GUIDE TO USE

Table 1 (page 8) divides Victoria by geomorphology into 29 units. These geomorphic units are then divided into land systems.

Table 2 (page 9) contains the codes used to identify each land system. Not that these broadly indicate the nature of each land system, according to its landform, rock type and rainfall.

To identify any land system, the relevant geomorphic unit must first be given, as for example land systems $Ss5_1$ in geomorphic unit 1.1 is not identical to $Ss5_1$ in 2.1. these land systems are identified as $1.1/Ss5_1$, and $2.1/Ss5_1$.

To illustrate the land system codes, symbol Pf3 for example indicates a plain (P) above flood level, finely textured (clayey) unconsolidated deposits (f) such as alluvium, and mean annual rainfall between 300 mm and 400 mm (3). Such symbols may have subscript numbers, indicating the presence of land systems with the same broad characteristics but different soils and vegetation.

Composite symbols for landform (eg EPR, in 5.1) or lithology (e.g. cf or fc, in 5.1) show that the land system contains a mixture, with the order of letters reflecting the decreasing abundance of each feature.

Table 3 (page 17) contains the key to the tree species codes listed, along with the structure, under 'Indigenous vegetation' in Table 5.

Table 4 (page 18) lists the land systems studies codes shown in Table 5 under the 'Equivalent land systems'. This table links these codes with the references, and is also the key for Map 1 which illustrates the extent of each study.

Table 5 (pages 19 to 62) briefly outlines each land system according to its indigenous vegetation (see page 19 for vegetation structure); main soils; soil process limitations (see page 19 for key); and equivalent land system in published studies (see Table 4). Appendix 3 outlines the sources used to described environmental features in this table.

Table 5 is organized in order of the geomorphic units – the land systems in 1.1 followed by those in 1.2 etc. Within each of the uplands the land systems are ordered as follows; As, the Sg, Sv, S (others), Gs, Gg, Gv, G (others), Pf, Pc, Pv, P (others), Ff, others. The remaining geomorphic units generally contain fewer land systems, and these are ordered into related groups.

References (page 63) include all published studies, reports and unpublished information on land systems, and other relevant publications, used in the compilation of this report and the maps. Refer to the references for detailed descriptions of individual land systems, and in the detailed studies, land components.

Map 1 (at the end of the report) is a location diagram for the published land system studies listed in the references, and also shows areas where unpublished data has been used for this report.

Figure 1 is a reliability diagram showing the degree of detail involved in the studies compiled for this report, and hence the reliability of the land system interpretation.

Figure 2 shows the location of the 20 sheets comprising of the Land Systems of Victoria mapset, at a scale of 1: 250 000.

Figure 2 – Location Diagram for 1:250 000 Series Mapsheets