7.19 Lonsdale land system (Le)

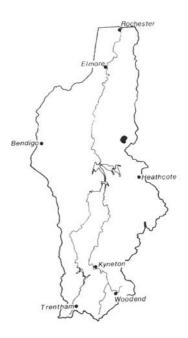
This small area on granodiorite near Toolleen has a subdued relief with some rock outcrop on the crests. It differs from the other land systems on gentle granitic terrain in having lower rainfall, and this is reflected in differences in vegetation and soils.

The soils on the rocky crests and steeper slopes have a uniform coarse sandy texture, whereas mottled yellowish grey duplex soils predominate on the slopes and in the drainage depressions. Deep sandy layers commonly overlie the clay in the drainage depressions.

The vegetation on the crests and steeper slopes is a woodland of *E. macrorhyncha, E. polyanthemos, E. goniocalyx* and *E. microcarpa* while a *E. microcarpa, E. macrorhyncha* and *E. melliodora* woodland characterises the slopes. *E. microcarpa, E. melliodora* and occasionally *E. leucoxylon* form a woodland in the drainage depressions.

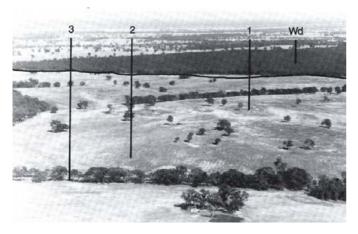
Most of the area is forested public land and managed for limited timber extraction. A small proportion is cleared and grazed.

The sandy topsoils are susceptible to wind erosion and to leaching of nutrients, but the incidence is minimal where the native vegetation is retained. Gully erosion occurs in some of the major depressions.





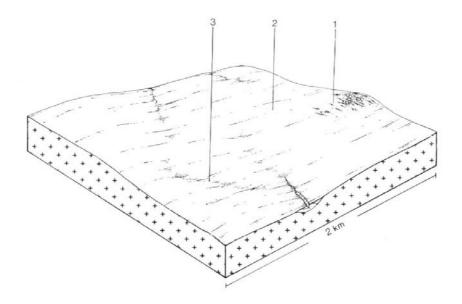
Granitic boulders are present even on the gentle slopes of the Lonsdale land system.

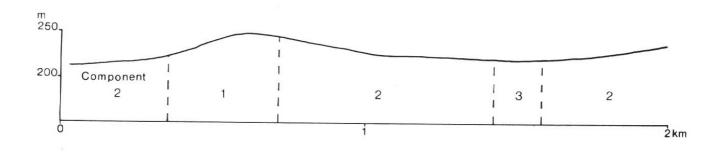


This granitic are is only used for grazing, but the parallel rows of an old orchard are still visible.



The uncleared woodland is straggly and sparse, with limited quantities of timber suitable for fence posts.



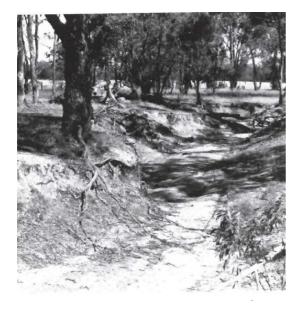


LONSDALE LAND SYSTEM (U) Area 4 km² 0.1% of catchment

CLIMATE Rainfall, mean (mm) Temperature, mean (°C) Seasonal growth limitations GEOLOGY Age, rock type PHYSIOGRAPHY Landform pattern Elevation range (m) Relative relief (m)	Annual, 550-600; lowest January (30), highest June (55-60) Annual, 14; lowest July (8), highest February (22) Temperature less than 10°C (av.): May-August Rainfall less than potential evapotranspiration: October-early April Devonian, granodiorite Gently undulating rises 190-240 25						
Drainage pattern	Radial						
Channel spacing	Sparse						
LAND COMPONENT							
Number	1	2	3				
Percentage of land system	15	75	10				
PHYSIOGRAPHY							
Landform element	Crest and steeper slope; usually rocky	Gentle slope	Broad drainage depression				
Slope; modal, range	2,0-10	2,04	1,0-2				
Site drainage	Somewhat excessively drained	Well drained	Moderately well drained				
SOIL			A 11 · 1 11 ·				
Parent material Description	Granodiorite Sandy soils, often with pale A2 horizons	Granodiorite Mottled yellowish grey duplex soils with bleached A2 horizons; variants with brown or reddish brown subsoils	Alluvium and colluvium Mottled yellowish grey duplex soils with deep sandy bleached A2 horizons				
Classification	Ucl.21, Uc2.12, Uc4.11, Uc5.11; minor Dy5.41	occur Dy5.41; minor Db4.42, Dr4.41	Dy5.41, Dy3.41				
Surface texture	Coarse sandy loam, loamy coarse sand	Coarse loamy sand	Coarse sandy loam				
Depth to hardpan or bedrock (m)	0.1-0.5	1.0	> 2.0				
Nutrient status	Very low	Very low surface, low subsoil	Very low surface, low subsoil				
Available water capacity	Very low	Low surface, moderate subsoil	Low surface, moderate subsoil				
Permeability	Rapid	Rapid surface, moderate subsoil	Rapid surface, moderate subsoil				
Exposed rock/stone (%)	30-50	0-5	0				
Sampled site number	-	-	-				
NATIVE VEGETATION	XX7 11 1.7 / XX7 11 1.7Y						
Structure Characteristic species	Woodland I / Woodland II E. macrorhyncha+, E. polyanthemos+,	Woodland II/ Open forest II E. microcarpa+, E. melliodora+,	Woodland III Open forest II E. microcarpa+, E. melliodora+,				
(+ indicates predominant	E. macrornyncna+, E. polyantnemos+, E. goniocalyx+, E. microcarpa	<i>E. microcarpa</i> +, <i>E. mellioaora</i> +, <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> +, <i>E. polyanthemos</i>	E. microcarpa+, E. mellioaora+, E. leucoxylon				
(+ indicates predominant species)	E. goniocatyx +, E. microcarpa	E. macrornynchu , E. poryuninemos	E. leucoxylon				
PRESENT LAND USE	Limited selective logging for fence	posts and firewood, minor bush grazing and grazing of sheep; nature conservation	on native pastures in cleared areas;				
OBSERVED SOIL DETERIORATION	Minor sheet erosion	Minor sheet erosion	Gully erosion in the major depressions				

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF LAND TO PROCESSES OF SOIL DETERIORATION - Lonsdale

Compt.	Process	Susceptibility	Critical land factors	Off-site effects	Comments
1	sheet and rill erosion	low	 gentle slopes rock outcrops that shed water weakly structured sandy topsoil 	 sedimentation increased run- on 	high topsoil permeability reduces overland water flow and reduces the erosion hazard
	wind erosion	moderate to high	 weakly structured sandy topsoil droughty topsoil 	• sedimentation	-
	leaching of nutrients	high	 high soil permeability low cation exchange capacity low percentage base saturation 	• -	added fertilizers readily leached
2	sheet and rill erosion	low to moderate	 gentle slopes clayey subsoils of low permeability weakly structured sandy topsoil 	 sedimentation increased run- on 	added fertilizers readily leached
	wind erosion	moderate to high	weakly structured sandy topsoil	• sedimentation	-
	leaching of nutrients (topsoil)	high	 high topsoil permeability low cation exchange capacity low percentage base saturation 	• -	-
3	gully erosion	moderate	 accumulations of sandy alluvium subsoils that slake/disperse 	sedimentationwater turbidity	-
	compaction of topsoil	low to moderate	 loamy texture low organic matter content 	• -	-



Increased run-off has scoured the drainage depressions and transported large quantities of sand into Mount Pleasant Creek.



The effects of the 1982 drought: the highly permeable sandy profiles have a low water-storage capacity and could not maintain the native woodland during the extended dry period.