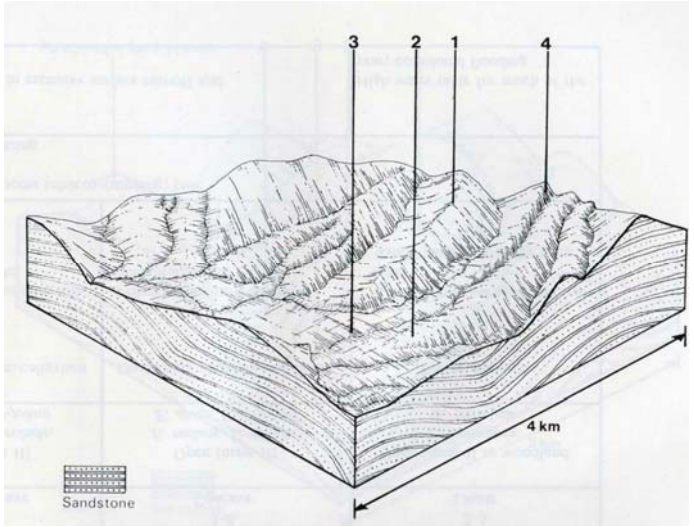
7.5 Carboor land system

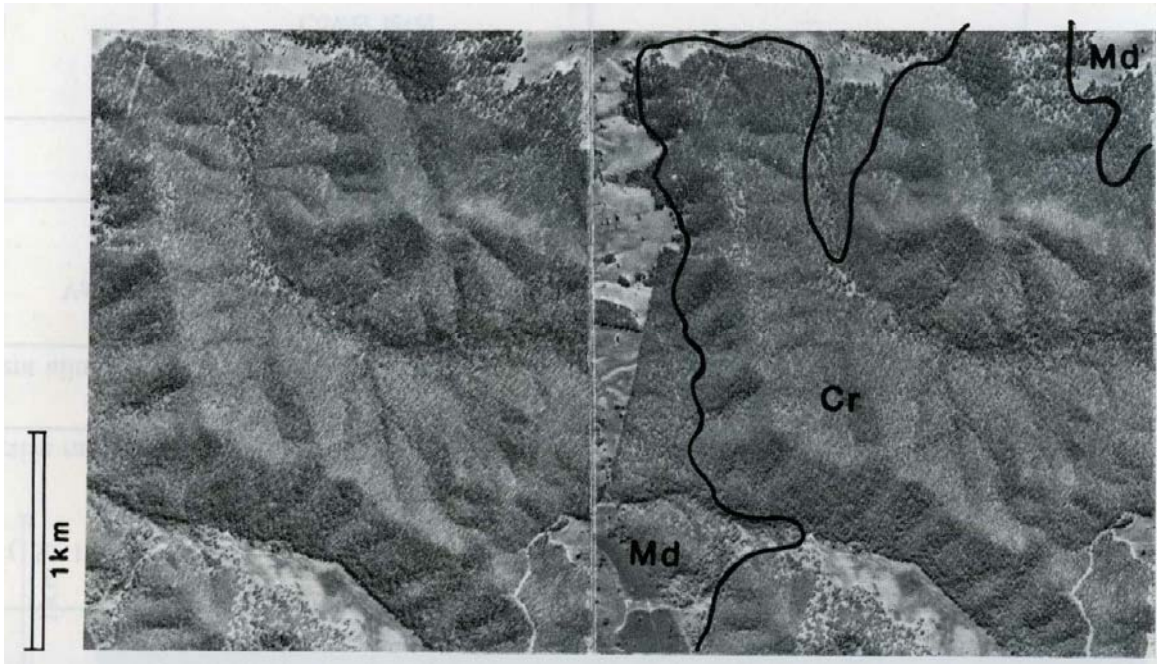
This consists of the foothills on Ordovician sedimentary rocks in the north of the study area. Although the topography is mainly hilly, with local relief of about 150 m, occasional steep slopes and sharp crested ridges occur. The boundary between this and the adjoining Myrtleford land system is based on the change in slope, the latter having a more pronounced concave section and the former having predominantly convex or straight slopes. Annual rainfall is moderate; and summers are hot and winters cool.

The soils are mainly weakly bleached reddish brown gradational soils and reddish brown gradational soils with rough ped fabric. Red duplex soils with rough ped fabric and stony loams are also present, and yellowish brown gradational soils occur in drainage areas.

The native vegetation consists of open forest of *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*, *E. polyanthemos* and *E. dives* with a number of other eucalypts occurring sporadically.

Although the soils are moderately erodible, particularly the hard-setting surface soils, serious erosion is occurring at present. Maintenance of ground cover to retard surface run-off is desirable.





CARBOOR LAND SYSTEM Area 160 sq km

CLIMATE				
Rainfall, mean (mm)	Annual 750-1000; lowest January (40-50), highest June (110-130)			
Temperature, mean (^{o}C)	Annual 13; lowest July (7.5), highest January (20)			
Seasonal growth limitations	Temperature – less than 10^{o}C (av): June-August Precipitation – months less than 50% frequency of effective rain: December - February			
GEOLOGY				
Age, lithology	Ordovician greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, shale, mudstone			
PHYSIOGRAPHY				
Landscape	Hills			
Elevation range (m)	200-550			
Relative relief (m)	150			
LAND COMPONENT	1	2	3	4
Percentage of land system	60	20	10	10
PHYSIOGRAPHY				
Land form	Hill	Valley bottom	Valley bottom	Scarp
Position on land form	-	Upper slope	Lower slope	-
Slope range (%)	15-30	8-15	2-8	>30
Slope shape	Convex-linear	Convex	Concave	Linear
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Open forest II			
Dominant species	*E. macrorhyncha, E. polyanthemos, E. dives*			
SOIL				
Parent material	Colluvial mantle over bedrock	Colluvial-alluvial mantle over bedrock	Alluvial-colluvial mantle over bedrock	Colluvial mantle over bedrock
Description	Weakly bleached reddish brown gradational soils	Reddish brown gradational soils with rough ped fabric	Yellowish brown gradational soils	Stony loam soils
Surface texture	Gravelly loam	Loam	Loam	Stony loam
Permeability	High	High	Moderate	High
Depth (m)	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.2
LAND USE	Mostly uncleared; local supply of shed poles and fence timbers; honey production Cleared areas; grazing, mainly beef cattle			
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD				
Critical land features, processes, forms	Moderately low available water capacity; hard-setting surface soils cause rapid surface run-off; sheet erosion	Hard-setting surface soils cause rapid surface water run-off; sheet erosion	Hard-setting surface soils cause rapid surface run-off; may become waterlogged in winter; gully erosion	Shallow soils with low available water capacity; sheet erosion