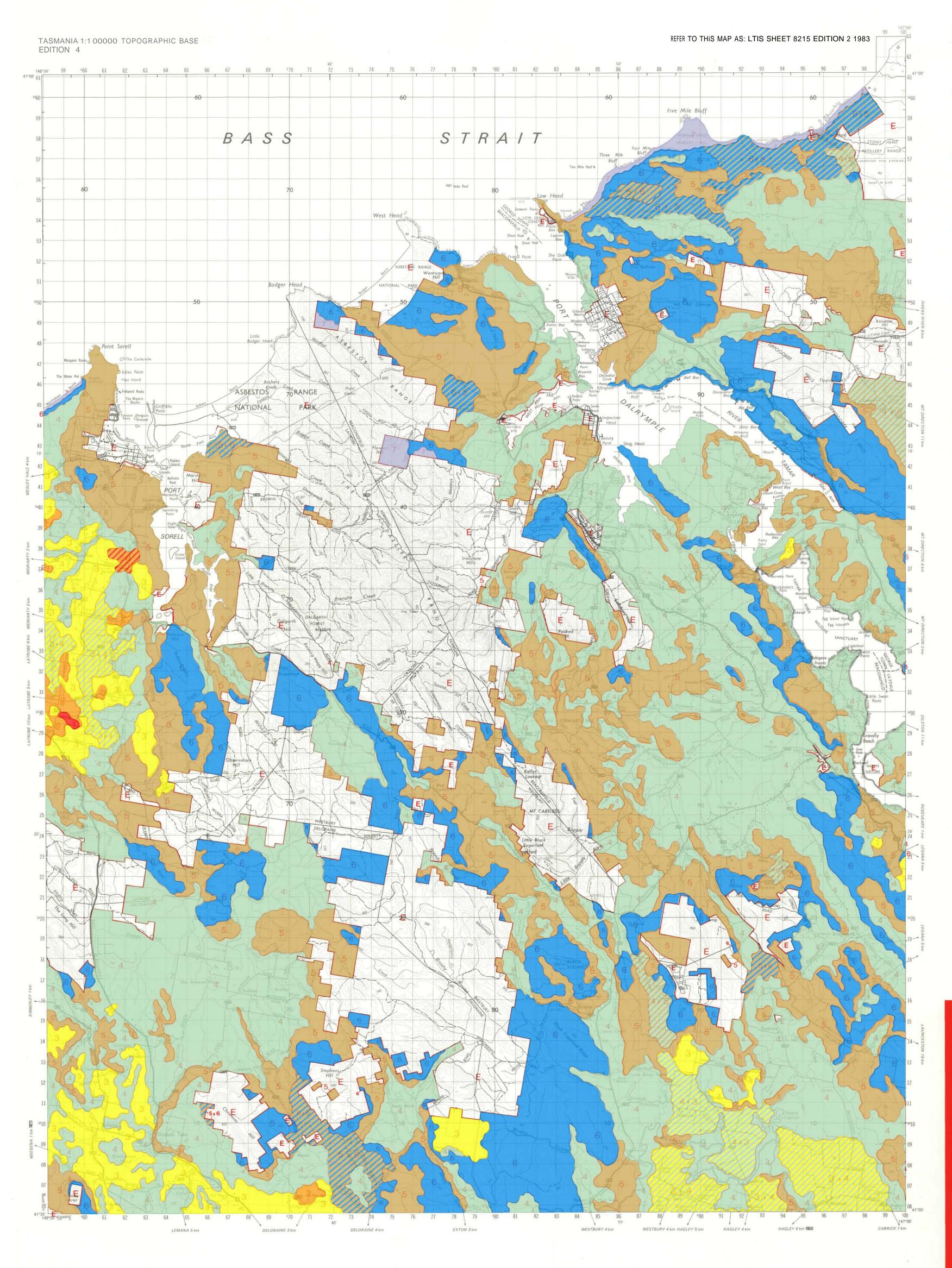
TAMAR



LAND CAPABILITY SURVEY **TASMANIA**

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES

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

Multiple use land with virtually no limitations* to intensive cropping and grazing. It occurs on flat land with deep, well drained soils, and in a climate that favours a wide variety of crops. It is capable of being cropped eight to nine years out of ten in a rotation with pasture or equivalent.

CLASS 2

Land suitable for intensive cropping and grazing. Limitations to use are slight, and these can be readily overcome by management and minor conservation practices. Limitations reduce the length of the cropping phase to five to eight years out of ten in a rotation with pasture or equivalent.

CLASS 3

Land suitable for cropping and intensive grazing. Cultivation for cropping should be limited to two to five successive crops in a rotation with pasture or equivalent. Soil conservation practices and sound management are needed to overcome the moderate limitations to cropping use. The range of crops able to be grown is generally more restricted than on Class 1 or 2 land.

Land marginally suitable for cropping because of limitations which restrict the range of crops that can be grown, and/or make major conservation treatment and careful management necessary. Cropping rotations should be restricted to one to two years out of ten in a rotation with pasture or equivalent. This land is well suited to intensive grazing.

Land with slight to moderate limitations to pastoral use. This land is unsuitable for cropping, although some areas on easier slopes may be cultivated for pasture establishment or renewal. The effects of limitations on the grazing potential may be reduced by applying appropriate soil conservation measures and land management practices.

Land marginally suitable for grazing because of severe limitations. This land has low levels of production, high risk of erosion, low natural fertility or other limitations that severely restrict agricultural use.

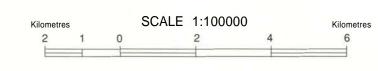
Land with very severe to extreme limitations which make it unsuitable for agricultural use.

EXCLUSION AREAS

Land other than Private Freehold and Leased Crown land, e.g. State Forests, State Reserves, Conservation Areas, etc.

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.

Different kinds of limitations are erosion hazard, slope, climate, flooding, poor drainage, stoniness, salinity and poor soil structure.



Contour Intervals: 20 metres with 100 metre index contours

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 must not be enlarged. It is reliable only at the published scale of 1:100 000, and should not be used at a scale greater than this. This map should only 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. State Forests, State Reserves and Conservation Areas etc, have been

Field work by K E Noble 1990 Compiled by K E Noble 1990,1991 Drafted by D O'Toole 1991 Printed by Government Printer, Hobart, Tasmania 1992

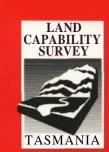
Refer to this map as:

Noble, K. E. 1992, Land Capability Survey of Tasmania. Tamar, 1:100 000 map. Department of Primary Industry,

Accompanies report titled 'Land Capability Survey of Tasmania. Tamar Report' By K E Noble, Department of Primary Industry, Tasmania, 1992.

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Base map supplied by Department of Environment and Planning, Mapping Division, Hobart, Tasmania.



TAMAR

1:100000

LAND CAPABILITY SURVEY of TASMANIA

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.

