

GREENWALD LAND-SYSTEM

Fig. 46 Landscape diagram

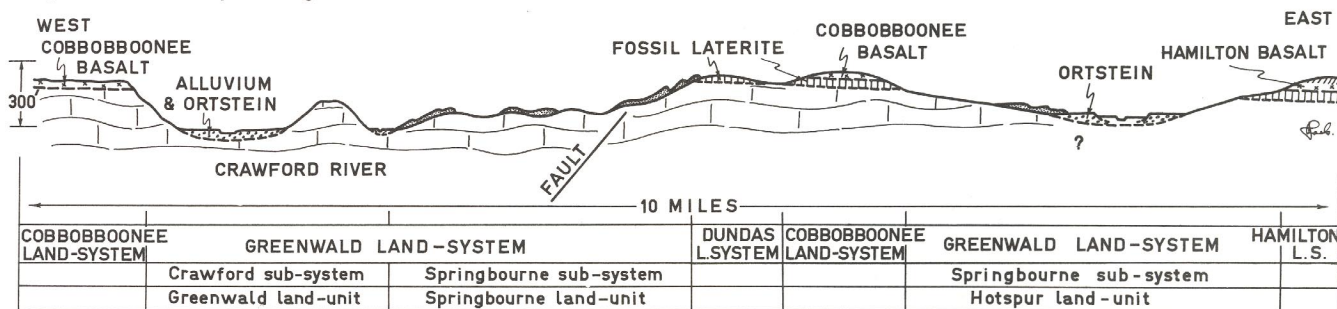
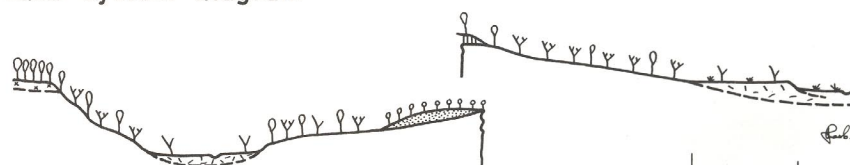


Fig. 47 Land-system diagram



CLIMATE		From 30" to 34" average annual rainfall; warm summers, cool winters, moderate range of seasonal and daily temperatures; lower parts slow to warm up						
PARENT MATERIAL		Miocene sediments, chiefly limestone	Alluvium with residual ortstein	Miocene or early Tertiary deposits	Malanganee sands	Tertiary sediments, possibly Miocene in parts	Earlier alluvial terrace with residual ortstein	Later alluvium
TOPO-GRAPHY	Land-form	Steep slopes	Flood plain	Gentle slopes	Sand mantle	Gentle slopes	Raised alluvial terrace	Flood plain
	Position		Low				Low	Lowest
	Sub-group	Clay leptopodsol; occasionally brown earths	Alluvial and meadow soils	Clay leptopodsol	Humus nomopodsol	Clay leptopodsol-solodic soil intermediate	Brown solodic soil	Alluvial soil
	Type, Series or Family				Richmond sand			
SOILS								
	Features	Greyish-brown loam A ₁ ; greyish-brown clay loam A ₂ ; yellowish-brown light clay B ₁ ; mottled brown and orange clay B ₂	Dark brown loam or sandy loam merging gradually into mottled greyish-brown and grey clay	Greyish-brown loam merging quickly into dark greyish-brown clay loam and then gravelly light clay; overlying mottled yellowish-brown and orange heavy clay	Dark greyish-brown coarse sand A ₁ ; Light grey coarse sand A ₂ ; B horizon of coffee rock	Pale brown sandy loam A ₁ , becoming light brownish-grey; very light brownish-grey sandy loam A ₂ ; mottled yellowish-brown and grey-brown sandy clay B horizon at 30"	Brownish-grey coarse sand A ₁ horizon merging into pale yellow gravelly sandy loam A ₂ horizon; brownish-yellow clay B ₁ at 20"	
	Formation	Dry sclerophyll forest	Savannah woodland	Dry sclerophyll forest	Scrubby dry sclerophyll forest	Tall woodland	Savannah or tall woodland	Grassland
VEGETATION	Alliance	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua-E. vitrea</i>	<i>E. viminalis-E. ovata-Poa australis</i>	<i>E. obliqua-E. vitrea</i>	<i>E. baxteri-Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	<i>E. viminalis-E. ovata</i>		<i>Poa australis</i>
	Association or Chief Species Present	<i>E. obliqua-E. viminalis</i>	<i>E. ovata</i> and wet heaths along stream	<i>E. viminalis-E. vitrea-E. obliqua-E. ovata</i>	<i>E. baxteri</i> heaths, bracken sometimes	<i>E. viminalis-(E. obliqua)</i>	<i>E. ovata-E. paniciflora-(E. viminalis-E. vitrea)</i>	<i>Poa australis</i>
LAND-USE	Potential	Cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs and beef-cattle-raising, based on improved pastures of perennial and annual species, summer fodder crops and fodder conservation; general mixed farming possible			Some parts capable of being developed for cross-bred wool-growing and beef-cattle-raising	Cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs and beef-cattle-raising based on improved pastures of annual and perennial species and fodder conservation		
	Present	Very varied, ranging from native timber production, through recent intensive development from native bush, to intensive beef production			Largely unused	Some timbered areas, otherwise fine and medium wool-growing on native and improved pastures		Fine and medium wool-growing
EROSION	Hazard	Moderate gully erosion hazard in parts	Occasional salting and siltation	Low	Absent	Low to moderate gully erosion hazard in drainage lines, together with siltation and some salting in depressions		
	Actual	Some gulying	Occasional salting and siltation	Low	Absent	A few small gullies, and some salting in the Hotspur land-unit		
PROBLEMS		Steepness of slopes		Excessive winter wetness		Summer dry periods for fodder crops		

Fig 46/47 - Landscape diagram and land-system diagram