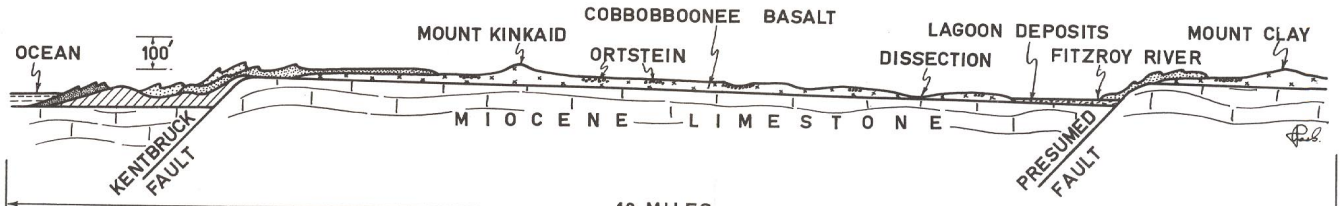
COBBOBBOONEE LAND-SYSTEM

Fig 44 Landscape diagram



DISCOVERY BAY L.SYSTEM	NELSON LAND-SYSTEM	KANAWINKA LAND-SYSTEM	COBBOBBOONEE LAND-SYSTEM		HEYWOOD LAND SYSTEM	KANAWINKA LAND SYSTEM	COBBOBB-OONEE L.-SYSTEM
			Cobbobboonee sub-system	Portland sub-system			Cobbobboonee sub-system
			Cobbobboonee land-unit	Portland land-unit			Mount Clay land-unit

Fig. 45 Land-system diagram

CLIMATE		Average annual rainfall ranging from 30" to 35"; marked winter incidence; warm summers, cool winters, with moderate range of seasonal and daily temperatures										
PARENT MATERIAL		Ortstein residual	Acid white sand (and ortstein)		Basaltic tuff	*Cobbobboonee* basalt	Ortstein residual	Lagoon deposit	Ortstein residual	*Cobbobboonee* basalt		Alluvium
TOPO-GRAPHY	Land-form	Gentle rise	Gentle sand-dune	Sand sheet and veneer	Cinder and lava cone	Basalt sheet		Swamp	Gently rolling dissected lava sheet			Flood-plain
	Position	Upper	Upper	Middle	Upper Middle Middle	Middle	Lower	Lowest	Upper	Middle	Lower	Bottom
SOILS	Sub-group	Clay leptopodsol	Humus nomopodsol	Clay leptopodsol	Chocolate Prairie Prairie	Clay leptopodsol					Transitional krasnozem	Meadow or prairie
	Type, Series or Family	*Gorae*	*Richmond*	*Gorae*	*Pittington Shincliffe Shincliffe*	*Cobbobboonee*	*Gorae*	*Balrook*	*Gorae*	*Cobbob-boonee*	*Sherburn*	
	Features	Dark brown gravelly loam A_1; greyish brown gravelly clay loam A_2 becoming yellowish; mottled red and yellowish brown clay B, massive at depth	Dark greyish-brown coarse sand A horizon; light grey coarse sand A_2; B horizon of coffee rock	As to left, with greyish-brown sandy-loam horizon overlying	Chocolate soil; dark reddish-brown clay loam merging into mottled reddish brown clay, prairie soil; black clay loam, strong structure> brown clay	Dark (reddish brown gravelly loam A_1; (greyish) brown clay loam A_2; mottled red and brown clay B, and broken rotten basalt	As to left	Greyish-brown sandy loam A_1; yellowish brown sandy clay loam A_2; mottled orange and light brown clay; grey heavy clay	As to left	As to left	Reddish-brown clay loam, strong sub-angular blocky structure merging into reddish-brown clay with fresh basalt floaters	Brown clay loam, strong structure > brown heavy clay
VEGE-TATION	Formation	Dry sclerophyll forest	Scrubby dry sclerophyll forest	Dry sclerophyll forest	Tall woodland or dry sclerophyll forest	Dry sclerophyll forest		Heath woodland	Dry sclerophyll forest			Grass-land
	Alliance	*Eucalyptus obliqua–E. vitrea*	*E. baxteri–Leptospermum juniperinum*	*E. obliqua–E. vitrea*	*E. viminalis–E. ovata*	*E. obliqua–E. vitrea*		*E. viminalis–E. ovata–Leptosper-mum* spp.	*E. obliqua–E. vitrea*	*E. viminalis–E. vitrea–E. ovata*		*Poa australis*
	Association or Chief Species Present	*E. obliqua–E. baxteri–E. vitrea–E. viminalis*	*E. baxteri* bracken heaths	*E. vitrea–(E. obliqua–E. baxteri)*	*E. viminalis* *E. ovata–A. melan-oxylon* *E. ovata–A. melan-oxylon*	*E. obliqua–E. vitrea–E. viminalis*	*E. obliqua–E. baxteri–E. vitrea–E. viminalis*	*E. ovata* heaths	*E. obliqua–E. baxteri–E. vitrea–E. viminalis*	*E. vit-rea–E. vimi-nalis*	*E. viminalis–E. vitrea–E. ovata*	*Poa australis*
LAND-USE	Potential	Hardwood forestry, mixed farming, dairying and orcharding	Doubtful	Orcharding, mixed farming	Cross-bred wool-growing on annual pastures; orcharding	Hardwood forestry, mixed farming, dairying and orcharding		Perennial pastures	Orcharding timber	Mixed farming		Pastures
	Present	Hardwood forestry, dairying	Unused	Hardwood forestry; occasionally farming	Grazing, usually	Hardwood forestry, or cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs, and dairying on perennial pastures	Orcharding		Orcharding	Cash-cropping, e.g., potatoes, pig-raising, dairying, cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs		Perennial pastures
EROSION	Hazard	Generally absent; a slight hazard of gullying in steeper drainage lines, but inconsequential										
	Actual	Some roadside erosion on steeper slopes of krasnozems										
PROBLEMS		Clearing costs in relation to proposed land-use										

Figure 44/45 - Landscape diagram and land-system diagram