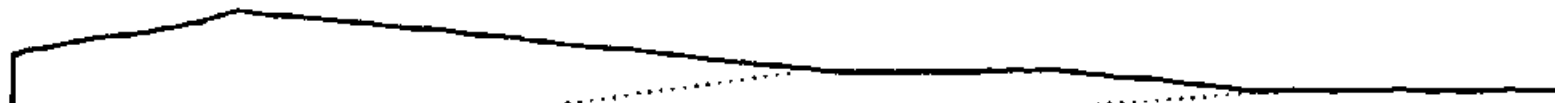


LAND SYSTEM
Brighton

282132

Area (ha):
10755



COMPONENT	A	B	C
PROPORTION(%)	50	30	20
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 500-625		
GEOLOGY	Tertiary Basalt		
TOPOGRAPHY	Low Hills and Associated Drainage Flats		
Position	Stony Crests/Upper Slopes	Stony Lower Slopes/Flats	Drainage Flats
Typical Slope()	0-20	0-20	0
NATIVE VEGETATION			
Structure		Woodland	
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus viminalis	
	Acacia mearnsil	Bursaria spinosa	
	Casuarina stricta	Poa sp.	
	Bursaria spinosa	Themeda australis	
SOIL			
Surface(A)Texture	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Light Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow stony clay loam - Black (10 YR 2/1) to dark brown (10 YR 3/3) over bedrock. Uniform.	Shallow heavy clay-very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) to black (10 YR 2/1) to very dark brown (10 YR 2/2). Duplex.	Deep heavy clay - black (10 YR 2/1) to very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) - sometimes with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) mottle at depth. Gradational.
Permeability	High	Moderate/Low	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.35	0.40	1.10
LAND USE		Grazing	
HAZARDS	Moderate Sheet, Gully, Streambank Erosion		Waterlogging, Flooding

282132

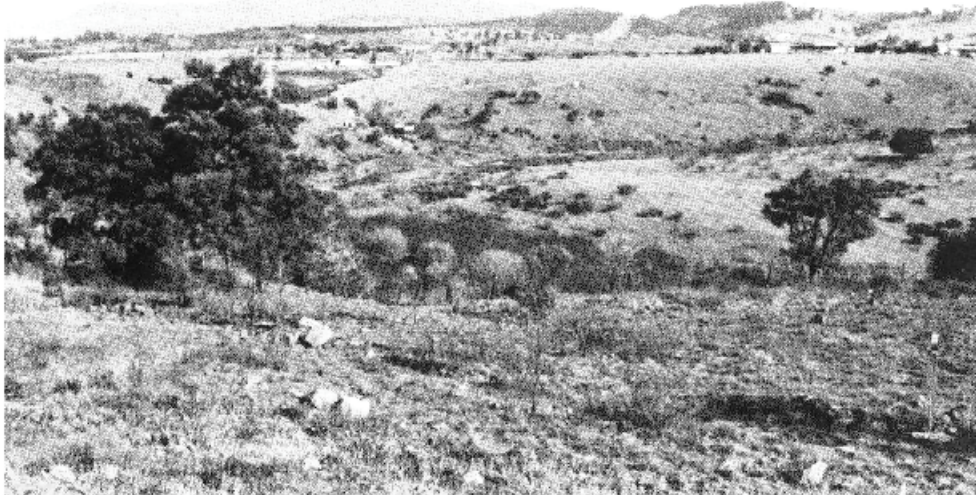
BRIGHTON

This widely dispersed land system consists of basalt hills and associated flats. It occurs at Brighton, Orielton and in localised areas of the Jordan, Ouse and Derwent River catchments, as well as in the midlands.

Stony crests and upper slopes commonly contain a shallow (0.35 m) uniform black to dark brown clay loam developed on bedrock. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* over an understorey that includes *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Casuarina stricta* and *Bursaria spinosa*.

Stony lower slopes and flats have a shallow (0.40 m) duplex soil that consists of a clay loam surface over a black to very dark brown heavy clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* over an understorey of *Bursaria spinosa*, *Poa sp.* and *Themeda australis*. Drainage flats commonly contain a deep (1.10 m) gradational soil that consists of a light clay surface over a black to dark greyish brown heavy clay with a yellowish brown mottle.

Grazing is the major land use. Sheet erosion is particularly evident on crest and slopes whilst streambank and gully erosion are potential hazards on drainage lines and flats. Waterlogging and flooding problems also occur on the drainage lines and flats. The land system is closely related to the Campbell Town (282133), Moulton (182131) and the Sorell Hills (382132) Land Systems.



Basalt crests near Brighton containing a shallow stony black soil.