

# CIRCULAR HEAD

## LAND CAPABILITY SURVEY TASMANIA

### LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES

(based on the capability of land for long-term sustainable agricultural production)

TASMANIA 1:100 000  
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

REFER TO THIS MAP AS: SHEET 791 6 EDITION 3 1999

- 1** CLASS 1  
Land well suited to a wide range of intensive cropping and grazing activities. It occurs on flat land with deep, well drained soils, and in a climate that favours a wide variety of crops. While there are virtually no limitations\* to agricultural usage, reasonable management inputs need to be maintained to prevent degradation of the resource. In many cases more than two crops in a single growing season are possible.
- 2** CLASS 2  
Land well suited to a wide range of intensive cropping and grazing activities. It occurs on flat to gently inclined land with deep, well drained soils, and in a climate that favours all but the most frost sensitive crops. Limitations to use are slight, and these can be readily overcome by good management and minor conservation practices. However, the level of inputs is greater, and the variety and/or number of crops that can be grown is marginally more restricted, than for Class 1 land.
- 3** CLASS 3  
Land suited to cropping and intensive grazing. Moderate levels of limitation restrict the choice of crops or reduce productivity in relation to Class 1 or Class 2 land. Soil conservation practices and sound management are needed to overcome the moderate limitations to cropping use.
- 4** CLASS 4  
Land well suited to grazing but which is limited to occasional cropping or to a very restricted range of crops. The length of cropping phase and/or range of crops are constrained by severe limitations of erosion, wetness, soils or climate. Major conservation treatments and/or careful management is required to minimise degradation.
- 5** CLASS 5  
Land with slight to moderate limitations to pastoral use but which is unsuitable for cropping, although some areas on easier slopes may be cultivated for pasture establishment or renewal and occasional fodder crops may be possible. The effects of limitations on the grazing potential may be reduced by applying appropriate soil conservation measures and land management practices.
- 6** CLASS 6  
Land only marginally suited to grazing activities due to severe limitations. This land has low productivity, high risk of erosion, low natural fertility or other limitations that severely restrict agricultural use. This land should be retained under its natural vegetation cover.
- 7** CLASS 7  
Land with very severe to extreme limitations which make it unsuitable for agricultural use.
- 4.5** COMPLEXES  
For example, Classes 4+5, where Class 4 land is more dominant than Class 5 land. Due to the complexity at this scale of mapping the two classes have not been separately mapped.
- E** EXCLUSION AREAS  
Land other than Private Freehold and Leased Crown Land, eg. State Forests, State Reserves and Conservation Areas, major urban areas, major water bodies, National Parks and other Conservation Areas.

#### \* LIMITATIONS

In the above descriptions, limitations refer to physical factors or constraints which affect the versatility of the land and determine its capability for long-term sustainable agricultural production. Limitations include erosion hazard, slope, climate, flooding, poor drainage, stoniness, salinity, topographic fragmentation and poor soil structure.

Information on the dominant limitations within each map unit may be obtained from DPWE's Land and Water Assessment Branch, Prospect Offices, Launceston.

#### MAP USERS NOTE:

This map provides an appraisal of land capability based on landscape, soils, climate and agronomic factors. The land capability class boundaries have been delineated by field work and aerial photo-interpretation. Computer generated elevation and slope maps were used to further assist with the placement of class boundaries. This map is reliable only at the published scale and should not be enlarged. It should be used in conjunction with the accompanying land capability report, which gives further details on the interpretation and use of this map. Only Private Freehold and Leased Crown land has been mapped.

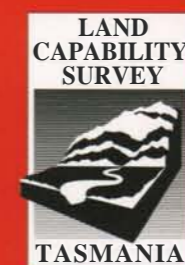
The information on this map has been prepared by the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment to assist in land use planning and management. The Crown in the right of the State of Tasmania does not accept responsibility for any loss or damage which may result to any person arising from reliance on all or part of this information, whether or not that loss or damage has resulted from negligence or any other cause.

Field work by R. Moreton and I. Roy 1999.  
Compiled by R. Moreton 1999.  
GIS work by S. Lynch and M. Brown 1999.  
Printed by Printing Authority of Tasmania, Hobart, 2000.

Refer to this map as:  
Moreton R. M. (2000) Land Capability Survey of Tasmania, Circular Head, 1:100 000 map. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania.  
Accompanies report titled "Land Capability Survey of Tasmania, Circular Head Report." By R. M. Moreton, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, 2000.

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Base map supplied by Information and Land Services,  
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# CIRCULAR HEAD

1:100 000

## LANDCAPABILITYSURVEY of TASMANIA

#### ABOUT THIS MAP

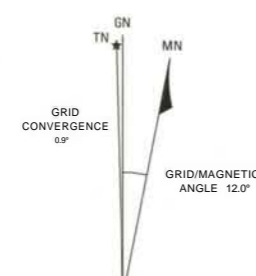
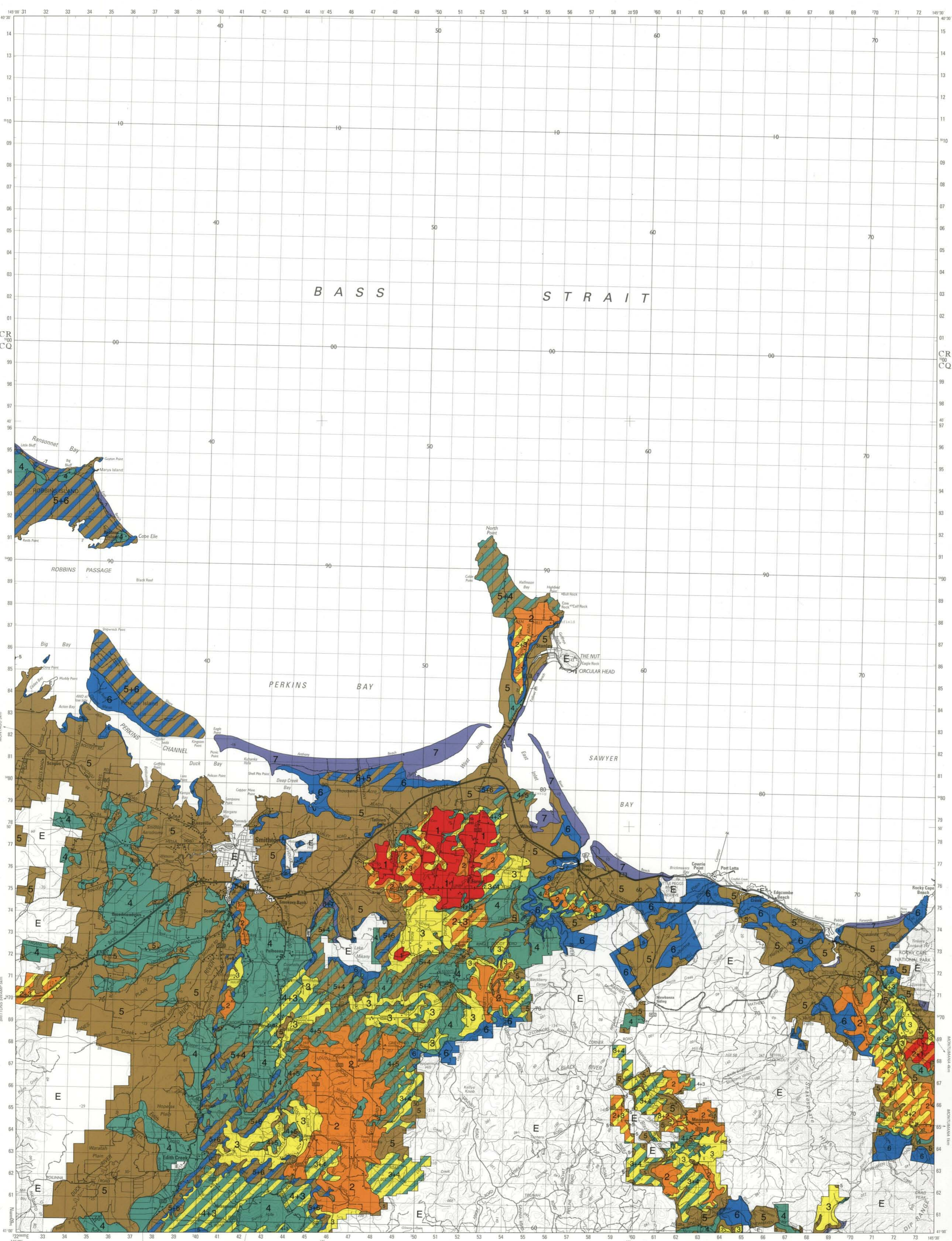
This map depicts an assessment of land capability at a scale of 1:100 000. It is part of a series of Land Capability Maps covering all the Private Freehold and Leased Crown land in Tasmania. The land capability information is shown over a topographic base. The classification system used to generate this map consists of seven classes based on the capability of the land for long-term sustainable agricultural production.



Tasmania  
DEPARTMENT OF  
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT



Natural Heritage Trust  
Helping Communities Help Australia



TRUE NORTH, GRID NORTH AND MAGNETIC NORTH ARE SHOWN DIAGRAMMATICALLY FOR THE CENTRE OF THIS MAP. MAGNETIC NORTH IS CORRECT FOR 1984 AND MOVES EASTWARD ABOUT 0.1° EVERY TWO YEARS.

SCALE 1:100000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 kilometres

1 centimetre represents 1 kilometre  
Contour Interval: 20 metres with 100 metre index contours

#### INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS

