

494111

HAINES ROAD

Relatively extensive areas of flat to very gently undulating plain occur inside the belt of coastal sand dunes in the north and north-west of King Island.

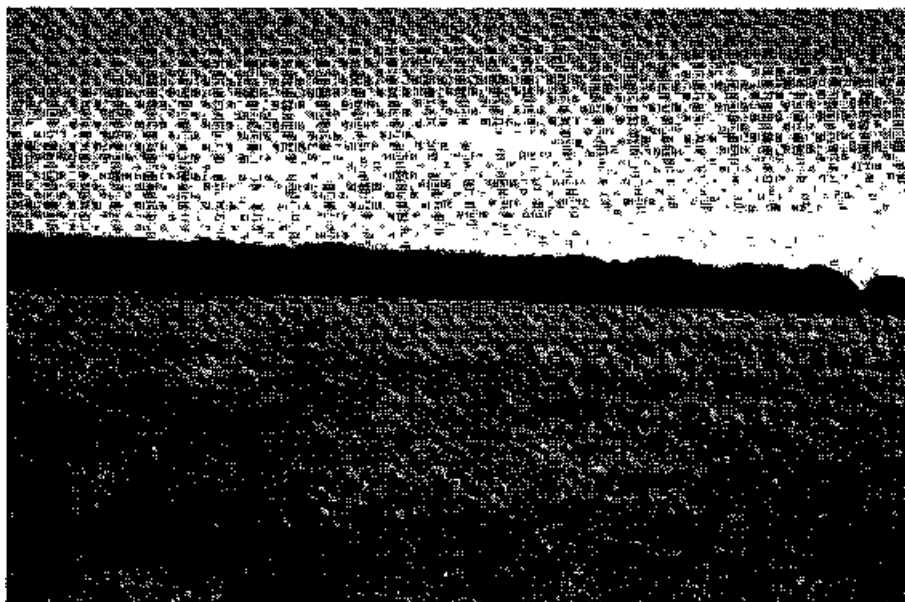
Soils observed mostly fitted the description of the Taroona sands of Stephens and Hosking (1932). A typical profile consists of a pale grey sand A horizon with a darkened peaty surface. This overlies about 20 centimetres of coffee coloured, compact sand

which gives way to a mottled sandy clay. The mottling is not always prominent. At about 1.6 metres there is an abrupt change to a greyish, sometimes calcareous sand. On occasions specks of carbonate were also observed in the B horizon.

Only small remnants of the formerly dense paperbark scrub remain.

The Taroona sands have been cleared and the flatter areas drained for agricultural use.

Waterlogging is the most important hazard to the use of Hains Road land system.

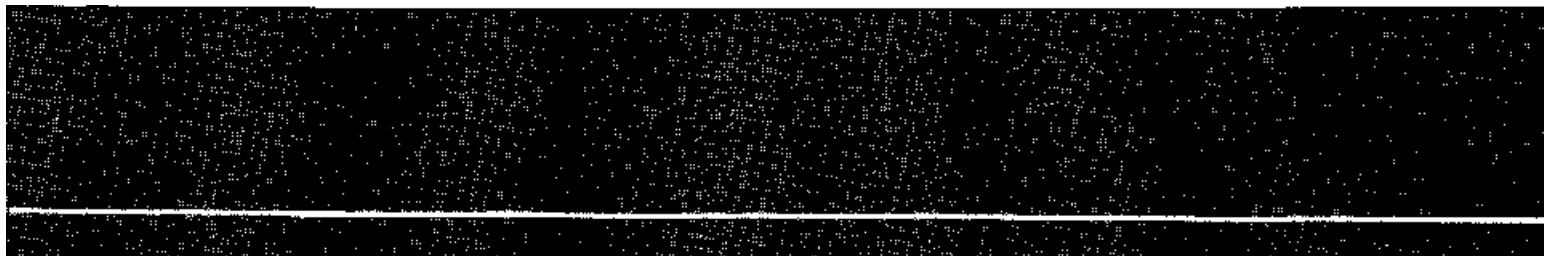


Area cleared for grazing with dense paperbark scrub in the background.

LAND SYSTEM

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Haines Road



COMPONENT	1
PROPORTION %	100
CLIMATE	Average Annual Rainfall 750-1 000 mm
GEOLOGY	Quaternary clay and sand deposits
TOPOGRAPHY Land form Position Average Sideslope ⁰	Flat plain <1
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Association	Closed scrub Paperbark, <i>Melaleuca squamea</i> , sedges, rushes
SOIL Surface Texture Permeability Average Depth m	Mottled brown (10 YR 5/3), strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) sandy duplex soil, compact dark brown sand layer between the A and B horizons Peaty sand Moderate >1.8
PRESENT LAND USE	Grazing, cropping
HAZARDS	High waterlogging, moderate wind erosion