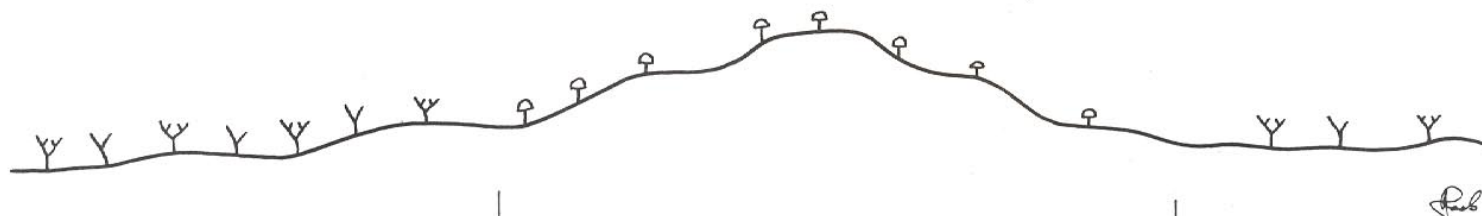


DRUMBORG LAND – SYSTEM

Fig. 48 Land-system diagram



CLIMATE		32" to 33" average annual rainfall ; marked winter incidence ; warm summers, cold winters and a moderate range of daily and seasonal temperatures		
PARENT MATERIAL		Volcanic lava, cinders and tuff of Pleistocene age		
TOPO-GRAPHY	Land-form	Rolling hillocks and slopes	Steeply rolling hillocks up to 300' high	Undulating lower slopes
SOILS	Sub-group	Krasnozems chiefly, with prairie soils in hollows	Reddish chocolate soils, sometimes brown earths	Krasnozems, prairie soils, meadow soils
VEGE-TATION	Formation	Dry sclerophyll forest	Grassland, with possibly originally a tall woodland in parts	Dry sclerophyll forest
	Alliance	<i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. vitrea</i> – <i>E. ovata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – <i>E. ovata</i>	<i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. vitrea</i> – <i>E. ovata</i>
	Association or Chief Species Present	<i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. vitrea</i> – <i>E. ovata</i> with some bracken and grasses <i>E. ovata</i> only, in wetter sites	<i>Poa australis</i> – <i>Stipa</i> spp. (<i>E. viminalis</i> probably present originally) with <i>Casuarina stricta</i> as remnants	<i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. vitrea</i> – <i>E. ovata</i> with bracken on krasnozems ; <i>E. ovata</i> with <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> in wetter sites
LAND-USE	Potential	Cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs, dairying	Merino wool-growing, cross-bred wool-growing	Cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs, dairying
	Present	Merino wool-growing and cross bred wool-growing		
EROSION	Hazard	Moderate sheet and gully erosion		
	Actual	Some sheet erosion and occasional gully erosion, especially along roadsides		
PROBLEMS		Dryness in late summer, owing to steepness of slopes		

Fig 48 - Drumborg Land-system