

(vii) Kowree Unit.-The unit consists both of dissected, slightly elevated areas on the plains, very frequently as ridges running SSE-NNW, and of sand dunes (with inter-dune depressions) presumably blown therefrom, sometimes irregular in shape and orientation and sometimes closely associated with the ridges and on their leeward (eastern) side.

The common features of this unit are that the soils show loose sand for the top 24 inches, at least, of the profile, and that the vegetation is stringybark (*E. baxteri*) either by itself or as the dominant with other trees, except where no trees are found at all, a heath being the vegetation formation. However, there seems to be considerable, variation in the unit, possibly sufficient to warrant its separation into more than one unit when further information is available. The variation is according to the dominance in any area of the deep, loose, sandy solodic or solonetzic Soils derived from consolidated sediments, or the deep sands derived from sand dunes, or the humus podzols derived from sand dunes, or the areas of heath on deep solodic soils. The large area of the unit between Edenhope and Harrow seems to be predominantly of deep sands and humus podzols derived from dunes, and with some heaths; the large area to the north-west of Lake Kanagulk in the east of the Shire seems to be predominantly deep sands and deep coarse-sandy solodic and solonetzic soils; the areas in the centre and north, following the ridges, seem to be deep coarse sandy solodic soils with a predominance of deep sands on associated blown dunes. These latter areas follow the ridges, or the upper portion of the topographic sequence described for the Edenhope, Ullswater, and Goroke units, but they have been mapped separately because their characters are so distinct.

From the point of view of possible development the heath areas are significant, few clearing costs are entailed and they have better water supplies than parts of the unit. These heaths have been seen in significant proportions in those areas of the unit in the south of the Shire.

Boundaries of this unit are precise, having been taken from aerial photomaps, which show clearly the edge of the stringybark timber; the boundaries of other units not contiguous to the stringybark unit are arbitrary.

The ultimate parent material of all these soils is sandy post-Miocene deposits, the immediate parent material of the deep sands and humus podzols is sand therefrom into dunes.

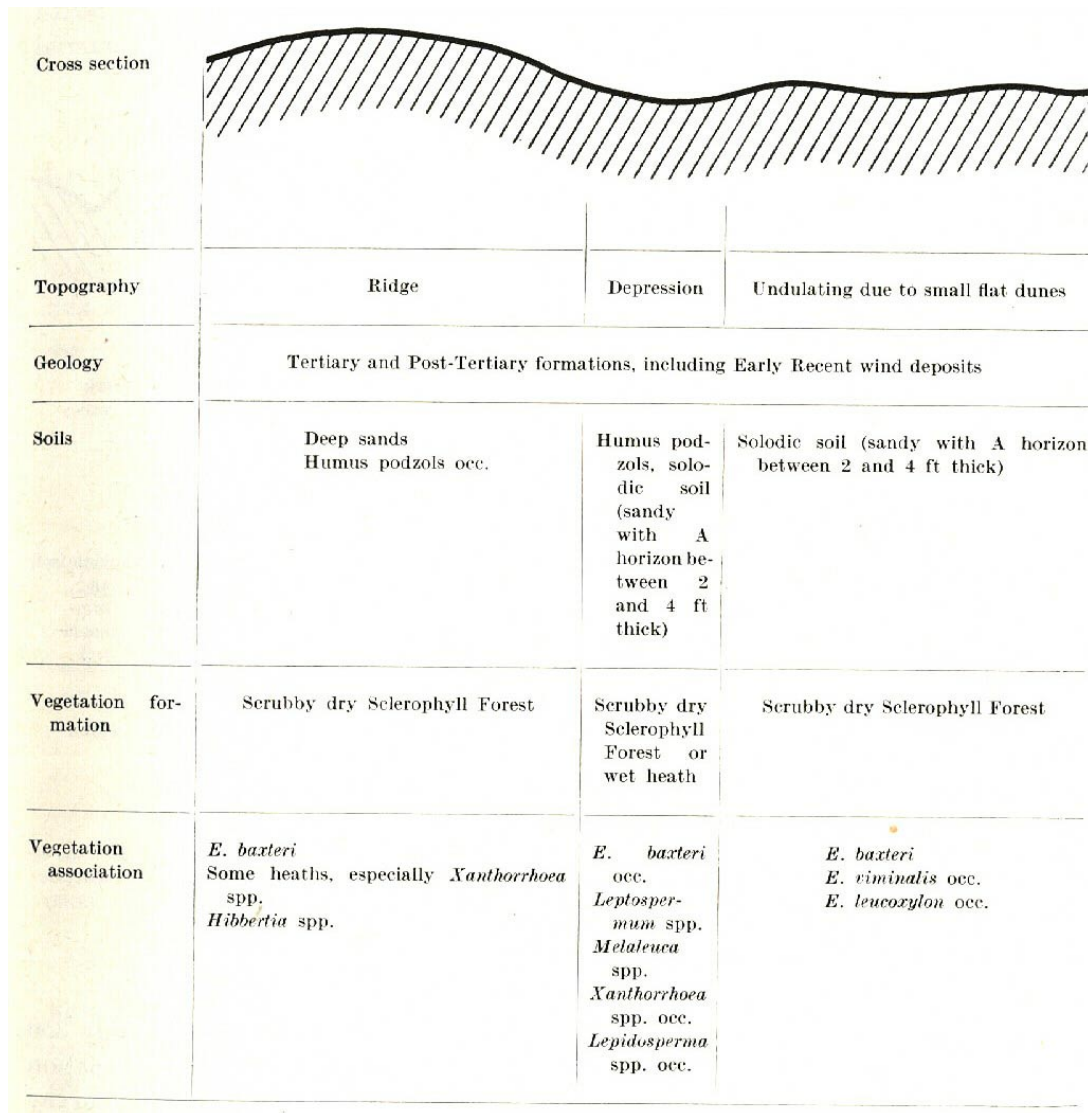


Fig 23. – Kowree Unit