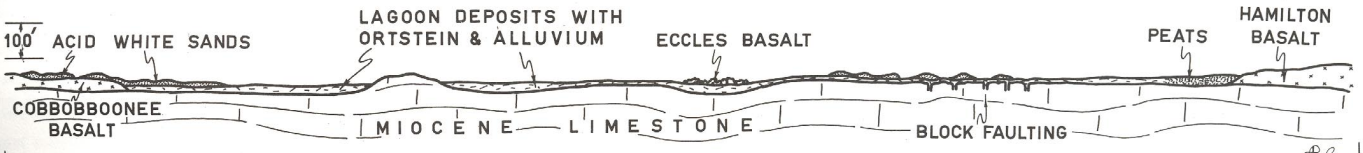
HEYWOOD LAND-SYSTEM

Fig. 23 Landscape diagram



COBBOBBOONEE LAND SYSTEM	HEYWOOD LAND-SYSTEM					ECCLES LAND SYSTEM	HEYWOOD LAND-SYSTEM					HAMILTON LAND SYSTEM
	Fitzroy sub-system	Heywood sub-system	Margaret Rose sub-syst.	Heywood sub-system			Heywood sub-syst.	Fitzroy sub-syst.	Dunmore sub-system	Heywood sub-system		
	Fitzroy land-unit	Heywood land-unit	Heywood$_1$ land-unit	Heywood land-unit	Homerton land-unit		Homerton land-unit	Homerton$_1$ land-unit	Dunmore land-unit	Bessiebelle land-unit	Bessiebelle$_1$ land-unit	

Fig. 24 Land-system diagram

CLIMATE		From 28" to 34", but mostly from 30" to 33" average annual rainfall ; marked winter incidence ; warm summers, cold winters, morning mists, higher humidities, and narrower seasonal extremes than elsewhere								
PARENT MATERIAL		Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium	Miocene limestone	Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium	Ortstein residual	Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium	Acid white *Malanganee* sands	Older alluvium	Recent basaltic alluvium	
TOPO-GRAPHY	Land-form	Coastal plain	Hillock	Coastal plain	Slight rise	Coastal plain	Sheet and dune	Slight rises	Low-lying portion of coastal plain	
	Position	Lower	Upper	Lower	Middle	Lower	Upper	Middle	Lower	Old swamp
SOILS	Sub-group	Clay leptopodsol	Terra rossa	Meadow soil	Leptopodsol	Clay leptopodsol–solodic soil intermediate	Humus nomopodsol	Gravelly clay leptopodsol	Meadow soil or prairie soil	Peaty prairie soil
	Type, Series or Family	Not named					*Richmond sand*	Not named		*Bowburn peaty clay*
	Features	Dark greyish-brown sandy loam A_1 ; merging into yellowish brown and then olive brown sandy clay	Reddish-brown loam overlying reddish-brown clay loam overlying limestone	Dark grey sandy clay loam becoming heavier to a mottled brown and grey clay	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with abundant gravel, merging into ortstein	Greyish-brown loam merging into brownish-grey gravelly clay loam overlying mottled clay to heavy clay	Dark greyish-brown coarse sand A_1 horizon ; light grey coarse sand A_2 ; B horizon of coffee rock	Dark brownish-grey sandy loam, merging into light yellowish-brown sandy clay loam, then brown light clay	Very dark greyish-brown (sandy) loam, lightening slightly in colour to a mottled yellowish-brown heavy clay	Black peaty clay merging into dark brown clay over mottled clay
VEGE-TATION	Formation	Heath sclerophyll forest	Tall woodland	Heath woodland	Closed heath woodland	Savannah or tall woodland	Scrubby dry sclerophyll forest	Dry sclerophyll forest	Heath woodland	Wet scrub or fen
	Alliance	*E. viminalis–E. ovata–Melaleuca squarrosa*	*E. viminalis–E. ovata*	*Eucalyptus viminalis–E. ovata Leptospermum* spp. *Banksia marginata*			*E. baxteri–L. juniperinum*	*E. obliqua–E. vitrea*	*E. viminalis–E. ovata–Lept.* spp.–*B. marginata*	*L. lanigerum*
	Association or Chief Species Present	*E. ovata* heaths	*E. viminalis* bracken	*E. ovata–Casuarina* spp. heaths	*E. vitrea–E. viminalis–Leptospermum* spp.–Banksia *marginata*	*E. ovata–E. pauciflora* occ.	*E. baxteri* bracken heaths	*E. obliqua–E. viminalis* bracken	*E. ovata–L. juniperinum–L. myrsinoides*	*L. lanigerum*
LAND-USE	Potential	Dairying and cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs based on pastures of perennial species, with fodder crops in drier positions						Cross-bred wool-growing	Dairying, and cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs, based on pastures of perennial species, after drainage	
	Present		Cross-bred wool-growing						Chiefly cross-bred wool-growing with fat lambs ; some dairying	
EROSION	Hazard	None								
	Actual	None								
PROBLEMS					Manganese toxicity		Economics of fertilizer need		Drainage	

Fig 23/24 - Landscape diagram and Land-system diagram