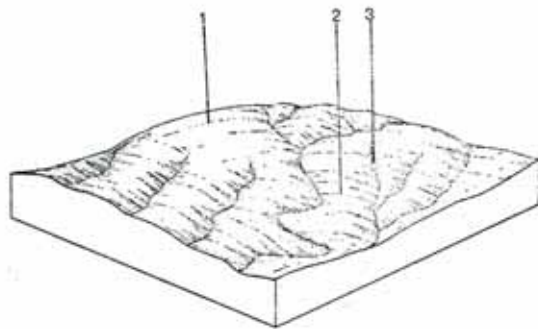
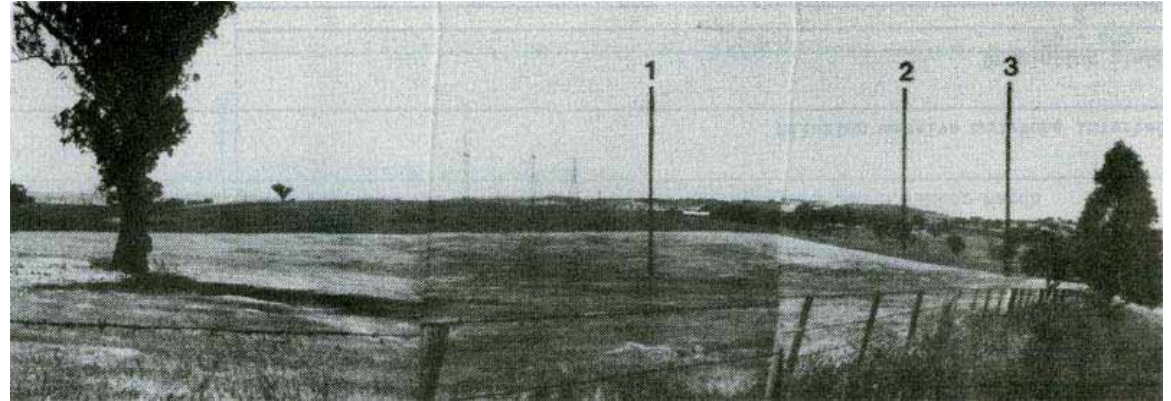


6.15 Mernda Land System

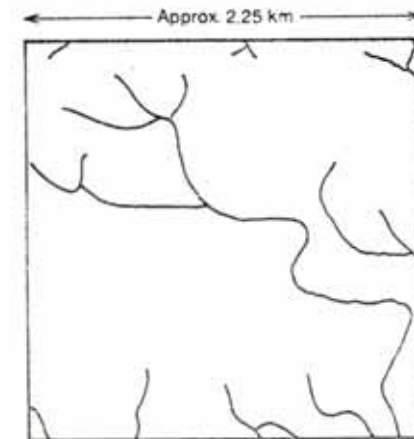
This land system is situated mainly along the Plenty River at the transition between the basalt plains to the west and Palaeozoic sediments to the east. It covers 51.6 km² or 2.0% of the survey area.

Most of the native vegetation has been cleared for agriculture but a few trees, principally Narrow-leaf Peppermint, Candlebark, River Red Gum and Swamp Gum still remain.

The major soil is a brown duplex with a non-structured loamy topsoil overlying a mottled yellow, heavy textured and well-structured subsoil. In some depressions, a similar but gradational soil may be found. The topsoil of both the duplex and gradational soils usually contains gravel, sometimes this forms a concentrated layer at the base of the topsoil



Schematic Block Diagram



Drainage Pattern

COMPONENT	1	2	3
Proportion %	8	90	2
CLIMATE Rainfall (av.) Temperature (av.) Seasonal growth limitations	Annual: 620 – 750 mm (monthly range: October 70 mm – February 45 mm) Annual: 15°C (monthly range: January 20°C – July 9°C) Temperature: less than 10°C July Precipitation: less than potential evapotranspiration November - March		
GEOLOGY Age, rock	Silurian sandstone, mudstone and shale		Alluvium
TOPOGRAPHY Landscape Elevation (range) m Local relief (av.) m Drainage pattern Drainage density km/km ² Land form Slope (av.) %, slope shape	<div>Low hills</div> <div>150 – 220</div> <div>30</div> <div>Dendritic</div> <div>2.0</div> <div>Crest and upper slope</div> <div>5; Convex</div> <div>Mid and lower slope</div> <div>3; Straight</div> <div>Drainage line</div> <div>2; Straight</div>		
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Dominant species	<div>Woodland (?)</div> <div><i>E. goniocalyx</i>, <i>E. melliodora</i>, <i>E. camaldulensis</i></div> <div><i>E. camaldulensis</i></div> <div><i>E. camaldulensis</i>, <i>E. ovata</i></div>		
SOIL Parent Material Description Factual Key Surface Texture Permeability Depth (av.) m	<div>In situ weathered rock</div> <div>Alluvium</div> <div>Mottled yellow, brown sodic duplex soils, coarse structure</div> <div>Dy 3.31</div> <div>Clay loam</div> <div>Low</div> <div>1.0</div> <div>2.0</div>		
LAND USE	Grazing, occasional cropping		
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD Critical land features Processes Forms	Hard setting surfaces, dispersibility	Hard setting surfaces, dispersibility	High watertable hard setting surfaces, dispersibility
	Movement of salts, overland flow	Movement of salts, overland flow	Overland flow, periodic waterlogging
	Sheet erosion	Sheet erosion	Gully erosion, accumulation of salts