

INGLIS

TASMANIA 1 : 100000
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

CQ DQ

LAND CAPABILITY SURVEY TASMANIA

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES

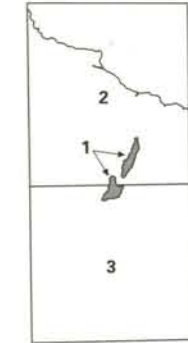
(based on the Capability of Land for long-term sustainable agricultural production)

- 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.
- 6+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 DPIWE's Land and Water Assessment Branch, Prospect Offices, Launceston.

RELIABILITY DIAGRAM



The Inglis map has 3 boundary reliability zones, ranging from Zone 1 which has the highest reliability, Zone 2 which is the next highest and Zone 3 which has the lowest boundary reliability.

Rationale: Zone 1 has had 1:25 000 scale land capability mapped previously and this has been grouped for display at 1:100 000. Zone 2 is covered by a detailed soil map which has greatly assisted the study in this area and Zone 3 does not have a soil map and includes land below the 5432 390 northing, here a reduction in the number of site observations and more reliance on aerial photo interpretation has occurred. Refer to Report - Section 3.

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. 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 any part of this information, whether or not that loss or damage has resulted from negligence or any other cause.

Fieldwork by R. Moreton and I. Roy 1997/98.

Compiled by R. Moreton 1998.

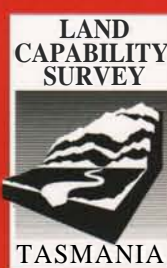
GIS work by M. Brown and A. Large 1998.

Printed by Printing Authority of Tasmania, Hobart, 1999.

Refer to this map as:
Moreton R. M. (1999) Land Capability Survey of Tasmania, Inglis, 1:100 000 map. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania.
Accompanying report titled "Land Capability Survey of Tasmania, Inglis Report." By R. M. Moreton, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, 1999

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Base map supplied by Information and Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart, Tasmania.



INGLIS

1 : 100 000

LAND CAPABILITY SURVEY 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.



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