

LAND SYSTEM  
Drying Ground Ridge

382241

Area (ha):  
8131

COMPONENT	A	B	C
PROPORTION (%)	50	30	20
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750		
GEOLOGY	Tertiary Basalt		
TOPOGRAPHY	Hills and Associated Flats		
Position	Crests/Upper Slopes	Lower Slopes/Flats	Drainage Lines/Flats
Typical Slope( )	0-20	0-10	0-10
NATIVE VEGETATION	Woodland/Open Forest		
Structure			
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>		<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	cleared	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>		<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>		
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>		
	<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>		
	<i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i>		
	<i>Olearia viscosa</i>		
SOIL			
Surface (A) Texture	Stony Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Medium Clay
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow stony, clay loam - very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) to dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/3) on bedrock. Uniform.	Deep medium clay-black (2.5 Y 2/0) with dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) mottle at depth. Duplex.	Deep heavy clay - very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) to dark greyish brown (2.5 Y .4/2) to dark brown (10 YR
Permeability	Medium	Medium	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.50	>1.40	1.10
LAND USE	Grazing		
HAZARDS	Low Sheet Erosion		Low Streambank Erosion, Waterlogging, Flooding

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DRYING GROUND RIDGE

This land system is located on the Lyell Highway north west of Ouse between Cockatoo Hill and Wayatinah Lagoon. It consists of steep basalt hills and associated flats. High rainfall gradients extend through this land system so its rainfall coding is only approximate. It has been extrapolated to include a number of outlying basalt areas north and east of Osterley such as those near Black Bobs Spur, Carrot Hill and Hill of Blazes.

Crests and upper slopes have a shallow (0.50 m), stony, uniform, clay loam that is very dark brown to dark reddish brown. This supports a woodland to open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus obliqua* with an understorey of *Lomandra longifolia*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Scleranthus biflorus*, *Wahlenbergia sp.* , and *Olearia viscosa*.

Lower slopes and flats contain a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil with a clay loam surface over black, medium clay with a yellowish brown mottle.

Drainage lines have a deep (1.10 m), uniform clay that supports a woodland to open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* with an understorey of *Acacia dealbata* and *Acacia melanoxylon*. *Eucalyptus rodwayi* is found on some of these drainage lines.

Grazing is the main use although some areas are used for forestry. Soils are not particularly prone to erosion problems although sheet erosion is sometimes evident on the crests and upper slopes subject to intensive grazing. Flooding and waterlogging problems are associated with the drainage lines and flats. Streambank erosion is also sometimes evident on the drainage lines.