



MAP UNIT Drainage line, ordovician

SYMBOL Dlo

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A generally well defined drainage line, incised to a variable extent; and associated alluvial flats of varying width (10-250 m, wider in the lower reaches of the catchment). Where the stream is incised the banks are poorly vegetated, with active erosion involving infrequent slumping of the banks.

Map Unit is	3.1	% study area	Ref. Plate	8.9
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PARENT MATERIAL

Alluvium		
Depth to rock	>200	cm
Rock outcrop	0	%
Surface stones	0	%
Landslip risk		
Shrink/swell potential		
Northcote code & SCS Ext.		

LANDFORM

Drainage line and alluvial flats	
Slope-common	2 %
- range	2-5 %
Flood risk	High
Profile drainage	
Seasonal watertable	Seasonally waterlogged
Unified soil group	A B

EROSION HAZARD

Moderate: B horizon slakes and disperses readily

NATIVE VEGETATION

Swamp gum, various shrubs and herbs

LAND USE

Stream protection, grazing use

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Capability of the land to support various activities

Capability of the land to support subdivision

ACTIVITY	RATING	MAJOR LIMITING FEATURES OF THE LAND	
Building foundations	Very poor	The high flood risk and poor site drainage of the map unit are the major limiting features for all activities considered except farm dams.	
Absorption fields	Very poor		
Secondary roads	Very poor		
Gravel roads	Very poor		
Access tracks	Very poor		
Shallow excavations	Very poor		
Farm dams	Fair (Poor		Construction difficulties due to prolonged wetness of soil. if spillway site inadequate)
Sewage lagoons	Very poor		
Intensive cultivation	Very poor		
Path & trails	Poor		

SUBDIVISION TYPE	RATING	MAJOR LIMITING ACTIVITIES
Urban (sewered)	Very poor	All relevant activities
Bush Blocks (4 ha)	Very poor	All relevant activities
Small Farmlets (4 ha)	Very poor	All relevant activities
Large Farmlets (16 ha)	Very poor	All relevant activities
Effect of subdivision on the town water supply		
As this map unit is a drainage line, any soil disturbance is likely to be reflected in increased turbidity of surface waters and/or sedimentation of the streams and reservoirs.		
On-site effluent disposal systems and grazing within the map unit are likely to result in increased faecal contamination of runoff water.		