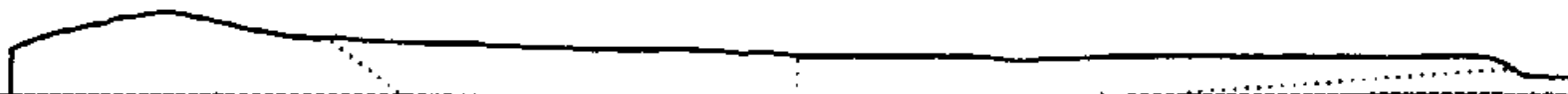


LAND SYSTEM  
НОСТРЕВОТ

37 8132

Area (ha):  
1166



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	20	30	45	<5
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750			
GEOLOGY	Triassic Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone			
TOPOGRAPHY	Low Hills and Associated Flats			
Position	Crests/Upper Slopes	Lower Slopes	Flats	Lagoons/Drainage Flats
Typical Slope( )	5	3	1	0
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Woodland		Sedgeland	
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names )	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>		<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	<i>Triglochin procera</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>		<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	<i>Juncus sp.</i>
	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	cleared	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>		<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	
	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>		<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>		<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	
	<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>			
	<i>Themeda australis</i>			
SOIL				
Surface (A) Texture	Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay Loam	Clay Loam/Light Clay	Heavy Clay
B Horizon(subsoil)	Shallow heavy clay - dark	Deep heavy clay - very	Deep (stony) heavy clay -	Deep clay - black
Colour (moist)	yellowish brown (10 YR	dark greyish brown (2.5 Y	very dark greyish brown	(10 YR 2/1) .
Texture and primary profile	4/6) with light grey (10 YR 7/1) mottle.	3/2) to olive (5 Y 4/4) to yellowish brown (10 YR	(2.5 Y 3/2) to olive (5 Y 4/4) to dark yellowish	Uniform.
form	Duplex.	5/8). Duplex.	brown (10 YR 3/6) .	
			Gradational.	
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.60	>1.40	0.60	>1.40
LAND USE	Grazing, Cropping			Nature Conservation
HAZARDS	Moderate sheet, Rill, Gully, Streambank Erosion			Flooding, Waterlogging

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ROSTREVOR

This land system is located in the Triabunna region and consists of low hills and associated flats formed on sediments of the Parmeener Supergroup (sandstone, siltstone, mudstone).

Crests and upper slopes have a shallow (0.60 m), often stony, duplex soil consisting of a sandy clay loam surface over a dark yellowish brown heavy clay with a light grey mottle. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with an understorey of *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Daviesia latifolia*, *Themeda australis*, *Acacia melanoxylon* and *Callitris rhomboidea*.

Lower slopes contain a deep, duplex soil consisting of a sandy clay loam surface over a very dark greyish brown to yellowish brown to olive, mottled heavy clay.

Flats have a deep (0.60), sometimes stony, gradational soil consisting of a clay loam to light clay surface over a very dark greyish brown to dark yellowish brown to olive, heavy clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* over an understorey of *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Bursaria spinosa* and *Casuarina littoralis*.

Lagoons, such as the Rostrevor Reservoir, contain a deep, uniform black clay. This supports aquatic plants such as *Triglochin procera* and *Juncus* sp.

The land system has been extensively cleared for grazing and cropping. The Rostrevor Reservoir is a wildlife sanctuary. The land system is particularly prone to erosion. Sheet, rill, gully and streambank erosion problems are evident on the slopes and flats, whilst flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the drainage lines and flats.