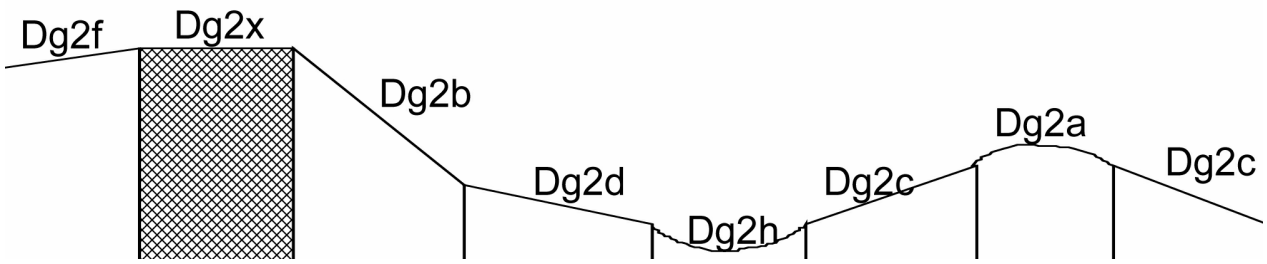
MAP UNIT SYMBOL: **Dg2x** Area: 1 027 ha	MAP UNIT: **Devonian granitic, yellow, plateau**



A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Plateaux occur only on the granite soils. They only make up a very small proportion of the Shire and are found in the Cobaw State forest in the north western corner of the Shire. The soils are commonly yellow gradational with a sandy clay loam topsoil and a gradual transition to a mottled sandy clay. Yellow mottled duplex soils also occur on the plateaux. The soil is potentially toxic in aluminium, deficient in phosphorus and has a low nutrient status.

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Parent Material Age:	Devonian	**Depth to Seas. Watertable:**	>5.0 m
Parent Material Lithology:	Granite	**Flooding Risk:**	Nil
Landform Pattern:	Plateau	**Drainage:**	Moderately well drained
Landform Element:	Hillcrest	**Rock Outcrop:**	10-40%
Slope a) common:	0.5%	**Depth to Hard Rock:**	>1.0 m
Slope b) range:	0-5%	**Present Land Use:**	Recreation, forested

Potential Recharge to Groundwater: Moderate

Major Native Vegetation Species: Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Messmate, Silver Wattle, Mountain Ash, Bracken Fern

LAND DEGRADATION

Land Degradation	Water Erosion		Wind Erosion	Mass Movement	Salting	Acidification
	sheet/rill	gully				
Susceptibility	Low	Low	Moderate	Very low	Very low	Low
Incidence	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not available

B. SOIL PROFILE

PROFILE DESCRIPTION

A0 0-15 mm Organic

A11 15-120 mm Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay loam, weak subangular blocky structure, peds 510 mm, rough fabric, moderately weak consistence, fine subangular granite and quartz gravel fragments are common, pH 5.0. Clear transition to:

A12 120-280 mm Brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy clay loam, weak subangular blocky structure, peds 10-20 mm, rough fabric, moderately weak consistence, a few organic segregations throughout, fine subangular granite and quartz gravel fragments are common, pH 6.0. Gradual transition to:

B2 280-420 mm Pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy clay, fine faint orange mottles are common, weak subangular blocky structure, peds 10-20 mm, rough fabric, moderately firm consistence, a few organic segregations throughout, fine subangular granite and quartz fragments are common, pH 6.5. Gradual transition to:

B3 420-670 mm+ Brown (10YR5/3) medium heavy clay, many medium distinct orange and red mottles, weak subangular blocky structure, peds 20-50 mm, smooth fabric, moderately firm consistence, a few organic segregations throughout, many fine subangular granite and quartz gravel fragments, pH 6.5.

CLASSIFICATION

Factual Key: Gn4.51 (major), Dy3.11 (minor)
Australian Soil Classification: Mottled, Mesotrophic, Grey Kandosol; medium, gravely, clay loamy/clayey, deep
Unified Soil Group: SC

INTERPRETATION OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS*

Horizon	pH ($CaCl_2$)	% Gravel	E.C. (salts)	Nutrient Status	P	K	Al	Organic matter	Dispersibility
A11	4.6	13.2	VL	L	D	S	T	H	L
A12	4.7	12.2	VL	VL	D	S	T	H	L
B2	4.7	12.0	VL	VL	D	S	T	M	L
B3	4.7	28.6	VL	L	D	S	S	L	L

VL: Very Low L: Low M: Moderate H: High VH: Very High D: Deficient S: Satisfactory
T: Potentially Toxic NA: Not Available * see appendix D for analytical results ** Strongly Acidic

SOIL PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS:

Permeability: Moderate (estimate)
Available Water Capacity: Low (80 mm H_2O)
Linear Shrinkage (B horizon): Very low (5%)

C. LAND CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Land Use	Class	Major Limiting Feature(s)/Land Use
Agriculture	C_2 T_1 S_4	Available water capacity, boulder content
Effluent Disposal (septic tanks)	3	Drainage
Farm Dams	4	Permeability
Building Foundations		
slab	4	Stone and boulder content
stumps/footings	4	Stone and boulder content