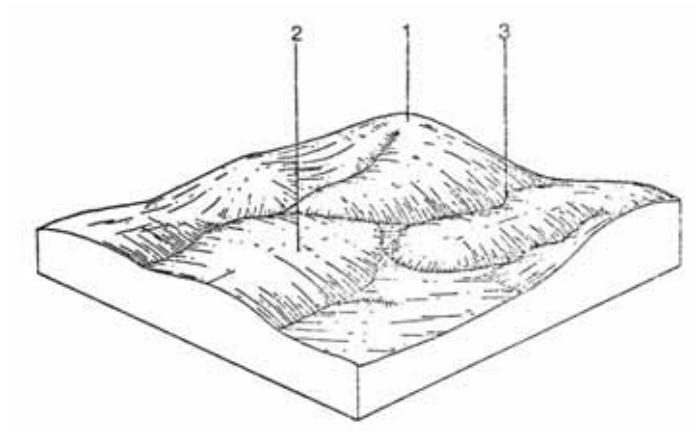
6.23 Rockford Land System

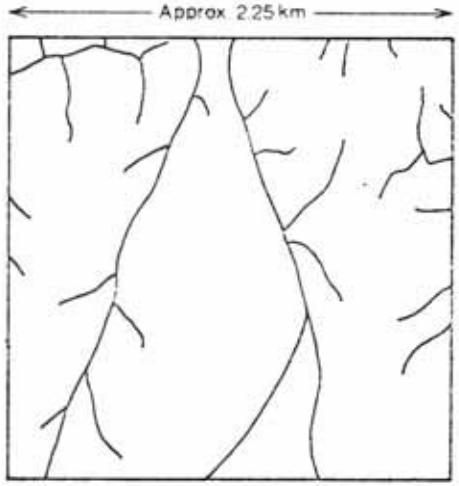
This land system occurs in the north-west and its separated by the Mt. William land system. The two areas total 83.8 km^2 which represents. 3.2% of the survey area.

The soils are as shown in the table except that a dark duplex soil with a mottled, strongly structured, heavy clay subsoil may also occur in the depressions.

Most of the native vegetation has been cleared for grazing.



Schematic Block Diagram



Drainage Pattern

COMPONENT	1	2	3
Proportion %	15	75	10
CLIMATE			
Rainfall (av.)	Annual: 750-1000 mm (monthly range: July 90 mm – January 43 mm)		
Temperature (av.)	Annual: 11^0C (monthly range: January 17^0C – July 6^0C)		
Seasonal growth limitations	Temperature: less than 10^0C May - September Precipitation less than potential evapotranspiration November – March		
GEOLOGY			
Age, rock	Ordovician thinly bedded shale and sandstone		
TOPOGRAPHY			
Landscape	Undulating plain		
Elevation (range) m	480-620		
Local relief (av.) m	15		
Drainage pattern	Dendritic		
Drainage density km/km^2	2.8		
Land form	Crest	Slope	Drainage line
Slope (av.) %, slope shape	3; Convex	11; Straight	2; Concave
NATIVE VEGETATION			
Structure	Open forest		
Dominant species	*E. obliqua, E. dives, E. viminalis, E. radiata, Acacia meansii*		*E. ovata, E. viminalis*
SOIL			
Parent Material	In situ weathered rock		
Description	Shallow stony gradational soils	Yellow-brown sodic duplex soils	Variable, brown gradational soils
Factual Key	Gn 2	Dy 2.22	Gn 2.94
Surface Texture	Loam	Loam – Clay loam	Clay loam
Permeability	High	Moderate – Low	Low
Depth (av.) m	0.5	1.5	1.0
LAND USE	Grazing, occasional cropping (cereal)		
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD			
Critical land features	Hard setting surfaces, slope gradient	Hard setting surfaces, slope gradient	Hard setting surfaces dispersibility, high watertable
Processes	Overland flow	Overland flow, subsurface flow	Periodic waterlogging
Forms	Sheet erosion	Sheet and rill erosion	Gully erosion, surface compaction