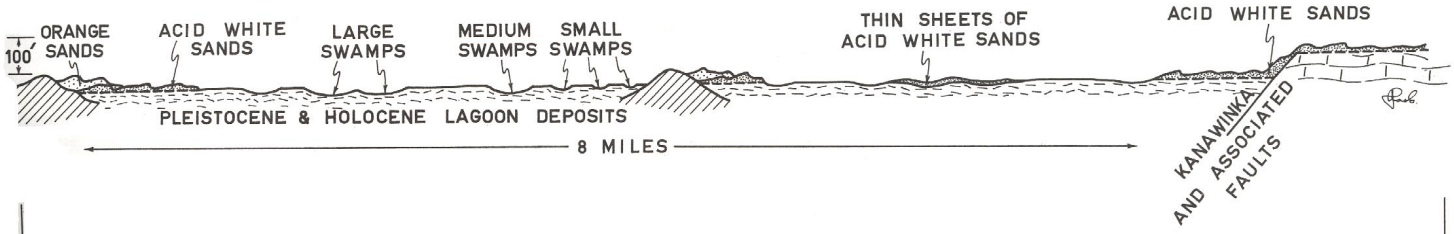
STRATHDOWNIE LAND-SYSTEM

Fig. 21 Landscape diagram



NELSON LAND SYSTEM	FOLLETT LAND SYSTEM	STRATHDOWNIE LAND-SYSTEM				NELSON LAND SYSTEM	FOLLETT LAND SYSTEM	STRATHDOWNIE LAND-SYSTEM			FOLLETT LAND-SYSTEM	KANAWINKA LAND-SYSTEM
		Ardno land-unit	Ardno$_1$ land-unit	Strathdownie land-unit	Strathdownie$_1$ land-unit	Kaladbro land-unit	Malanganee land-unit	Str'd. l.unit	Lindsay land-unit	Strathdownie land-unit		

Fig. 22 Land-system diagram

CLIMATE		From 26° to 30° average annual rainfall, with strong winter incidence ; warm summers, cold wet winters								
PARENT MATERIAL		Pleistocene and Holocene *Malanganee* lagoon deposits				Sands	Dune limestone	Orange sands	Acid white sands	Acid white sands and lagoon deposits
TOPO-GRAPHY	Land-form	Plain	Large swamps	Plain	Small and medium swamps	Lunette	Limestone dune	Sand-dunes		Sand-plain
	Position									
SOILS	Sub-group	Brown solodic soil	Meadow soils and/or peats	Brown solodic soil	Meadow soil	Nomo- and lepto-podsols	Terra rossa	Lepto-podsols	Nomopodsols	Brown and yellow solodic soils
	Type, Series or Family	*Follett* family		*Follett* family		Variant of *Kentbruck sandy loam*	*Woakwine sandy loam*	Variant of *Kentbruck sandy loam*	*Kowree sand, Richmond sand*	*Follett* family *Short sand*
	Features	Greyish-brown coarse sandy oam A_1 ; brownish-grey coarse sand A_2 ; mottled dull heavy clay B horizon		As to the left	Variable, but usually mottled and dull ; coarse sands and clays	Brown and grey sands overlying brown sandy clays	Reddish-brown sandy loam abruptly overlying dune limestone	Brown and greyish-brown sand, overlying orange sand	Grey coarse sand, becoming light grey with depth and overlying coffee rock or brown sand	Greyish-brown mottled coarse sandy loam A horizon overlying mottled dull brown and grey sandy heavy clay
VEGE-TATION	Formation	Wet heath or open heath woodland	Free water	Savannah woodland	Fen	Tall woodland			Closed heath woodland	Heath
	Alliance	*Leptospermum juniperinum–Banksia marginata*		*E. camaldulensis–Poa australis*		*E. baxteri*	*E. viminalis*	*E. baxteri*	*E. baxteri–L. juniperinum*	*L. juniperinum B. marginata*
	Association or Chief Species Present	*Casuarina* spp. *Leptospermum juniperinum L. myrsinoides Eucalyptus ovata* occ. *Banksia marginata*		*E. camaldulensis E. ovata* in wetter parts native grasses *B. marginata* occ.	reeds rushes	*E. viminalis E. baxteri* bracken	*E. viminalis* bracken	*E. viminalis E. baxteri* bracken	*E. baxteri* heaths	*Casuarina* spp. *L. juniperinum B. marginata L. myrsinoides*
LAND-USE	Potential	Cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs, and beef-cattle-raising, based on pastures of perennial species ; dairying feasible. For the swamps, drainage is needed to achieve this productivity, but it would be wise to retain some swampy areas to ensure the survival of the native bird-life				Rough grazing, stock shelter	Cross-bred wool-growing, based on annual pastures; pines (S.Q.R. III to V)		Suitable only as adjuncts to developed farms	Cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs, beef-cattle raising
	Present	Considerable development towards the above-named potential has been made and is continuing ; there is scope for further intensification				ditto	Some cross-bred wool-growing and pine-growing		Rough grazing	intensive use of some areas but scope remains
EROSION	Hazard	None except for slight scouring of drains				Slight wind erosion	None		Slight wind erosion	None
	Actual	None								
PROBLEMS			Drainage		Drainage					Drainage Cu, Zn, lime needed

Fig 21/22 - Landscape diagram and Land-system diagram