

6.22 Rockbank Land System

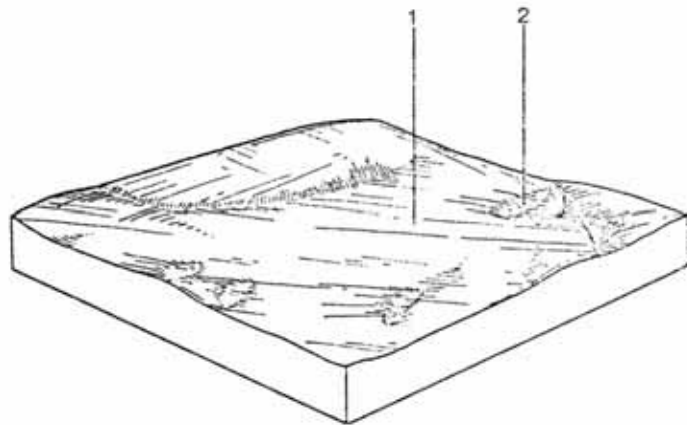
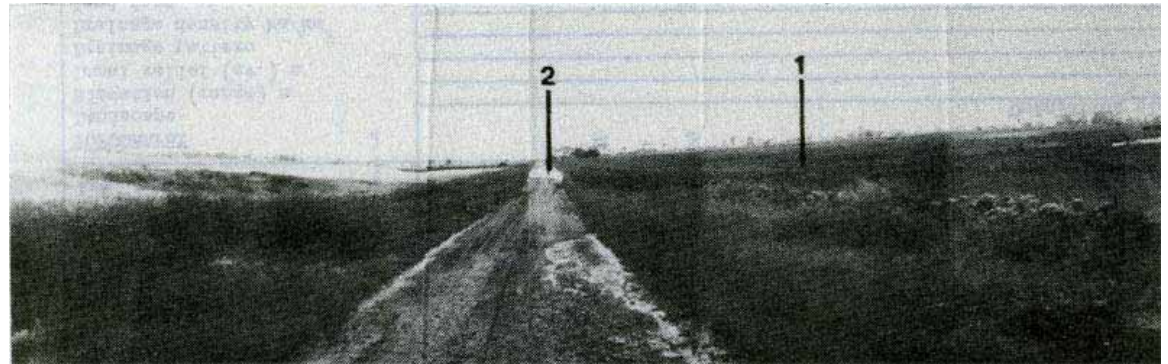
This is a small land system covering 28.7 km² or 1.1% of the survey area in its western half.

The characteristic feature is the depressions which, from air-photo interpretation, number about 40.

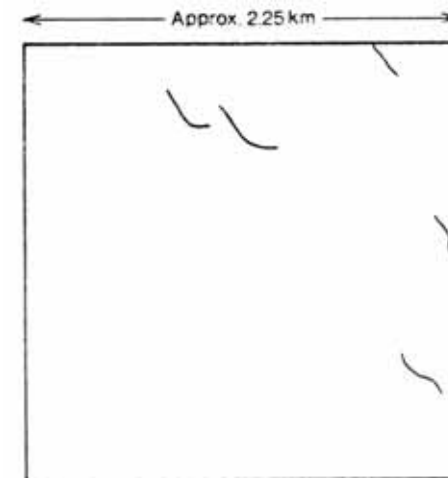
The Kororoit River changed its course slightly to the east with the extensive lava flows of Mt. Cottrell and Mt. Atkinson, the depressions could be old river channels, the result of lava flows or a combination of both.

The soils of the plains are typically red calcareous sodic duplex soils and those of the depressions grey calcareous sodic clays or black clays. Vegetation and iron oxidation at root depth indicate waterlogging.

The structure of the original vegetation, which has now been cleared, was probably Open Woodland consisting mostly of River Red Gum.



Schematic Block Diagram



Drainage Pattern

COMPONENT Proportion %	1 70	2 30
CLIMATE Rainfall (av.) Temperature (av.) Seasonal growth limitations	Annual: 480-500 mm (monthly range: 43 mm – June 29 mm) Annual: 14°C (monthly range: February 21°C – July 9°C) Temperature: less than 10°C June - August Precipitation less than potential evapotranspiration October – April	
GEOLOGY Age, rock	Pleistocene basalt	
TOPOGRAPHY Landscape Elevation (range) m Local relief (av.) m Drainage pattern Drainage density km/km ² Land form Slope (av.) %, slope shape	Undulating lain with depressions 100-120 6 Centripetal 0.4 Slope 3; Straight	
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Dominant species	Open woodland <i>E. camaldulensis</i>	
SOIL Parent Material Description Factual Key Surface Texture Permeability Depth (av.) m	In situ weathered rock Red calcareous sodic duplex soils, coarse structure Dr 2.13 Loam – Clay loam Moderate 1.5	Alluvium Grey calcareous sodic clay soils, uniform texture, coarse structure. Black clay soils, uniform texture, coarse structure Ug 5.24, Ug 5.17 Clay Low 1.5
LAND USE	Cereal cropping	Grazing
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD Critical land features Processes Forms	Hard setting surfaces Overland flow Sheet erosion	High watertable, hard setting surfaces Overland flow, periodic waterlogging Surface compaction