Federal and State contributions).

Large tracts of land throughout Tasmania are subject to slope instability and over 75% of the population live in areas of potential landslide risk. The project is undertaken by Mineral Resources Tasmania, in partnership with Local Government and sponsored by the Natural Disaster Mitigation Programme (involving Federal and State contributions).

Method

A methodology has been specifically developed for this map series and is used for other areas of Tasmania. Refer to the document 'Tasmanian Landslide Map Series: User Guide and Technical Methodology' for further information. This methodology has been developed to ensure consistency across the map series and to ensure that the data is suitable for use in a range of applications.

Caveats for use

The information provided is in the public domain and anyone is free to use it provided they read and understand the purpose and limitations.

The following caveats shall apply to the maps:

- The hazard identified are not a prediction of future events, but a representation of the current state of the landscape.
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Geomorphology

The map shows the regional geomorphological features mapped in and around the Tamar Valley. These features represent both individual geomorphological units and structural aspects of the landscape that assist in understanding its evolution and its potential for future change.

The base layer of the map is a hillshade digital terrain model that emphasises landscape relief. Draped on top of this is a slope classification based on Denarič (1972) and stability thresholds determined by the local underlying geology.

Natural features mapped include landforms and their internal features where discernible, as well as specific categories of erosion, in addition to fluvial and coastal landforms. Landforms are mapped based on their geomorphological characteristics and their relationship to the surrounding landscape. This information is used to constrain the age of the landscape and in particular the Palaeogene sequence. Such information is used to constrain the age of the landscape and in particular the Palaeogene sequence.

Geomorphological Setting

The Tamar Valley is the largest of a series of NW-SE trending parallel valleys. It contains the Tamar River, the largest of a series of NW-SE trending parallel valleys. It contains the Tamar River, the largest of a series of NW-SE trending parallel valleys. It contains the Tamar River, the largest of a series of NW-SE trending parallel valleys.

Hill Country Units

Fluvial terrace 20m
Fluvial terrace 15m
Fluvial terrace 10m
Fluvial terrace 5m
Fluvial terrace 0m
Approximate terrace height

Coastal Units

Marine terrace 25m
Marine terrace 20m
Marine terrace 15m
Marine terrace 10m
Marine terrace 5m
Approximate terrace height

Artificial Units

Cut (including rock removal in vegetation clearance)
Fill
Cut and fill (unreinforced)
Quarry (observed from MRT)
Quarry (not observed from MRT)

References

AGPS (2006). Guidelines for Landslide Susceptibility, Hazard and Risk Zoning for Land Use Planning. Australian Geospatial Information System, 42-37, 68.

Denarič, J. 1972. Manual of Detailed Geomorphological Mapping. International Geographical Union, 1-12.

Nicola, K.D. 1990. Erosion Surfaces, River Terraces, and River Channels in the Launceston Tertiary Basin. Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 94: 1-12.

Sutherland, P.L., Graham, J.F., Forsyth, S.M., Zangherini, J., and Eversart, J.L. 2006. The Tamar Trough: Correlations between Sedimentary Basins, Basins, River Cycles and River Cycles in the Tamar Valley. Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 104: 9-27.

Landslide Components

Linear Geomorph Features
Point Geomorph Features
Miscellaneous

Slope Categories

On Land
Below Water

0-2 degrees
2-7 degrees
7-13 degrees
13-35 degrees
35-42 degrees
> 42 degrees

Linear Geomorph Features

Beach ridge
Major erosion break in slope
Minor or unobserved erosion break in slope
Terrace edge
Terrace edge (poorly defined)
Shoal ridge
Landscape fracture of uncertain origin
Cave
Artificial cut

Point Geomorph Features

Significant escarpment
Spring or deep internal drainage (may be concealed under dam or fill)
Dip, elevation and dip of structure surface

Miscellaneous

Municipality boundary
Line of detailed geomorphological mapping

Scale: 1:25 000

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

QD494 - MGA Zone 56 Contour Interval 20metres.

Citation:
Stevenson, M.D. and Macgregor, C. 2013. Deviot, map 2 - Geomorphology. Tasmanian Landslide Map Series. Mineral Resources Tasmania, Department of Infrastructure Energy and Resources, Hobart.

Acknowledgements:
Contributors to the map from C. Carter, R. Black, J. Beaman and A. Mann.

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