

693221

ST PATRICKS

Flat plains have formed on Quaternary fluvial sands and clays derived from the surrounding mudstone and sandstone deposits of the Barrow Falls Land System (653241). The major occurrence of St Patricks Land System is between Nunamara and Targa, with a smaller occurrence near Lisle. It is traversed by the St Patricks River and numerous small creeks.

All soils are deep. Mottled gradational soils on the upper terrace give way to coarse structured clay soils on the mid and lower terraces.

The system is typified by the flat, poorly drained lower terrace carrying a vegetative cover of pin-rush and paperbark. Swamp gum, black peppermint and swamp peppermint dominate the open-forest vegetation.

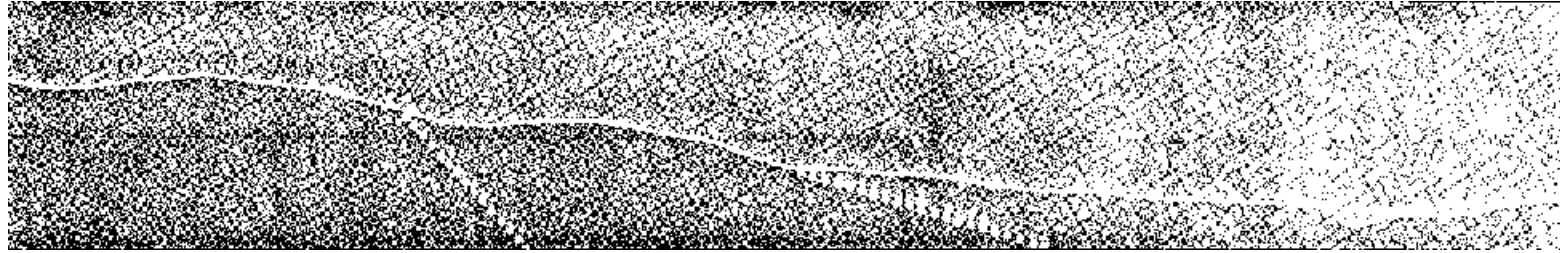
Grazing, nature conservation and forestry are the major land uses.

Principal hazards are sheet and riverbank erosion, and waterlogging.

LAND SYSTEM

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St Patricks



COMPONENT	1	2	3
PROPORTION %	25	25	50
CLIMATE	Average Annual Rainfall 1 250-1 500 mm		
GEOLOGY	Quaternary fluvial sands and clays		
TOPOGRAPHY			
Land form	Flat plains		
Position	Upper terrace	Mid terrace	Lower terrace
Average Sideslope °	2	3	2
NATIVE VEGETATION	Open-forest		
Structure			
Association	Swamp gum, black peppermint, swamp peppermint	Swamp peppermint, swamp gum, black peppermint, paperbark	Swamp gum, black peppermint, pin-rush, paperbark
SOIL	Mottled reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) gradational soil	Mottled dark grey (5 YR 4/1) strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) clay soil, uniform texture, coarse structure	Very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) clay soil, uniform texture, coarse structure
Surface Taxture	Gravelly clay loam	Light day	
Permeability	Moderate	Low	
Average Depth m		>2.0	
PRESENT LAND USE	Grazing, nature conservation, forestry		
HAZARDS	Moderate sheet and river bank erosion		