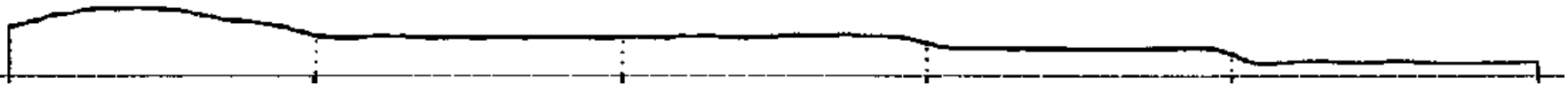
LAND SYSTEM
Swan River Flats

298129

Area(ha):
5248



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION(%)	20	20	20	20	20
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 500-625				
GEOLOGY	Quaternary Clays, Sands, Gravels				
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating Plains with Low Dolerite Rises and Associated Drainage Flats				
Position	Low Dolerite Crests	Stony Flats	Sandy Flats	River Terraces	Drainage Flats
Typical Slope(o)	8	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VEGETATION					
Structure	Open Woodland		Woodland		
	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus ovata
	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus viminalis	Acacia dealbata	Eucalyptus viminalis
	Casuarina stricta		Lomandra longifolia	Acacia mearnsii	Acacia dealbata
	Acacia mearnsii		Acacia mearnsii		Acacia mearnsii
	Themeda australis		Themeda australis		
	Stipa sp.		Astroloma humifusum		
	Lepidosperma laterale		Lissanthe strigosa		
	Dodonaea viscosa				
	Bursaria spinosa				
	Lomandra longifolia				
	Lissanthe strigosa				
SOIL					
Surface(A)Texture	Stony Clay Loam	Stony Clay Loam	Loamy Sand	Friable Light Clay	Cracking Heavy Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow stony uniform clay loam - very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) over bedrock. Uniform.	Uniform stony clay loam -Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4). Uniform.	Deep duplex medium sandy clay - dark greyish brown (2.5 YR 4/2) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) with strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) mottle. Duplex.	Deep uniform light clay -dark brown. (7.5 YR 3/2). Uniform.	Deep uniform heavy clay -very dark greyish brown (2.5 Y 3/2) to olive brown (2.5 Y 4/4). Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate/High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.30	0.55	0.80	>1.40	>1.40
LAND USE		Grazing		Cropping	Grazing
HAZARDS	Low Sheet Erosion		High Sheet, Rill Erosion	Flooding, Waterlogging	

298129

SWAN RIVER FLATS

This land system includes the flats associated with the Swan River, north of Swansea. It includes low dolerite crests and extensive areas of alluvial flats.

Low dolerite crests have a shallow (0.30 m) uniform, stony, very dark brown clay loam developed on bedrock. This supports an open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and Eucalyptus viminalis over an understorey that includes *Casuarina stricta, Acacia mearnsii, Themeda australis, Stipa sp., Lepidosperma laterale, Dodonaea viscosa, Bursaria spinosa, Lomandra longifolia* and *Lissanthe strigosa.*

Stony flats contain a stony shallow (0.55 m) uniform," "dark brown clay loam that supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *Eucalyptus viminalis.*

Sandy flats contain a deep (0.80m) duplex soil consisting of a loamy sand surface over a dark greyish brown to yellowish brown sandy clay or medium clay with a strong brown mottle. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina, Eucalyptus viminalis, Lomandra longifolia, Acacia mearnsii, Themeda australis, Astroloma humifusum* and *Lissanthe strigosa.*

River terraces have a deep (>1.40 m) uniform, friable dark brown light clay that supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis, Acacia dealbata* and *Acacia mearnsii.*

A deep (>1.40 m) uniform, dark greyish brown to olive brown, heavy clay is found on drainage flats that support a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* over *Acacia dealbata* and *Acacia mearnsii.*

Grazing and cropping are the major land uses in the area. Sheet and rill erosion are major hazards associated with the sandy flats. Waterlogging and flooding are a problem along drainage flats and drainage lines.