







## ROADS





Road surface (sealed and unsealed) is indicated by full or broken lines. Classification is based on function, not road width.

**Access, particularly via minor roads and vehicle tracks, may be subject to private property restrictions, weather conditions, surface quality and locked gates.**








-  **Dual carriageway:** Divided highways, freeways, tollways or other major roads with separated carriageways.
-  **Principal road:** Highways and major through-routes as well as major connecting roads.
-  **Secondary road:** Connecting roads between major roads and/or population centres.
-  **Minor road:** Scale may dictate that only some of these local area access roads can be shown in settled areas and that only some are named.
-  **Vehicle track:** Public or private roads with minimum or no construction. Where fences and farm tracks are side by side, only one of these features is shown.
-  **Foot track:** A track designed to carry pedestrian traffic only

## RAILWAYS


Some railway lines and some railway stations may not be shown within built-up areas.

-  **Multiple track; Single track:** Indicated by double or single bar symbology.
-  **Abandoned railway:** Non-operating but not dismantled lines. Dismantled lines are not shown.
-  **Light railway:** A lightly constructed line, eg sugar cane railway, scenic railway or monorail.
-  **Railway station or siding:** A recognised stopping place for trains for loading passengers or freight.















## ROAD & RAILWAY ASSOCIATED FEATURES

-  **Bridge:** A structure erected over a depression or obstacle carrying road or rail traffic.
-  **Tunnel:** The underground section of a road or railway. Transition points and the underground section of line are shown.
-  **Causeway:** An embankment of earth or masonry erected across open water or an area subject to inundation and carrying a road.
-  **Gate:** Only gates along vermin proof fences and at State borders are shown.
-  **National & State route marker:** Markers are positioned on the map at sufficient intervals to enable the map user to identify a highway for its whole length.
-  **Ferry route:** Only vehicle-carrying routes are shown.
-  **Ford:** A shallow or flat portion of the bed of a watercourse or lake where a crossing may be effected.





## AIRCRAFT FACILITIES

-  **Airport (licensed); Landing ground (licensed and unlicensed):** Information is provided by Airservices Australia, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, Royal Flying Doctor Service and other sources.











## CULTURAL FEATURES

-  **Powerline:** Wire or wires supported on poles, towers or pylons, used for the transmission of high voltage electricity.
-  **Substation:** A feature associated with the generation and distribution of electricity.
-  **Pipeline - above ground; underground:** A pipe used for carrying gases and/or liquids.
-  **Storage tank:** A large vessel for the storage of liquids or gas (not water) often associated with refineries or chemical plants.
-  **Gas or oil well:** A pipe sunk in the ground for the purpose of obtaining subterranean oil or gas.
-  **Water tank:** A construction at or below ground level to contain water.
-  **Homestead/Outstation:** A residence or large building in a rural area.
-  **Building/s:** A group of buildings that cannot be shown individually may be shown by a representative pattern. Very large buildings may be shown to scale.
-  **Golf course; Cemetery:** Only significant features are shown.
-  **Lookout; Tower; Wind turbine; Silo; Chimney:** Structures taller than 45 metres are labelled with a height if known.
-  **Yard; Fence:** Vermin proof fences are labelled. Property fences are omitted when side by side with a road or track.
-  **Levee:** A wall higher than 2 metres to restrain floodwaters or to contain irrigation or other water.
-  **Mine - large open cut; operating; non-operating:** The point symbol may be used to indicate a small group of mines. Small quarries and scrapes are not shown.
-  **Seismic line:** A graded line in a straight path.












## ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

-  **State/Territory border:** Borders that do not follow physical features are shown according to the surveyed monuments on the ground.
-  **International border:** May be shown as the line of seabed jurisdictions. Refer to [www.ga.gov.au/mapping/marbound](http://www.ga.gov.au/mapping/marbound)
-  **Reserve area:** Public land reserved for forestry, or for the conservation of landscapes, native species, fossils, indigenous areas, historic mining areas etc. This information is provided by the relevant State authorities. Adjacent small reserves of the same category may be amalgamated for map legibility. Colour on inside of reserve.
-  **Prohibited area:** An area where permission is likely to be required for entry. Colour on inside of reserve.







## RELIEF FEATURES

-  **Contour with value; Depression contour:** Lines representing an imaginary line on the ground, joining points of equal elevation in relation to the Australian Height Datum. Contour values face uphill.
-  **Horizontal control point:** A point on the ground determined by geodetic survey. Only prominent points are shown.
-  **Bench mark:** A point whose elevation is determined by levelling.
-  **Elevation:** A selection of spot elevations that best indicate terrain, change of slope and high and low points are shown.
-  **Pinnacle:** A significant tall slender spire-shaped rock.
-  **Cave or sinkhole:** The mouth of a subterranean chamber.
-  **Cliff:** A high, steep, significant or overhanging face of rock. Tics face downhill.
-  **Sand; Sand dunes; Sand ridges:** Areas of loose sand which are amorphous, crescent-shaped (generally transverse to prevailing winds) or longitudinal (generally parallel to prevailing winds) respectively.
-  **Distorted surface:** An area characterised by fractures, joints, faults and gilgai or broken stone that is difficult or impassable for vehicles.
-  **Rocky outcrop:** An area of large rocks or boulders.



## OFFSHORE & COASTAL FEATURES

-  **Saline coastal flat:** A nearly level tract of land between mean high water and the line of highest tide.
-  **Foreshore flat:** A seabed or estuarine area between mean high water and the lowest tide.
-  **Wreck:** Visible wrecks, as well as submerged features which are a danger to shipping and those of historic significance, are shown.
-  **Lighthouse:** A building or structure housing a light used as a navigation aid. Lighthouses are shown for their landmark value and may not be operational.
-  **Boat ramp:** A sloping construction to facilitate launching or retrieving vessels from water.
-  **Navigation light:** Only significant or prominent lights are shown. Users should refer to Hydrographic Charts for a comprehensive display of these features. Note that this map should not be used for navigational purposes.
-  **Mangrove:** Land between low and high water vegetated with mangrove plants.
-  **Tidal ledge; Reef or shoal:** Rock, coral or sand exposed between mean high water and approximate lowest tide, visually prominent or a shipping hazard.
-  **Breakwater:** A solid structure to break the force of waves to protect an anchorage.
-  **Wharf; Jetty or pier:** A structure used as a promenade or platform for loading passengers or cargo.
-  **Rock, bare or awash:** A hazard to shipping.












## VEGETATION

-  **Forest or scrubland:** An area with greater than 20% canopy cover of trees or scrub.
-  **Rainforest:** Dense mixed forest generally in excess of 25 metres high and having greater than 85% cover.
-  **Windbreak:** Lines of trees or scrub positioned to break the force of the prevailing wind.
-  **Pine plantation:** An orderly planting of coniferous trees.
-  **Orchard; Vineyard; Plantation other than pine:** An orderly planting of trees, bushes or vines.
-  **Parkland:** Significant recreational areas.

## POPULATION CENTRES

-  **Built-up area (BUA):** An area where buildings are close together and have associated road and other infrastructure. A selection of suburbs may be named in larger built-up areas if space allows.
-  **Locality:** A named place with a population about 200 people.

## HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

-  **Watercourse:** A natural channel along which water may flow from time to time. The rainfall graph in the map marginalia is provided to assist map users to assess the likelihood of water.
-  **Canal or drain:** An artificial watercourse used for inland navigation, domestic water supply, irrigation or drainage.
-  **Waterfall:** A sudden descent of water over a step or ledge in the bed of a watercourse.
-  **Lock:** An enclosure in a water body with gates at both ends to raise or lower the water level to enable vessels to pass from one level to another.
-  **Spillway:** A channel or duct formed around the side of a reservoir past the end of a dam, to convey flood discharge from the watercourse above the reservoir into the watercourse below the dam.
-  **Perennial waterbody; Reservoir; Non-perennial lake:** Those features which hold water for at least nine years out of ten, are classed perennial.
-  **Bore/Well; Tank/Small dam; Windpump; Dam wall:** Built water-producing and/or holding features. Where a windpump and other water features are situated together, only the windpump is shown, as it usually has the greater landmark value.
-  **Waterhole; Spring:** Naturally occurring water features.
-  **Settling pond:** Shallow beds, usually segmented by constructed walls, for the treatment of sewage or other wastes, or used for aquaculture.
-  **Land subject to inundation:** Land regularly covered with floodwater for short periods.
-  **Swamp:** Land saturated with water that it is not suitable for agricultural or pastoral use.