

HOR Horrocks Land System

Area:	35.3 km ²
Landscape:	Steep, strongly dissected ranges with shallow calcareous soils on calc-siltstone and limestones. Scree slopes and sheet eroded slopes are common. Named after Horrocks Pass.
Annual rainfall:	330 – 505 mm average
Geology:	Willochra Formation calc-siltstones and limestones
Topography:	Extremely dissected, steep to very steep low hills and hills with very narrow ridge crests and valley floors.
Elevation:	500 - 550 m asl
Relief:	Around 150 m
Soils:	Shallow, gravelly calcareous silty loam to clay loam over calc-siltstone (Tenosols/Rudosols) occur on steep rocky hill slopes and crests Moderately deep gravelly calcareous loams grading to highly calcareous clay loam or clay (Calcarosols/Tenosols) over weathered calc-siltstone occur on lower slopes and narrow valley floors.
Main soils:	L1 (35%) Shallow soil on rock (Rocky Rudosol-Tenosol) RR (30%) Bare rock A2 (20%) Calcareous loam on rock (Paralithic Calcarosol) C2 (15%) Gradational loam on rock (Shallow Red Dermosol-Kandosol-Calcarosol)
Summary:	The Horrocks Land System consists of steep rocky hills with shallow calcareous soils on calc-siltstone and limestones. Scree slopes and sheet eroded slopes are common

Soil Landscape Unit summary: Horrocks Land System (HOR)

SLU	% of area	Component	Main soils	Proportion	Notes
ADF	100	Very steep hills	L1RR	Dominant	Very steep hills formed on limestones and calc-siltstones such as Willochra Formation with very shallow loamy soils. Main soils: <u>Shallow stony soils on rock - L1</u> . <u>Rock outcrop - RR</u> is common.

Detailed soil profile descriptions:

- L1** Shallow stony loam (Paralithic, Leptic Tenosol)
Shallow stony loam, often calcareous throughout or with depth, overlying weathering rock shallower than 50 cm.
- RR** Bare rock

Further information: [DEWNR Soil and Land Program](#)

