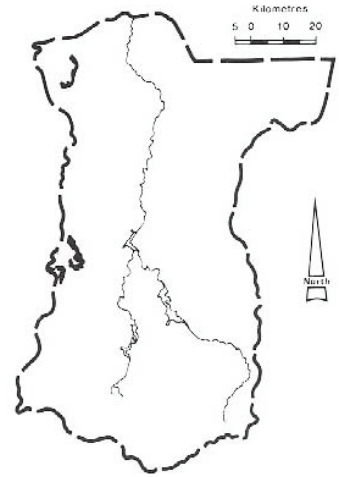


2.18 RgC RISES - gently undulating - COLLUVIAL

Partly dissected colluvial slopes flank the metamorphosed hills of Mount Hooghly and the Bealiba and Black Ranges. The unit also includes slopes to the north-east of Wedderburn. Colluvial stones are evident in the profiles, although becoming shallower and less frequent with increasing distance from the hills. Red duplex soils predominate. The major part of this unit has been cleared for cropping and grazing, although *E. microcarpa* and *E. leucoxyton* are common species along roadsides.



Geology Qrc – Quaternary alluvium

Rainfall 450-550 mm per annum

Dominant landform element (95%) Slope

Minor landform elements (5%) Drainage depression, crest

Soils Dominant: Dr2.12, Dr2.23. Moderately deep non-mottled red duplex soils predominate: adjacent to the metamorphic hills, the topsoils are shallow, stony, brown and loamy, but on the lower slopes they become deeper and may have a pale A₂ with colluvial stone fragments

Minor: Occasional variants of the dominant soils are brown duplex soils, or red duplex soils with bleached A₂ horizons

Native vegetation Native trees are retained only in road reserves, with *E. microcarpa* and *E. leucoxyton* dominant, and less commonly *E. melliodora*

Stone-rock outcrop Nil

Pans Nil or not observed

Land use Mainly grazing and cereal cropping

Observed land deterioration Slight sheet and gully erosion, especially on the steeper upper slopes of the unit

Susceptibility to land deterioration
Sheet erosion (low to moderate)
Gully erosion (low to moderate)
Compaction (moderate)
Salting (low to moderate)



Flash flows from the adjacent cleared Black Range have initiated gully erosion on this colluvial slope.



The gentle lower colluvial slopes around Mount Hooghly have red duplex soils which are regularly cropped.