

Figure 1: Location of Tambellup townsite, roads, drainage lines and catchment boundaries.

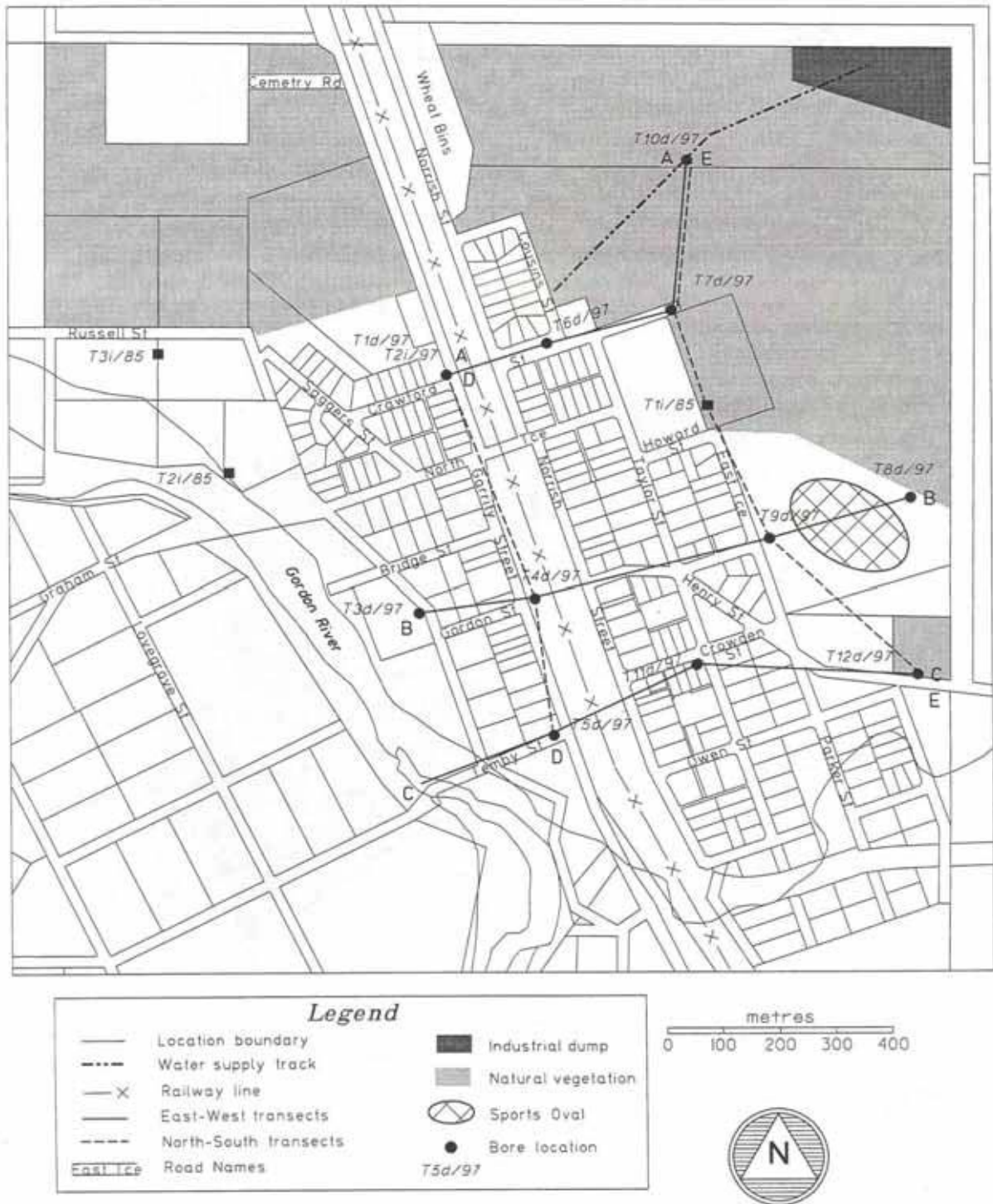


Figure 3: Location of bore sites, road names, industrial dump and natural vegetation within the Tambellup townsite. This Figure also shows the position of the transects depicted on Figures 8a to 8e.

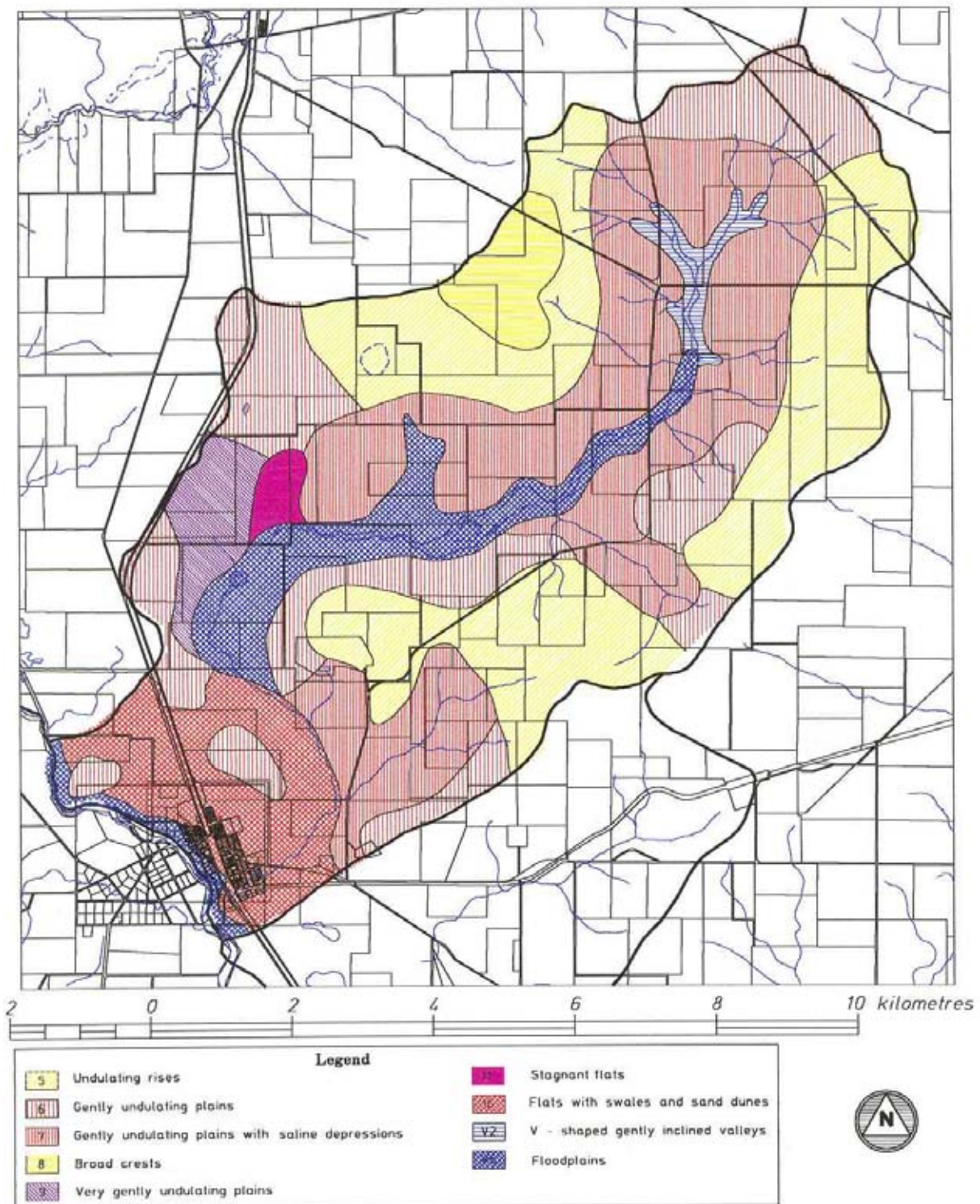


Figure 4: Landform in the upper parts of the study area are undulating while in lower parts are stagnant with very little relief.

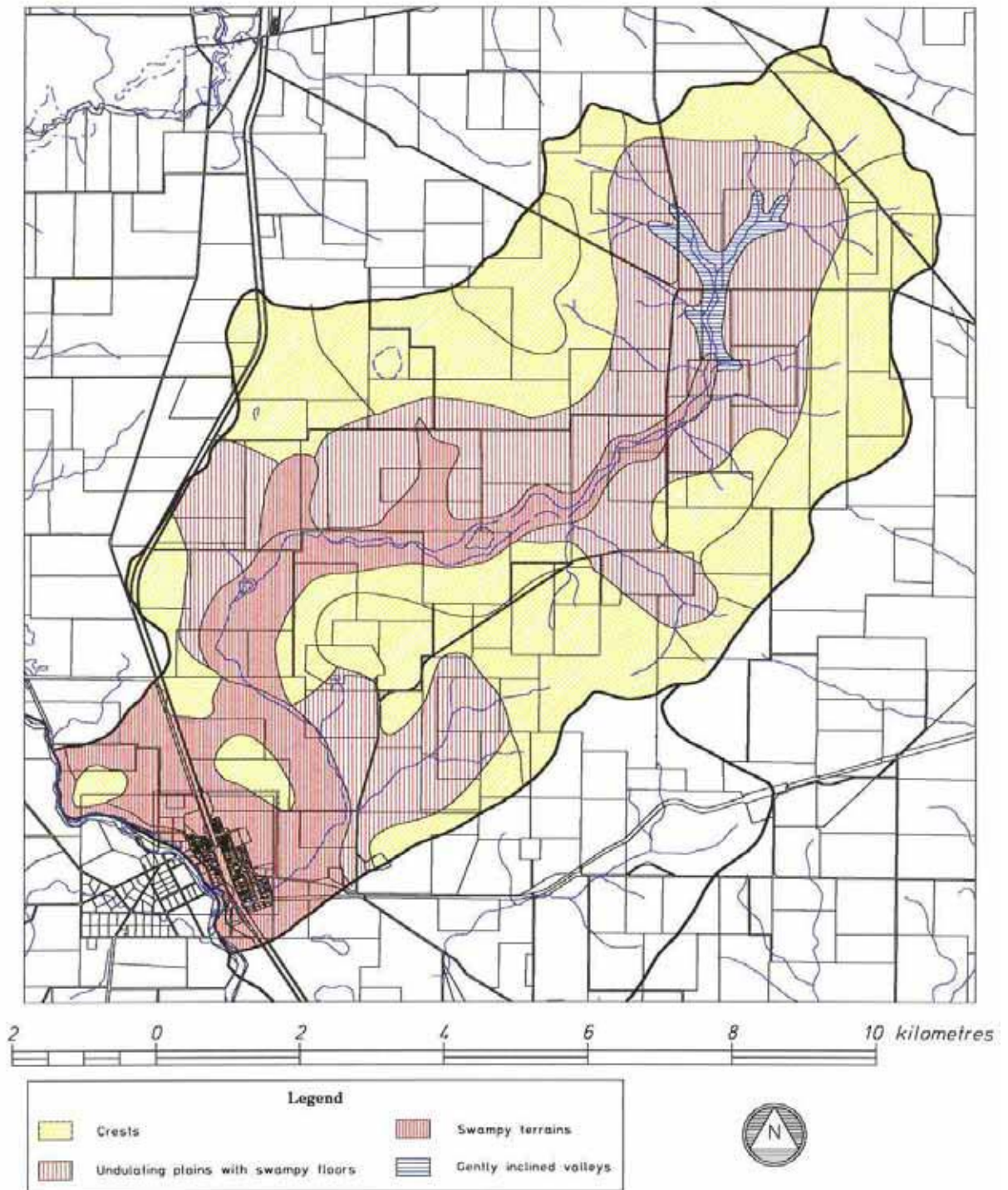


Figure 5: Hydrological systems show that the lower half of the study area is mainly in Swamy Terrains.

The surface of the Pallinup sediments is uneven. This undulation has probably been caused by combination of uplifting and erosional processes before aeolian sand was deposited over its surface.

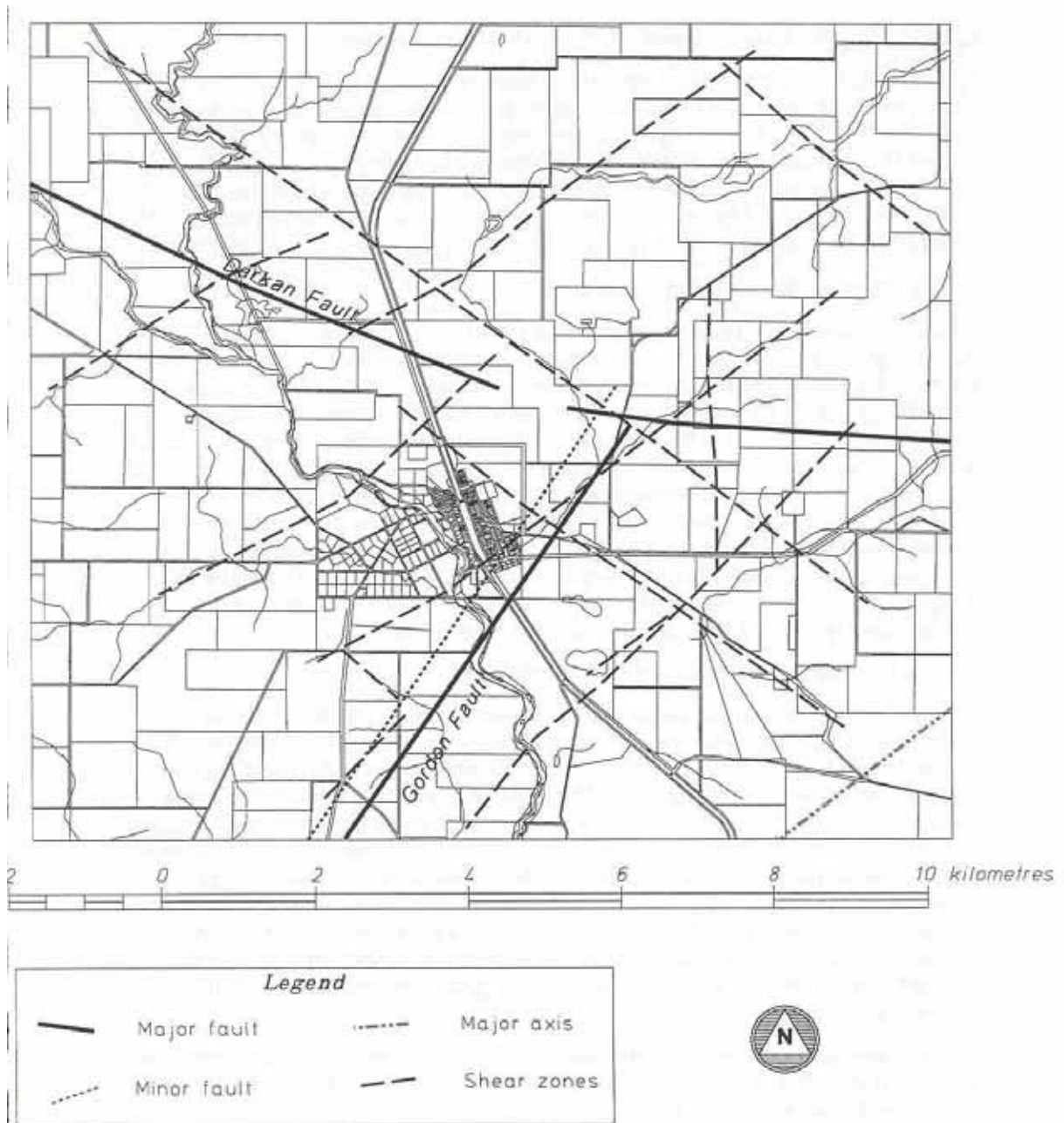


Figure 6: Tambellup is on cross section of two major faults, Darkan and Gordon Faults. There are also shear zones that affect hydrology and sanity in the study area.

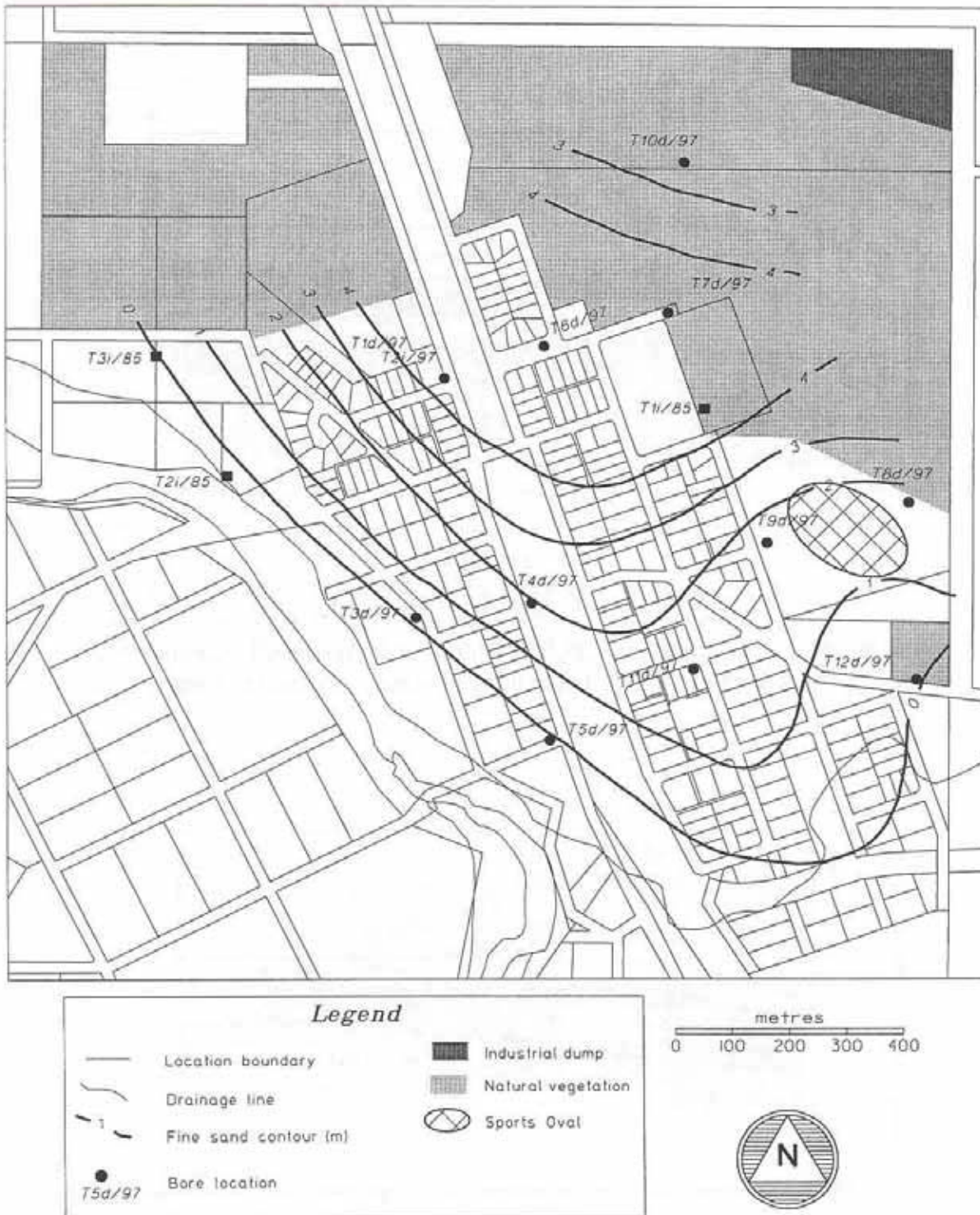


Figure 7: The northern parts of the Tambellup Town has as much as 5 m aeolian sand below soil surface. Depth of sand decreases further south.

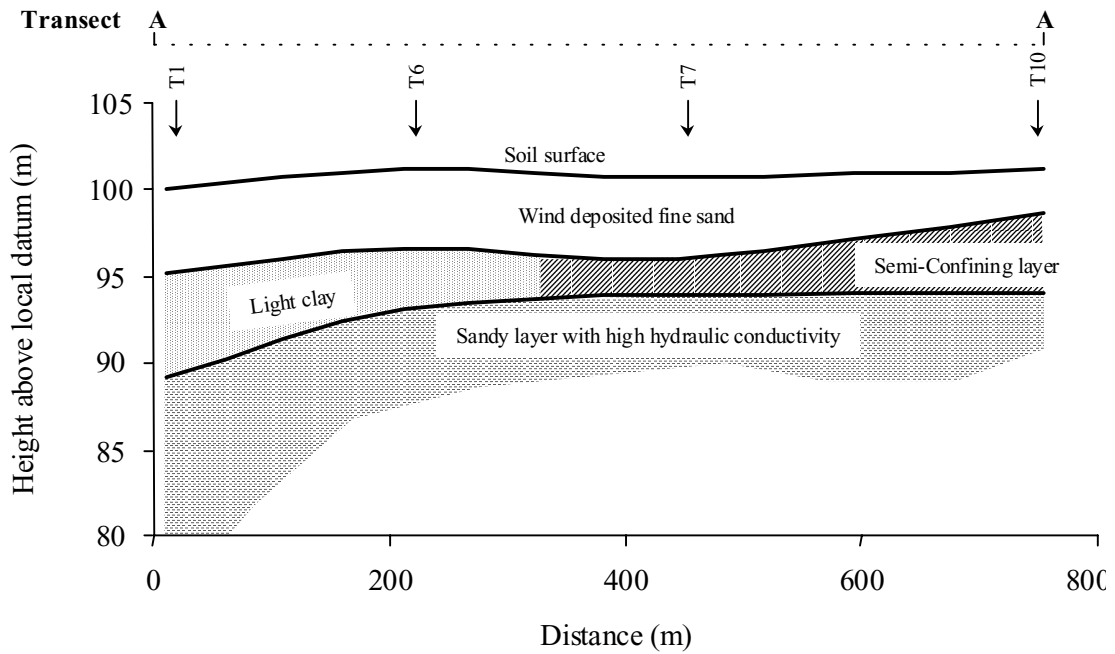


Figure 8a: This east-west cross section is north of town and shows that there is a sandy layer at depth that has high hydraulic conductivity

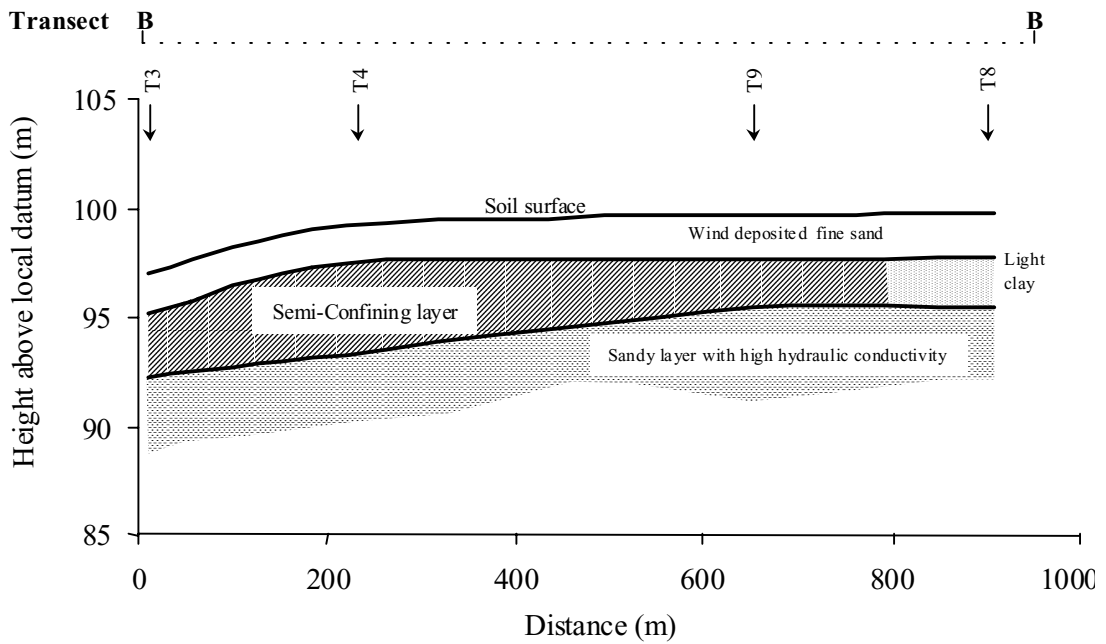


Figure 8b: This east-west cross section which passes through centre of town, shows a sandy layer at depth and a semi-confining layer above it

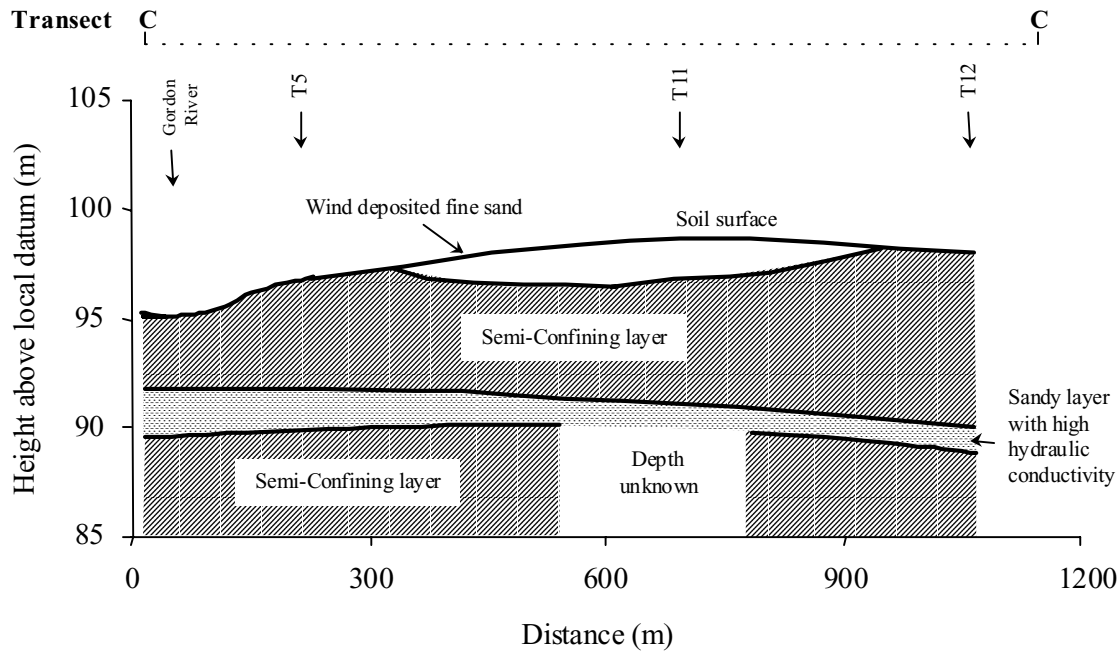


Figure 8c: This east-west cross section passes through southern parts of town and shows a sandy layer at depth, a semi-confining layer above it and limited areas in the town centre that has wind deposited fine sand.

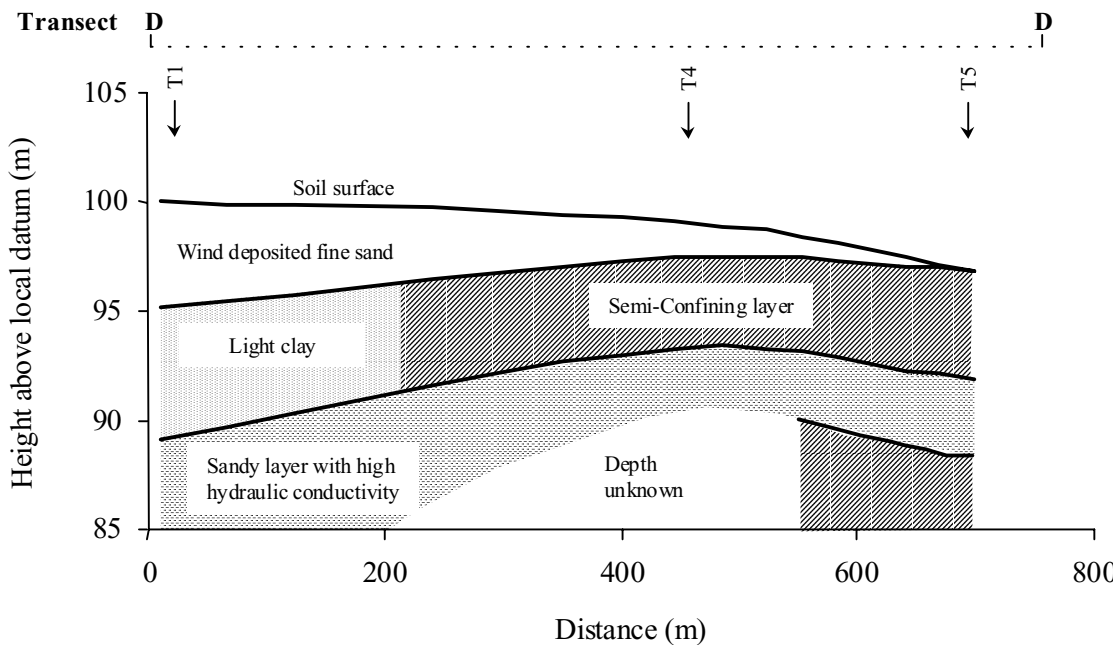


Figure 8d: This north-south cross section passes along the highway and shows a sandy layer at depth, a semi-confining layer above it and wind deposited fine sand which is deeper in the north and shallower or non-existent in the south