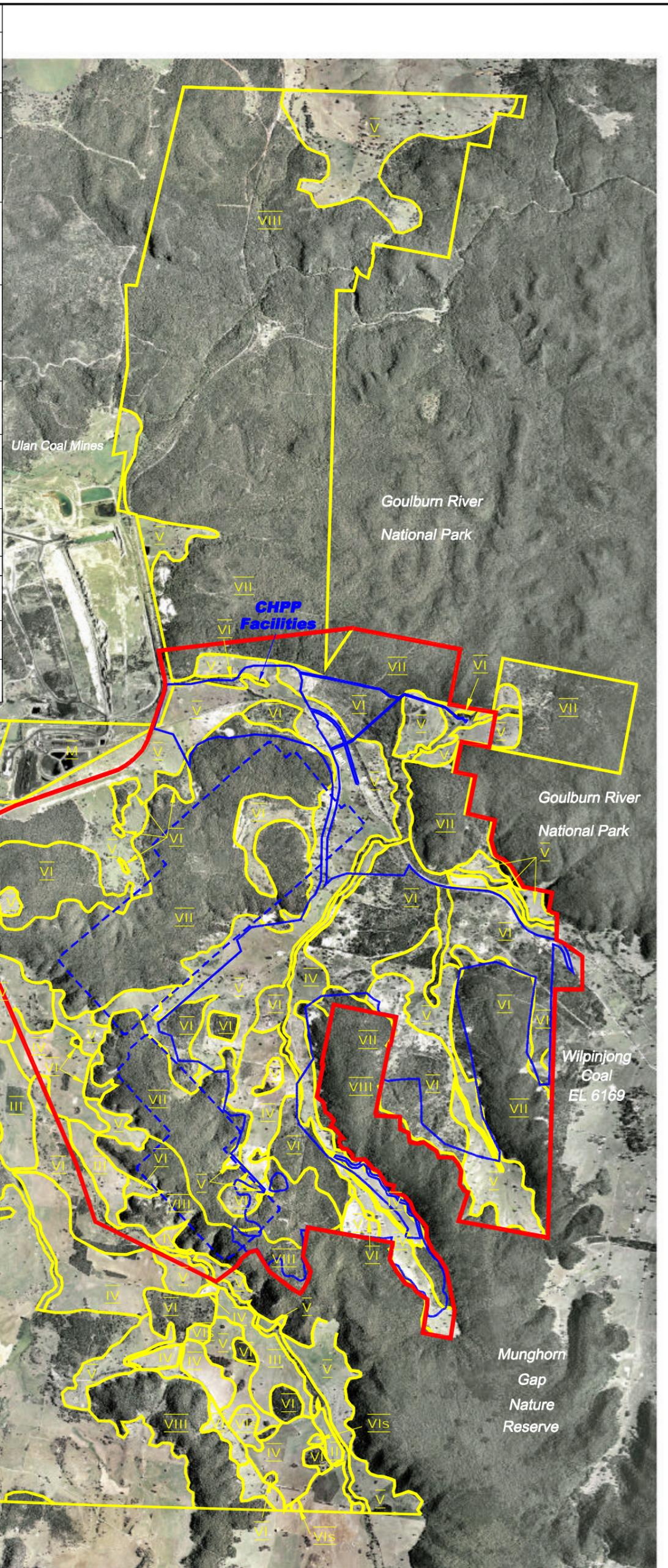


| LAND CLASSIFICATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES | | | INTERPRETATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS | |
|---|------------------------|--|---|--|
| SUITABLE FOR REGULAR CULTIVATION | I | No Special soil conservation works or practices. | Land suitable for a wide variety of uses. Where soils are fertile, this is land with the highest potential for agriculture and may be cultivated for vegetable and fruit production, cereal and other grain crops, energy crops, fodder and forage crops and sugar cane in specific areas. Includes "prime agricultural land". | |
| | II | Soil conservation practices such as strip cropping, conservation tillage and adequate crop rotation. | Usually gently sloping land suitable for a wide variety of agricultural uses. Has a high potential for production of crops on fertile soils similar to Class I but increasing limitations to production due to site conditions. Includes "prime agricultural land". | |
| | III | Structural soil conservation works such as graded banks, waterways and diversion banks, together with soil conservation practices such as conservation tillage and adequate crop rotation. | Sloping land suitable for cropping on a rotational basis. Generally used for the production of the same type of crops as listed for Class I, although productivity will vary depending upon soil fertility. Individual yield may be the same as for Classes I and II, but increasing restrictions due to the erosion hazard will reduce the total yield over time. Soil erosion problems are often severe. Generally fair to good agricultural land. | |
| SUITABLE GRAZING | Occasional Cultivation | IV | Soil conservation practices such as pasture improvement, stock control, application of fertiliser and minimal cultivation for the establishment or re-establishment of permanent pasture. | Land not suitable for cultivation on a regular basis owing to limitations of slope gradient, soil erosion, shallowness or rockiness, climate, or a combination of these factors. Comprises the better classes of grazing land of the State and can be cultivated for an occasional crop, particularly a fodder crop or for pasture renewal. Not suited to the range of agricultural uses listed for Classes I to III. If used for "hobby farms", adequate provision should be made for water supply, effluent disposal and selection of safe building sites and access roads. |
| | | V | Structural soil conservation works such as absorption banks, diversion banks and contour ripping, together with the practices as in Class IV. | Land not suitable for cultivation on a regular basis owing to considerable limitations of slope gradient, soil erosion, shallowness or rockiness, climate, or a combination of these factors. Soil erosion problems are often severe. Production is generally lower than for grazing lands in Class IV. Can be cultivated for an occasional crop, particularly a fodder crop or for pasture renewal. Not suited to the range of agricultural uses listed for Classes I to III. If used for "hobby farms", adequate provision should be made for water supply, effluent disposal and selection of safe building sites and access roads. |
| | No Cultivation | VI | Soil conservation practices including limitation of stock, broadcasting of seed and fertiliser, prevention of fire and destruction of vermin. May include some isolated structural works. | Productivity will vary due to the soil depth and the soil fertility. Comprises the less productive grazing lands. If used for "hobby farms", adequate provision should be made for water supply, effluent disposal and selection of safe building sites and access roads. |
| OTHER | VII | Land best protected by green timber. | Generally comprises areas of steep slopes, shallow soils and/or rock outcrop. Adequate ground protection must be maintained by limiting grazing and minimising damage by fire. Destruction of trees is not generally recommended, but partial clearing for grazing purposes under strict management controls can be practised on small areas of low erosion hazard. Where clearing of these lands has occurred in the past, unstable soil and terrain sites should be returned to timber cover. | |
| | VIII | Cliffs, lakes or swamps and other lands unsuitable for agricultural and pastoral production. | Land unusable for agricultural or pastoral uses. Recommended uses are those compatible with the preservation of the natural vegetation, namely: water supply catchments, wildlife refuges, national and state parks and scenic areas. | |
| | U | Urban areas | CLASS SUBSCRIPTS | SPECIAL USES |
| | | | c | Terrain developed for a specific crop (capability class range IV to VII) as a result of the combination of particular soil, terrain, climatic and economic conditions. The class includes such crops as grapes, bananas, avocados and pineapples. |
| | M | Mining and quarrying areas. | d | Terrain developed for intensive agricultural production and associated with flood irrigation. The class includes land developed for cotton and rice production. |
| s | | | Soils exhibiting saline characteristics such as surface scalding. These soils need to be managed separately in view of their salinity levels. | |



| Legend | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| | Stage 2 Project Boundary |
| | Disturbance Boundary |
| | Land Capability Class |