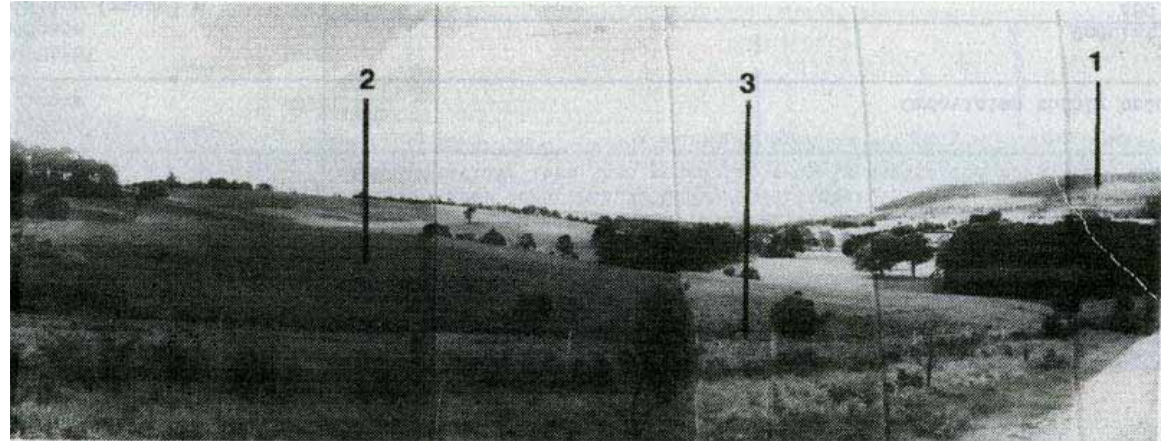


6.24 Romsey Land System

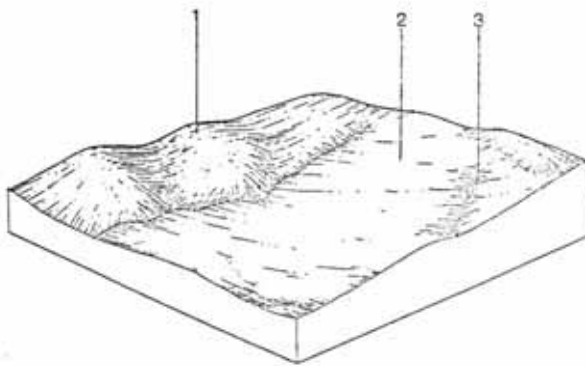
It is situated on the most northerly area of the basalt and covers 79.8 km² which represents 3.7% of the survey area.

This land system is close to the Dividing Range and has an average elevation of over 500 metres. The topography is mostly undulating with slopes of about 14% though there are steeper slopes formed by volcanic cones. Most of the natural vegetation has been cleared for agriculture but probably formed an open woodland.

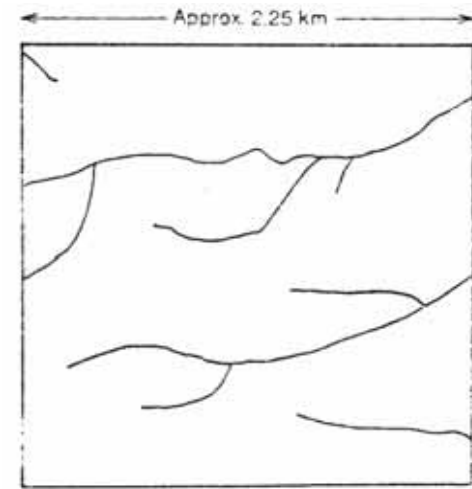
The soils are gradational with variable colour and depth. On the slopes of the cones they are generally shallow and red while in the swales they are deeper and brownish. The soils in the swales also have a high concentration of gravel which probably comes from cemented buckshot that has occasionally been found on the surface. In contrast to the soils formed on basalt in other land systems, the soils of the Romsey land system do not contain visible lime.



Romsey land system has areas of high recreation potential e.g. Hanging Rock, Brooks Monument and the Jim - Jim.



Schematic Block Diagram



Drainage Pattern

COMPONENT	1	2	3
Proportion %	10	85	5
CLIMATE Rainfall (av.) Temperature (av.) Seasonal growth limitations	Annual: 740 – 790 mm (monthly range: June 80 mm – January 30 mm) Annual: 11°C (monthly range: January 17°C – July 6°C) Temperature: less than 10°C May - September Precipitation less than potential evapotranspiration November – March		
GEOLOGY Age, rock	Pleistocene basalt, anorthoclase, trachyte, phonolite, solusbergite		
TOPOGRAPHY Landscape Elevation (range) m Local relief (av.) m Drainage pattern Drainage density km/km ² Land form Slope (av.) %, slope shape	Undulating plains with cones 470-620 60 Dendritic 1.8 Cone 22; Convex		
		Slope 14; Straight	Drainage Line 5; Concave
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Dominant species	Open woodland <i>E. radiata, E. ovata, E. pauciflora, E. viminalis, E. obliqua, Acacia dealbata</i>		
SOIL Parent Material Description	In situ weathered rock		
	Shallow red gradational soils, weak structure	Red gradational soils, weak structure	Brown gradational soils, weak structure
Factual Key	Gn 2.11	Gn 2.11	Gn 2.11
Surface Texture	Loam	Clay loam	Light clay
Permeability	High	High – Moderate	Moderate – Low
Depth (av.) m	0.3	0.7	1.0
LAND USE	Potato cropping	Grazing	
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD Critical land features Processes Forms	Slope gradient Overland flow, leaching Rill and sheet erosion, nutrient decline	Slope gradient Overland flow, leaching Sheet erosion, nutrient decline	High watertable Periodic waterlogging Surface compaction