

LAND SYSTEM
Apsley River Flats

394122

Area (ha):
5214

COMPONENT	A	B	C
PROPORTION (%)	20	40	40
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750		
GEOLOGY	Quaternary Deposits/ Triassic (Mudstone/Siltstone, Sandstone)-localised areas of Jurassic Dolerite		
TOPOGRAPHY		Undulating Flats	
Position	Stony, Low Rises	Well Drained Flats	Drainage Flats/Marshes
Typical Slope()	3	1	0
NATIVE VEGETATION			
Structure		Woodland	
Floristic	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus ovata
Association	(Eucalyptus sieberi)	Casuarina littoralis	Melaleuca squarrosa
(See Appendix 1	Eucalyptus viminalis	Leptospermum scoparium	Melaleuca gibbosa
for common	Eucalyptus globulus	Melaleuca squarrosa	Leptospermum scoparium
names)	Acacia mearnsii	Melaleuca gibbosa	Leptospermum lanigerum
	Casuarina littoralis	Gahnia graminifolia	
	Lepidosperma laterale	Lepidosperma laterale	
	Lomandra longifolia		
	Astroloma humifusum		
	Themeda australis		
SOIL			
Surface (A) Texture	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Medium Clay
B Horizon(subsoil)	Shallow stony clay - Dark	Deep stony medium clay -	Deep clay - very dark greyish
Colour (moist)	yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4).	olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4) over	brown (10 YR 3/2) to yellowish
Texture and	Duplex.	light grey (5 Y 7/2) with red	brown (10 YR 5/6) to grey/light
primary profile		(2.5 YR 5/8) mottle.	grey (10 YR 6/1) .
form		Duplex.	Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate/High	Moderate	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.40	1.10	1.00
LAND USE		Grazing	
HAZARDS	Low Sheet Erosion	Moderate Streambank Erosion	Flooding, Waterlogging

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APSLEY RIVER FLATS

This land system includes undulating flats near Moulting Lagoon formed on recent Quaternary deposits and associated outcrops of sediments of the Parmeener Super-group. Localised areas of dolerite are also found.

Stony, low rises contain a shallow (0.40 m) stony duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark yellowish brown clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *Eucalyptus globulus* and occasionally *Eucalyptus sieberi* with an understorey of *Acacia mearnsii*, *Casuarina littoralis*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Astroloma humifusum* and *Themeda australis*.

Well drained flats have a deep (1.0 m), often stony, duplex soil consisting of a clay loam surface over a light olive brown to light grey clay with a red mottle. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with an understorey of *Casuarina littoralis*, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Melaleuca gibbosa*, *Gahnia graminifolia* and *Lepidosperma laterale*.

Drainage flats and marshes contain a deep (>1.40 m), uniform, very dark greyish brown/yellowish brown or grey clay. This commonly supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* over *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Melaleuca gibbosa* and *Leptospermum scoparium*.

The land system is mainly used for grazing. It is not particularly prone to erosion problems although streambank erosion is evident on stream courses on the flats. Flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the drainage flats.



Streambank erosion in the Apsley River Flats (394122} Land System