

404111

REEKARA

From Currie in the south to Yambacooa in the north on King Island are areas of flat plain. They are bordered in the west by dunes belonging to Yellow Rock and Eldorado land systems and, in the east, by the low plateau (King Island land system), or other areas of low lying plains which occur in Haines Road and Eldorado land systems.

The soil has been described by Stephens and Hosking (1932), as Nugara sandy loam. They state that field examination gives the impression that the present surface is a degraded one and that the original sandy surface has been removed. Finely divided carbonate is present in the lower B and C horizons of some profiles. As well as the principal

soil small patches of Naracoopa sand (see Eldorado land system), and profiles showing an alliance with the Pegarah fine sandy loam (see King Island land system), were also observed.

Remnants of vegetation indicate a formerly dense native scrub of mainly *Melaleuca* and *Leptospermum* spp.

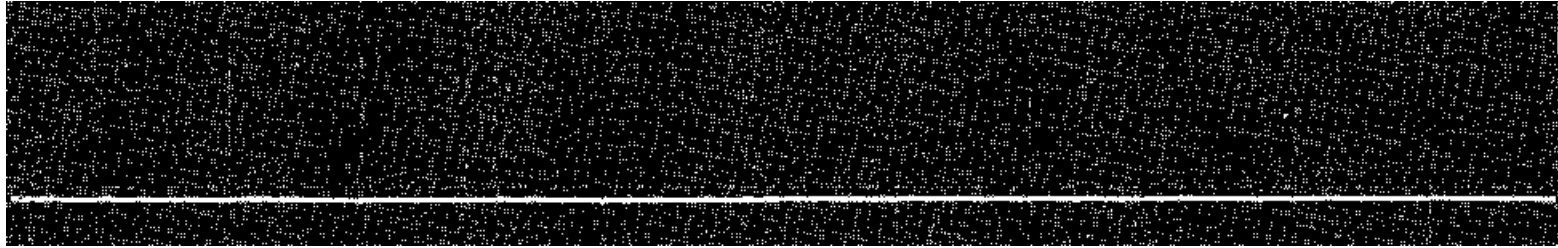
The Nugara sandy loam has been extensively cleared to make way for improved pastures. Undeveloped areas serve as zones of nature conservation.

Waterlogging is the principal hazard confronting development of Reekara land system and in places this problem is compounded by the occurrence of salting. The Department of Agriculture is planning to set up trials to determine the best means of treating the problem.

LAND SYSTEM

404111

Reekara



COMPONENT	1
PROPORTION %	100
CLIMATE	Average Annual Rainfall 750-1 000 mm
GEOLOGY	Precambrian metaquartzite and pelitic sequences
TOPOGRAPHY Land form Position Average Sideslope ⁰	Flat plain <1°
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Association	Closed scrub Paperbark, manuka
SOIL Surface Texture Permeability Average Depth m	Mottled yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8), grey (10 YR 5/1) gradational soil, gravelly at depth Loam Low >1.8
PRESENT LAND USE	Grazing, nature conservation
HAZARDS	High waterlogging, high salting