DON VALLEY (Don)	LAND SYSTEM (Area:	79 km²; 2.7%)			
	oottoms, landslip areas, f manna gum open-forest, pa		from volcanic or graniti	ic rocks, with red and b	rown gradational soils;
, and a second					(Mri, Mmy)
,				(1)	
LAND COMPONENT	1	2	3	4	5
Proportion (%)	3	50	15	22	10
CLIMATE	Annual precipitation 1200-1400 mm				
GEOLOGY	Upper Devonian volcanics (rhyodacites); locally also mudstones and siltstones; extensive deposits of transported soils derived from volcanic rocks and locally also from granodiorite.				
TOPOGRAPHY					
Elevation (m)	170-400				
Local Relief (m)	200				
Land Form	Old dissected valley bottoms persisting as benches, old landslips, fans and colluvial aprons and moderate steep hillslopes.				
Position	Valley bottoms	Fans and aprons	Hillslopes	Old landslip areas	Dissected bench
Sideslope (%)	Stream grade: 2-3	8-12	8-20; ave. 15	8-20; ave. 15	5-10
Slope Shape	-	Concave	Variable	Irregular	Mostly linear
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure			Open forest		
Association	Messmate, broad leaf and narrow leaf peppermint, stringybarks, manna gum and candlebark.				
SOILS Group	Brown loamy Deep, red and reddish brown gradational soil. Yellow brown mottled duplex at base of ap fans.				
Northcote Class	undifferentiated soil stony at depth	Common rock fragments with thick weathered rinds.	-	Often abundant rock fragments	Locally over sedimentary rock
Surf. Texture	Um	Gn 3.11 Dy 3	Gn 3.11	Gn 3.11	Gn 3.11
Subsurf. Texture	Fine sandy loam	Fine sandy loam to silt loam			
Permeability	Fine sandy loam	Silty clay loam to silty clay			
Soil Depth (m)	High	Moderate to high			
LAND USE	>2.00	>2.00	1.50-2.00	>2.00	1.50-2.00
HAZARDS	A considerable proportion of this land has been cleared for grazing, horticulture and urban development.				
CAPABILITY Urban Subdivision	Access deterioration; stream deterioration	Low sheet erosion	Low sheet erosion	Moderate landslip	-
Rurban Subdivision					
	IV	II	III	IV	I
	+			_	
Agriculture	D	A	В	В	Α