

473131

EXETER

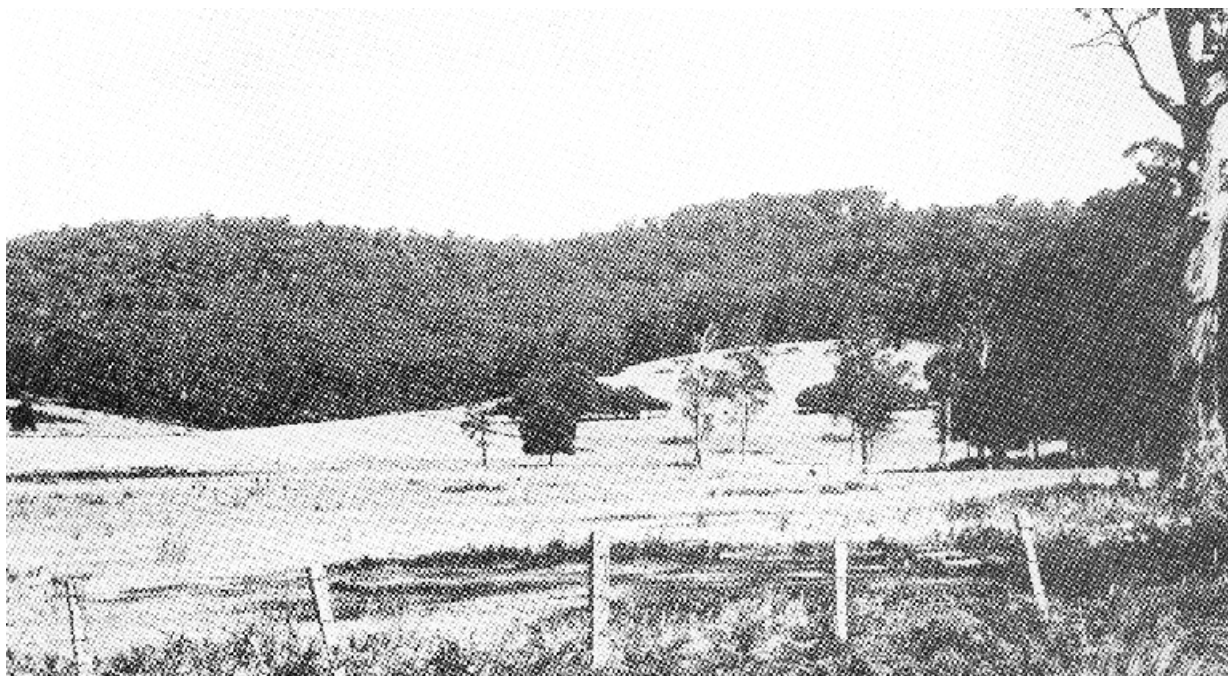
Characterised by a topography of rolling low hills formed on Triassic sandstones, this system forms the foothills extending outwards from Tippogoree Land System (472141). Two large bodies are found near Exeter and in the Mt Direction-Turners Marsh area.

The mottled duplex soil on the upper slopes has an iron-organic B horizon, while a mottled gradational soil has formed on the lower slopes. All soils are sandy and relatively deep.

White gum, stringybark and black peppermint dominate the open-forest vegetation on the upper slopes. Paperbark and Manuka are the only two species found on the lower slopes.

Most of the system has been cleared and sown to improved pasture for livestock grazing. Small areas are cultivated for cropping, while others remain unimproved.

These sandy soils are prone to sheet and rill erosion. Rilling of road-side batters and subsequent siltation of table-drains has occurred throughout the system.

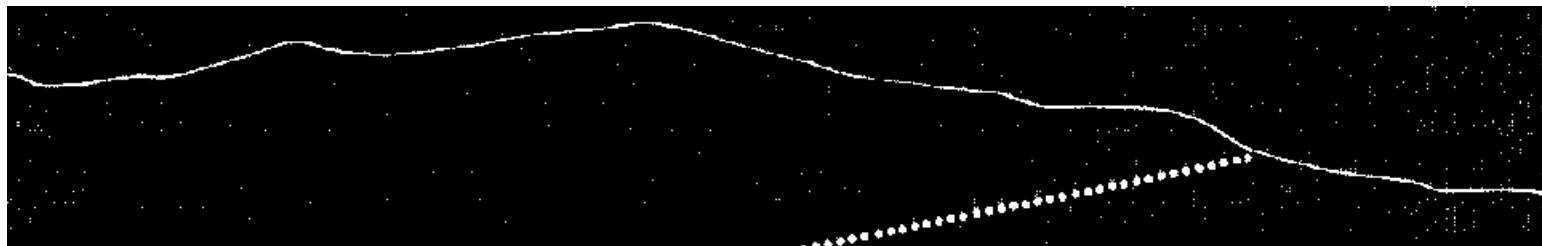


Lower slopes.

LAND SYSTEM

473131

Exeter



COMPONENT	1	2
PROPORTION %	80	20
CLIMATE	Average Annual Rainfall 750-1 000 mm	
GEOLOGY	Triassic sandstones	
TOPOGRAPHY	Low hills	
Land form	Low hills	
Position	Upper slopes	Lower slopes
Average Sideslope °	8	3
NATIVE VEGETATION	Open-forest	
Structure	Open-forest	
Association	White gum, stringybark, black peppermint, silver wattle, manuka, honeysuckle, blackwood, bracken fern	Paperbark, manuka
SOIL	Sandy mottled grey (10 YR 5/1) strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) duplex soil, iron-organic B horizon	Sandy mottled yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) gradational soil
Surface Texture	Loamy sand	Sandy loam
Permeability	Moderate	
Average Depth m	1.8	1.9
PRESENT LAND USE	Grazing, cropping, nature conservation	
HAZARDS	Moderate sheet erosion and rilling	