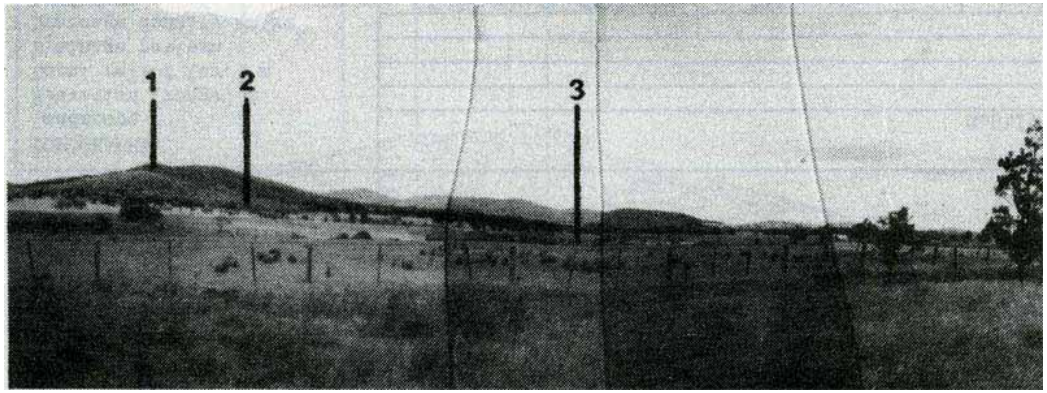
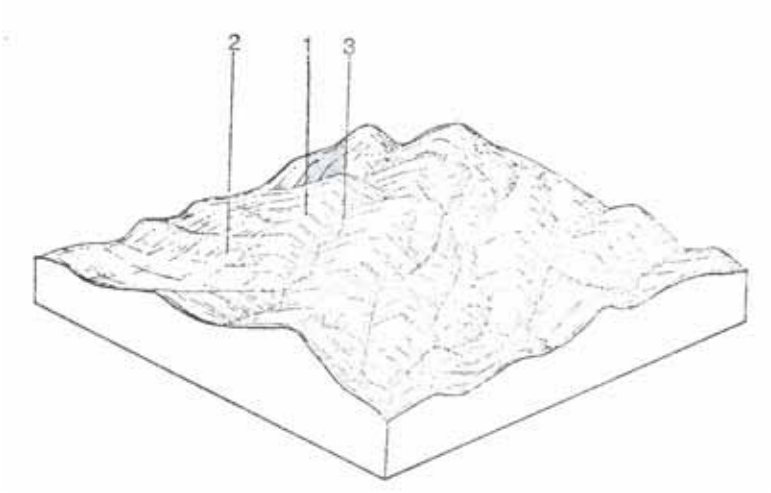
6.18 Mt. Charlie Land System

This land system covers 62.3 km^2 representing 2.4% of the total survey area.

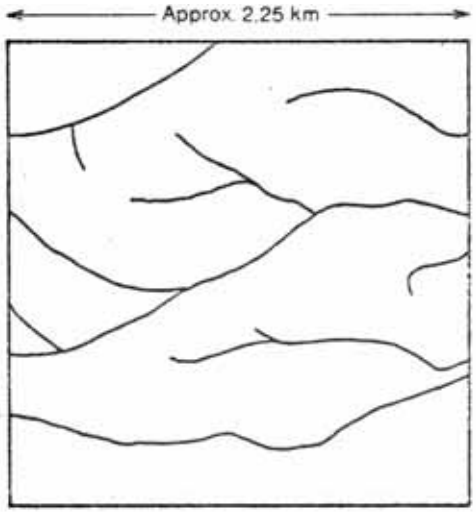
The topography is hilly and developed on Devonian conglomerate and Ordovician shales and sandstones. The principal soil is a friable reddish duplex.

Softwood and hardwood production is the main type of land use though the area has a high recreational potential because of its close proximity to Melbourne and its natural beauty.





Schematic Block Diagram



Drainage Pattern

COMPONENT	1	2	3
Proportion %	30	60	10
CLIMATE Rainfall (av.) Temperature (av.) Seasonal growth limitations	 Annual: 750-1000 mm (monthly range: January 7 mm – September 87 mm) Annual: 11^{0C} (monthly range: February 18^0C – July 6^0C) Temperature: less than 10^0C May – September Precipitation: less than potential evapotranspiration November – March		
GEOLOGY Age, rock	Devonian conglomerate		Ordovician shale and sandstone
TOPOGRAPHY Landscape Elevation (range) m Local relief (av.) m Drainage pattern Drainage density km/km^2 Land form Slope (av.) %, slope shape	 Hills 360-600 100 Sub-parallel 2.3 Crest 11; Convex	 Slope 25; Straight	 Drainage line 5; Concave
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Dominant species	Low open forest North and west aspects: *E. dives, E. goniocalyx, E. melliodora, E. radiata* South and west aspects: *E. obliqua, E. rubida, E. radiata, E. viminalis*		Woodland *E. radiata, E. goniocalyx, E. ovata, E. camaldulensis, E. obliqua, Acacia melanoxylon*
SOIL Parent Material	In situ weathered rock		
Description	Shallow stony gradational soils	Mottled yellow duplex soils, fine structure	
Factual Key	Gn 4	Dy 3.31	
Surface Texture	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	
Permeability	High	Moderate	
Depth (av.) m	0.5	1.0	
LAND USE	Forestry, occasional grazing, rural subdivision		Grazing
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD Critical land features	Slope gradient	Slope gradient, hard setting surfaces	Dispersibility, high watertable
Processes	Overland flow	Overland flow	Periodic waterlogging, overland flow
Forms	Sheet erosion	Sheet erosion	Gully erosion