

| LAND-SYSTEM Area and Percentage of Total Area | AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL (inches) | DOMINANT LAND-FORMS | GEOLOGY | DOMINANT SOILS | DOMINANT NATIVE VEGETATION | LAND-USE | EROSION | LAND-UNIT SYMBOL | LAND-UNITS | FEATURES USED TO SUB-DIVIDE EACH LAND-SYSTEM INTO ITS LAND-UNITS |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| HORSHAM 101 square miles, 3 per cent. | 171-184 | Flat plain | Sediments laid down under shallow seas, in estuaries and by streams | Gilgaied grey soils of heavy texture | Originally woodlands of buloke, now mostly cleared | Wheat growing, with legume pastures and sheep in the rotation | Wind erosion is slight except on over-worked fallows in dry years | H ₁ H ₂ | Horsham Riverside | The topography has a low, very gentle slope and the grey clays predominate. The topography is flat and the red-brown earths are more widespread than in Horsham land-unit |
| EAST WONWONDAH 279 square miles, 9 per cent. | 18-24 | Flat plain | Sediments laid down under shallow seas, in estuaries and by streams | Brown soils of heavy texture (gilgaied) | Woodlands of grey box and buloke | Mainly wool growing, with cropping for fodder and some beef production | A very low hazard and negligible erosion | EW ₁ EW ₂ | East Natimuk East Wonwondah | Not typical of the land-system because the topography is severely undulating. Occupies most of the land-system and has a flat and slightly undulating topography |
| TELANGATUK 79 square miles, 2 per cent. | 18-21 | Flat plain, swamp, lunette, sand sheet | Sediments laid down under shallow seas and in estuaries; wind-deposited sands | Gilgaied solonchic soils and red and brown solonchic soils | Woodlands of grey box, buloke, yellow gum and red gum | Mainly wool growing, with cropping for fodder and some beef production | Very little erosion except for wind erosion on some lunettes | T ₁ T ₂ | Pine Lako Telangatuk | Not typical of the land-system because the topography is undulating and the dominant soils are red-brown earths. Wheat growing is the main industry. Constitutes most of the land-system |
| ULLSWATER 117 square miles, 4 per cent. | 18-19 | Flat plain, ridge, swamp, lunette, sand sheet | Sediments laid down under shallow seas and in estuaries; wind-deposited sands | Gilgaied solonchic soils and red and brown solonchic soils | Woodlands of grey box, yellow gum, buloke, black box and red gum | Mainly wool growing, with cash cropping, and some beef production | Erosion is not widespread. There is wind erosion on some lunettes and water erosion on parts of the larger ridges | U ₁ U ₂ U ₃ | Lowan Ullswater White Lake | Large ridges are present and the troughs do not have swamps, lunettes or sand sheets. Small ridges are present and the troughs do have swamps, lunettes and sand sheets. Saline swamps bordered by salt-tolerant native vegetation |
| MT. WILLIAM CREEK 218 square miles, 7 per cent. | 21-26 | Flat plain | Sediments laid down by streams | Solodlic and solonchic soils | Woodlands of red gum, yellow box, yellow gum and grey box | Mainly wool growing, with cropping for fodder and some beef production | A very low hazard and negligible erosion except along stream banks where undercutting and slumping are common | MW ₁ MW ₂ MW ₃ MW ₄ | Dwyer's Creek Hopkins River Mt. William Creek Warra Warra | Occupies the alluvial floor of the Victoria Valley and has the highest average annual rainfall of 23 to 25 inches in the land-system. Includes the alluvial plains associated with Hopkins River and Good Morning Bill Creek. Includes the middle and upper sections of the alluvial plain of Mt. William Creek. Woodlands of yellow gum, yellow box and grey box growing in solonchic soils |
| PARRIE YALLOAK 151 square miles, 5 per cent. | 23-24 | Flat plain, swamp, lunette | Sediments laid down by streams; wind-deposited sands and clays | Brown solodlic soils | Woodlands of red gum and yellow box, now mostly cleared in Stavelly land-unit | Mainly wool growing, with cropping for fodder and some beef production | Very little erosion except on sandy lunettes where there are serious examples of wind erosion | PY ₁ PY ₂ | Parrie Yalloak Stavelly | Very large fresh-water swamps (some are red-wooded salt-tolerant lunettes). Small swamps, mostly saline, with lunettes of clay material |
| GRAMPIANS PLAINS 211 square miles, 7 per cent. | 21-35 | Sand sheet | Water-deposited siliceous sands | Nomopodzols | Heath woodlands of apple box, brown stringybark, mesemate and peppermint | Mostly unused; olives are grown and there have been attempts to grow pastures | A low hazard except after clearing. There is no erosion under the forest cover | GP ₁ GP ₂ | Grampians Plains Mt. Cassell | Constitutes most of the land-system. A moderately fertile brown sand supports a woodland of manna gum, yellow box and red gum |
| WARRANTONG 41 square miles, 1 per cent. | 171-20 | Sand dune, sand sheet | Wind-deposited siliceous sands | Podzolic deep sands and brown solonchic soils | Heath woodlands of yellow gum and tall woodlands of yellow gum and yellow box | Some areas are unused, other parts provide sparse grazing | Many dunes are eroded, elsewhere there is little erosion | W ₁ | Warrantong | The land-unit and the land-system are the one area |
| KOWREE 180 square miles, 5 per cent. | 18-19, 24-26 | Sand dune, ridge, sand sheet | Wind-deposited siliceous sands | Leptopodzols and nomopodzols | Heath woodlands and short dry sclerophyll forests of brown stringybark | Mostly unused; there have been some attempts to grow pastures | A low hazard except after clearing. There is no erosion under the forest cover | K ₁ K ₂ | Kowree Lambruk | Ridges and dunes are present, the average annual rainfall is 18 to 19 inches, leptopodzols are the dominant soils and there are yellow gum flats. Only sand sheets are present, the average annual rainfall is 24 to 26 inches, nomopodzols are the dominant soils and there are no yellow gum flats |
| MOORA VALLEY 102 square miles, 3 per cent. | 27-35 | Flat plain, sand sheet, swamp | Fine and coarse sediments laid down by streams in the Grampians in areas where the drainage is very slow | Nomopodzols and solonchic soils | Heath woodlands of apple box, forests of brown stringybark, treeless heaths | Mostly unused; occasional sheep grazing and timber cutting in the red gum areas | A low hazard and no erosion | MV ₁ MV ₂ MV ₃ | Burrah Burrah Moora Valley Tea Tree Creek | There are no swamps or large heaths and the red gum areas are alienated. An average annual rainfall of 30 to 35 inches and has all the features of the red-brown earths. There are no red gum areas or heath woodlands of apple box |
| WILLAURA 59 square miles, 2 per cent. | 21-23 | Undulating plain, swamp | Basalt | Brown solodlic soils | Grassland | Wool growing and wheat growing are both important | Very little erosion, there are some examples of salting around the swamps | WA ₁ | Willaura | The land-unit and the land-system are the one area |
| DUNKELD 78 square miles, 3 per cent. | 23-27 | Undulating plain, stony rise | Basalt | Acidic brown clays and solodlic soils | Woodlands of red gum and grasslands | Mainly wool growing with some beef production | Generally a low hazard and negligible erosion except on the steepest slopes where sheet erosion can be serious | DK ₁ DK ₂ | Dunkeld Karabeel | Brown solodlic soils are dominant. Acidic brown clays are dominant |
| DUNDAS 309 square miles, 10 per cent. | 24-26 | Dissected tableland | Lateralized Tertiary sediments over a core of basement rocks | Yellow and brown solodlic soils | Woodlands of red gum and woodlands of yellow box, yellow gum, long leaf box and apple box | Mainly wool growing with some beef and fat lamb production. Meadow hay and cereal hay are widely grown | Erosion is negligible on the tableland but salting, gullyng and sheet erosion are widespread in the valleys | D ₁ D ₂ D ₃ D ₄ D ₅ | Cavendish Chetwynd Glenelg Stappilton Tyar | Includes the areas of undissected and slightly dissected tableland with red gum woodlands. Includes the deeply dissected valley of the Glenelg River below Balmoral. Includes valleys and tableland remnants in the parish of Yat Nat. Includes the valleys of the larger tributaries of the Glenelg and Waurno Rivers. Includes the areas of undissected and slightly dissected tableland with woodlands of yellow box, yellow gum and long leaf box adjacent to Rocklands Reservoir |
| BRIMPAEN 159 square miles, 5 per cent. | 19-23 | Undulating plain, flat plain | Lateralized Tertiary sediments | Yellow and brown solodlic and red brown solonchic soils | Woodlands of red gum and yellow box, and woodlands of yellow gum | Mainly wool growing with some beef production and cropping for fodder. Apples are grown near Pomonal | Generally a low hazard and negligible erosion except on the steepest slopes where sheet erosion has developed | B ₁ B ₂ B ₃ | Brimpaen Mockinya Pomonal | A gently undulating plain with solodlic soils and woodlands of red gum and yellow box. An average annual rainfall of 25 to 27 inches. A flat plain with solonchic soils and woodlands of grey box and yellow box. An average annual rainfall of 19 to 22 inches. A severely undulating plain with forests of mesemate and brown stringybark and an average annual rainfall of 26 to 28 inches |
| ARARAT 186 square miles, 6 per cent. | 21-24 | Undulating plain, rolling plain, hill | Ordovician sedimentary and metamorphic rocks | Red and brown solodlic soils | Woodlands of long leaf box and red stringybark, woodlands of yellow box, apple box and red gum, woodlands of yellow gum | Mainly wool growing with cropping for fodder and some beef production | Generally a high hazard with widespread sheet erosion, gullyng and stream-bank erosion | A ₁ A ₂ A ₃ | Ararat Illawarra | Includes the hills which have skeletal soils and shallow solodlic soils. Includes the areas of undulating plain which have solonchic soils and the Illawarra series of clay leptopodzol |
| MIRRNATWA 142 square miles, 5 per cent. | 21-30 | Undulating plain, rolling plain, hill | Granite and granodiorite | Yellow and brown solodlic soils | Woodlands of red gum and woodlands of yellow box and manna gum, forests of brown stringybark and mesemate | Mainly wool growing, small amounts of timber are extracted for milling | A moderate to high hazard with salting, sheet erosion and gullyng widespread | M ₁ M ₂ M ₃ M ₄ | Eastern Black Range Jalur Lexington Mirrnatwa | Hills with woodlands of yellow box and long leaf box and an average annual rainfall of 22 to 23 inches. Sheep are occasionally grazed. Hills with forests of brown stringybark and mesemate and an average annual rainfall of 30 inches. Some timber is extracted for milling. Mostly an undulating plain and an average annual rainfall of 22 to 23 inches. Mostly a rolling plain and an average annual rainfall of 25 to 27 inches |
| DARRACOURT 131 square miles, 4 per cent. | 171-23 | Undulating plain | Uncertain, possibly deeply weathered basement rocks | Brown solonchic soils | Woodlands that include yellow box, yellow gum, grey box and red gum in various associations | Mainly wool growing with some beef production and wheat cropping | Generally a moderate hazard, and slight sheet erosion is widespread under sparse, unimproved native pastures | DA ₁ DA ₂ DA ₃ DA ₄ DA ₅ | Bellaura Darragan Darragan Malloo Lecourt Quantong | The highest average annual rainfall of 23 inches in the land-system and some sandy areas with nomopodzols. The steepest topography in the land-system and the most serious erosion. Malloo—broombush vegetation occurs on the upper slopes. Woodlands of long leaf box on the upper slopes and gilgaied brown clays on extensive low-lying areas. Not typical of the land-system because of the flat topography |
| GRAMPIANS RANGES 424 square miles, 14 per cent. | 22-35 | Cuesta | Hard quartzose sandstones and softer red siltstones and sandstones | Skeletal soils and rocky, shallow podzols | Dry sclerophyll forests and dry scrubs with brown stringybark, mesemate and long leaf box | Mainly protection forests for soil and water conservation, some timber is extracted for milling | The hazard is high but there is no erosion except after bushfires | GR ₁ GR ₂ | Grampians Ranges Mt. Arapiles | Constitutes most of the land-system. The average annual rainfall is 22 to 35 inches. The average annual rainfall is 174 inches. An isolated outcrop of Grampians sandstone |