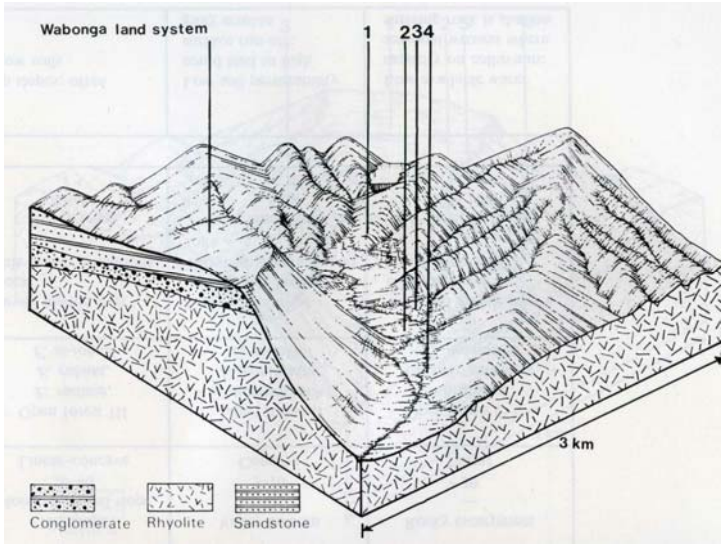
7.9 Evans land system

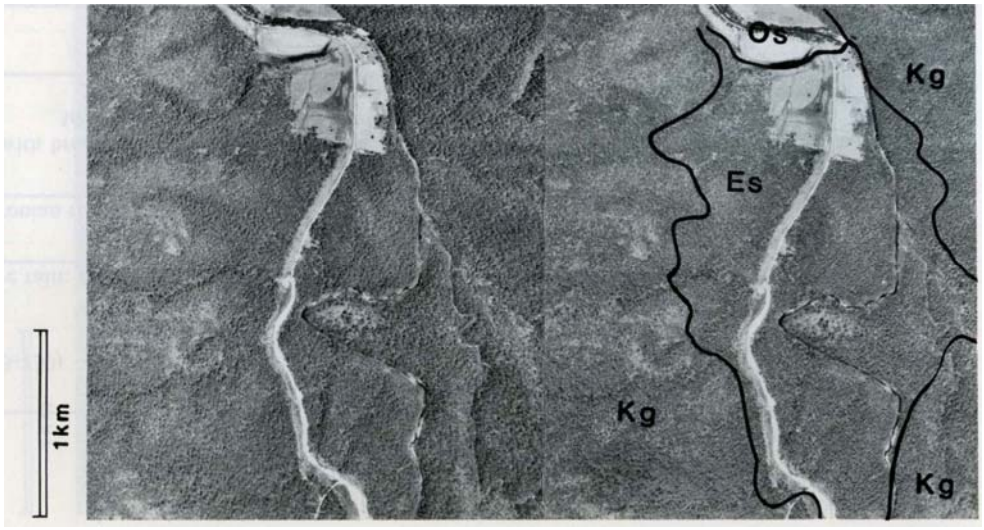
The Evans land system consists of gently sloping to low hilly valley bottoms on Upper Devonian rhyolite and rhyodacite in the west and south-west of the study area. The boundary with the steeper slopes of the adjacent Drum Top and King land systems is usually readily identified. Moderate annual rainfall in the north increases to high in the south. Summers are mild and winters cold, but temperatures are generally lower in the south.

Soils range from reddish brown gradational soils with earthy ped fabric on much of the landscape to reddish brown and yellowish brown gradational soils on the alluvium of younger fans. Grey and brown loam soils occur on narrow terraces.

The native vegetation in the north is predominantly open forest of *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*. This generally changes to forest dominated by *E. radiata* as rainfall increases. Other common species are *E. dives* and *E. rubida*, and in moister areas *E. st-johnii*. Woodland or open forest of *E. camphora* occurs on wet sites.

Much of the land is cleared and used for pastures. However, the upper valleys usually carry native forest, which may be grazed. No significant erosion occurs in these areas, except for limited stream-bank erosion. They do not appear to have serious land use problems.





EVANS LAND SYSTEM Area 72 sq km

CLIMATE				
Rainfall, mean (mm)	Annual 1000-1250; lowest January (50-60), highest June (150-160)			
Temperature, mean (^{o}C)	Annual 13, lowest July (7), highest January (20)			
Seasonal growth limitations	Temperature – less than 10^{o}C (av): June – August Precipitation – months less than 50% frequency of effective rain: January – February			
GEOLOGY				
Age, lithology	Upper Devonian rhyolite and rhyodacite			
PHYSIOGRAPHY				
Landscape	Rolling to low hilly valley bottom			
Elevation range (m)	260-700			
Relative relief (m)	80			
LAND COMPONENT	1	2	3	4
Percentage of land system	40	25	15	20
PHYSIOGRAPHY				
Land form	Residual hill	Fan	Fan	Terrace
Position on land form	-	Upper older fan	Lower younger fan	-
Slope range (%)	10-25	5-12	3-8	2-5
Slope shape	Convex	Linear-convex	Concave	Linear
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Open forest I to II	Open forest III	Open forest III	Open forest II to woodland
Dominant species	*E. radiata, E. dives, E. rubida, E. macrorhyncha*	*E. radiata, E. dives, E. rubida, E. st-johnii*	*E. radiata, E. dives, E. rubida, E. st-johnii*	*E. camphora*
SOIL				
Parent material	*In situ* weathered bedrock	Alluvium-colluvium	Alluvium-colluvium	Alluvium
Description	Reddish brown gradational soils with rough ped fabric	Reddish brown gradational soils on alluvium	Yellowish brown gradational soils on alluvium	Brown and grey loam soils
Surface texture	Sandy clay loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Loam
Permeability	High	High	High	High
Depth (m)	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.0
LAND USE	Mostly uncleared; limited timber production; forest grazing Cleared areas; grazing			
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD				
Critical land features, processes, forms	Compaction of intensive-use areas results in high surface run-off; sheet erosion			High water table, occasional flooding; stream-bank erosion