

## 2.29 Rg/uG3 RISES – gently undulating to undulating, GRANITIC, type 3

Gentle slopes on granitic rocks and on colluvium derived from granitic rock surround the map unit HrG2 at Mount Kooyoora, Mount Korong and Mount Egbert. The areas are often too small to be mapped out at this survey scale and remain in HrG2; however, the larger ones have been mapped out separately, notably to the north of Mount Korong. Rock outcrop is uncommon, although occasional rock sheets or boulders are exposed in drainage depressions or on steeper slopes. In a woodland II to open woodland II in the Mount Kooyoora area, *E. blakelyi* dominates. Elsewhere the native vegetation is largely cleared. Mottle duplex soils with deep coarse A horizons predominate and gully erosion occurs in the deeper accumulations of colluvium.



**Geology** Dlg – Devonian granite, granodiorite; Qrc – Quaternary colluvium – predominantly of granitic origin

**Rainfall** 450-500 mm per annum

**Slope** Average 3%; range 1-8%

**Dominant landform element** Slope, broad crest, broad drainage depression

**Soils** Dominant: Dy3.41, Dy3.42, Dy2.41, Dy3.22, Dy3.21. Mottled yellow duplex soils on the crests and slopes with deep sandy topsoils which are apedal and may be partially cemented when dry; the hard-setting A<sub>1</sub> horizons have coarse sandy loam textures and the A<sub>2</sub> horizons, usually bleached, are sandy; subsoils vary in colour from grey through yellow to brown and usually have red mottled; the soils are acidic to neutral at depth

Sub-dominant: Dr2.1, Dr2.21. red duplex souls less common than the yellow duplex souls and have coarse sand A horizons that may contain a layer of ferruginised granitic stones; the B horizons are whole-coloured, clayey and acidic

Minor: Uc2.2, Uc. Deep coarse sandy uniform soils in the broad drainage depressions, with deep A horizons including bleached A<sub>2</sub> and a brownish coloured B horizon; limited areas of shallow brown sandy soils occur on crests among rock outcrop

**Native vegetation** A woodland II to open woodland II of predominantly *E. blakelyi*, occurs near Mount Kooroora; *E. microcarpa* and *E. melliodora* are found in all areas, although most of the map unit to the north of Mount Korong has been cleared; where the native vegetation had been retained, the understorey is generally open and grassy; areas of heathy vegetation do occur, and *Acacia camalifolia*, a common understorey shrub, occasionally forms impenetrable thickets

**Stone-rock outcrop** Average 0%, range 0-2%

**Pans** Silica or iron indurated hardpans occur to the north of Mount Korong, especially on lower slopes where they may be exposed by gully erosion

**Land use** Predominantly grazing where the native vegetation has been cleared, significant areas of native vegetation containing Blakely's red gum have been preserved in Kooyoora State Park

**Observed land deterioration** Gully erosion is common in the gullies to the north of Mount Korong, while moderate, but largely stabilised, gully erosion also occurs in colluvium to the east of Mount Kooyoora; sheet erosion, although not common, does occur in the cleared areas, little wind erosion was observed, despite the moderate to high susceptibility of the sandy topsoils

### Susceptibility to land deterioration

Sheet erosion (low)

Gully erosion (moderate to high)

Wind erosion (moderate to high)



*Gully erosion is common in the gently sloping alluviated depression of this unit.*