

LAND SYSTEM
Coal River Flats

28A123

Area (ha)
3901

COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION(%)	60	10	10	10	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 500-625				
GEOLOGY	Tertiary - Quaternary Clays, Sands, Gravels				
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating Plains				
Position	Upper Terraces	Sandy Terraces	Lower Terraces	Drainage Lines/Flats	
Typical Slope()	3	0-5	0	0	0
NATIVE VEGETATION					
Structure	Woodland				
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u>	<u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u>	<u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u>	<u>Eucalyptus ovata</u>	<u>Eucalyptus ovata</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u>	<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u>	<u>Acacia mearnsii</u>	<u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u>	<u>Acacia melanoxylon</u>
	<u>Acacia dealbata</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u>	<u>Acacia melanoxylon</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u>	
	<u>Acacia mearnsii</u>	<u>Lomandra longifolia</u>	<u>Bursaria spinosa</u>		
	<u>Bursaria spinosa</u>				
SOIL					
Surface(A)Texture	Sandy Loam/Clay Loam	Sand	Light Clay	Heavy Clay	Light Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep heavy clay - Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) to light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4). Duplex.	Deep sand - light brownish grey (2.5 Y 6/2) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4). Uniform.	Deep light grey (10 YR 7/1) heavy clay with brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) mottle. Gradational.	Heavy clay - very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) to very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2). Uniform.	Deep heavy clay - very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) to greyish brown (10 YR 5/2). Gradational.
Permeability	Moderate	High	Low	Low	Low
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	>1.40	1.10	1.00	>1.40
LAND USE	Grazing, Cropping				
HAZARDS	High Sheet Rill, Gully, Streambank Erosion			Streambank Erosion, Flooding, Waterlogging	

288123

COAL RIVER FLATS

Extensive areas of alluvial flats are found in the Coal River valley and Pitt Water area and form the Coal River Flats Land System.

Upper terraces have a deep (>1.40 m) duplex soil with a sandy loam to clay loam surface over a dark greyish brown to light yellowish brown heavy clay. These support a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* over an understorey of *Acacia dealbata* and *Acacia mearnsii*. Sandy terraces occur in localised areas and contain a deep (e.g. >1.40 m) uniform, light brownish grey to yellowish brown sand. These support a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* over an understorey of *Acacia dealbata* and *Lomandra longifolia*.

Lower terraces have a deep (1.10 m) gradational soil consisting of a light clay surface over a light grey heavy clay with a yellowish brown mottle. These support a *Eucalyptus viminalis* woodland over *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia melanoxylon* and *Bursaria spinosa*.

Drainage lines and flats contain a deep, (1.00 m) uniform, very dark grey to dark greyish brown, heavy clay with a woodland of *Eucalyptus ovata* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* over *Acacia dealbata*. Deep gradational soils are also found with a light clay surface over a very dark grey to greyish brown heavy clay.

Sheet, rill and gully erosion are hazards associated with the terraces whilst flooding, waterlogging and streambank erosion are problems associated with the drainage lines and flats. Grazing and cropping are the major land uses. The alluvial soils of part of the lower Coal River Valley have been described and mapped by Holz (1987).



Part of the Coal River Flats (288123)
Land System.

(Photo by L. Richley)