

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF LANDFORM PATTERNS

The definitions in this glossary are taken from Speight (1984).

ALF - Alluvial Fan

Level to very gently inclined complex landform pattern of extremely low relief. The rapidly migrating alluvial stream channels are shallow to moderately deep, locally numerous, but elsewhere widely spaced. Incision in the up-slope area may give rise to an erosional stream bed between scarps.

ALP - Alluvial Plain

Level landform pattern with extremely low relief. The shallow to deep alluvial stream channels are sparse to widely spaced, forming a unidirectional integrated network. There may be frequently active erosion and aggradation by channelled and overbank stream flow, or the landforms may be relict from these processes.

DUN - Dunefield

Level to rolling landform pattern of very low or extremely low relief without stream channels, built up or locally excavated, eroded or aggraded by wind.

ESC - Escarpment

Steep to precipitous landform pattern forming a linearly extensive, straight or sinuous inclined surface which separates terrains at different altitudes, that above the escarpment commonly being a plateau. Relief within the landform pattern may be high (hilly) or low (planar). The upper margin is often marked by an included cliff or scarp.

HIL - Hills

Landform pattern of high relief (90 - 300m) with gently inclined to precipitous slopes. There is continuously active erosion by wash and creep and, in some cases, rarely active erosion by landslides.

LAV - Lava Plain

Level to undulating landform pattern of very low to extremely low relief typically with widely spaced fixed erosional stream channels. The landform pattern is aggraded by volcanism (lava flow) that is generally relict; it is subject to erosion by continuously active sheet flow, creep and channelled stream flow.

LOW - Low Hills

Landform pattern of low relief (30-90m) and gentle to very steep slopes. There is continuously active sheet flow, creep, and channelled stream flow.

MOU - Mountains

Landform pattern of very high relief (greater than 300m) with moderate to precipitous slopes. There is continuously active erosion by collapse, landslide, sheet flow, creep and channelled stream flow.

PLA - Plain

Level to undulating or, rarely, rolling landform pattern of extremely low relief (less than 9m).

PLT - Plateau

Level to rolling landform pattern of plains, rises or low hills standing above a cliff, scarp or escarpment that extends around a large part of its perimeter.

RIS - Rises

Landform pattern of very low relief (9 - 30m) and very gentle to steep slopes. The pattern is eroded by continuously active to barely active creep and sheet flow.

SAN - Sand Plain

Level to gently undulating landform pattern of extremely low relief and without channels; formed possibly by sheet flow or stream flow, but now relict and modified by wind action.

SHF - Sheet-Flood Fan

Level (less than 1% slope) to very gently inclined landform pattern of extremely low relief with numerous rapidly migrating very shallow incipient stream channels. The pattern is aggraded by frequently active sheet flow and channelled stream flow; with subordinate wind erosion.

TER - Terrace (alluvial)

Former flood plain on which erosion and aggradation by channelled and over-bank stream flow is barely active or inactive because deepening or enlargement of the stream channel has lowered the level of flooding.