

	Rugged hills	Gentle slopes	Lagoons & wetlands	Rounded hills	Old terraces	River flats	River & creeks
Representative paddock names	View, Quarry, Campus, Top Bush	Line, Springer, Calving (upper slopes), Hedges, Clements (lower slopes)	Railway, Racecourse, Sheep, front of Bona Vista	Hill, and parts of Creek, Run and Shell	Top Flat, Bona Vista, Sheep, Dairy	Windmill, Dairy, Crop at Bona Vista	Fenced areas along Paterson River and Webbers Creek
Geology & soils (underlying geology, and soil characteristics)	Permian and Carboniferous sedimentary rocks (including sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate and tuff). Shallow soils with low fertility (some outcropping and surface rock).	Sedimentary rocks and colluvium derived from upslope and volcanic activity. Shallower soils of variable depth to bedrock with sand and loam topsoil, clay subsoil and some gravel. Some soils prone to waterlogging and salinity associated with coal seams.	Alluvium derived from upslope sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Deep grey to yellow clay soils with mottling. Saline soils with high water table prone to waterlogging.	Underlain or influenced by igneous rocks. Fertile well drained red clay soil with weathered gravel.	Alluvium and colluvium. Variable soils with sand/loam topsoil and heavy cracking clay subsoils, some poor drainage and gravel.	Alluvium (sand, silt, and clay), deep fertile grey-brown alluvial loam and light clay soils, well drained.	Alluvium (sand, silt, clay and gravel), fertile soils.
Land capability (slope in degrees, hazards, rural land capability classes)	Some steep slopes over 18 degrees (protected land), classes V-VIII	Gentle to moderate slopes 2 - 15 degrees, classes IV - V	Gentle slope 2 - 10 degrees, class IV due to flood risk	Moderate slope 5 - 15 degrees, classes V-VI	Variable slopes (from steep banks to flat terraces), class IV-V	Very gentle slope 0 - 4 degrees, class II	Steep river bank subject to flooding and erosion, class VIII
Vegetation (native vegetation communities, and important species)	Spotted Gum/ironbark tall open forest. Tree species include Spotted Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i> , Ironbarks and Stringybarks. Dry rainforest in sheltered gullies.	Spotted Gum/ironbark tall open forest, including Cabbage Gum, Forest Red Gum, and Grey Box on lower slopes. Some small areas of listed threatened species <i>Eucalyptus glauca</i> .	Substantially cleared. Some isolated remnant trees (eg Cabbage Gum <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>), Swamp Oak <i>Casuarina glauca</i> along creeks, Broad-leaved Paperbarks around some swamps.	Cleared, with native and naturalised grasses.	Cleared with isolated remnant Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .	Cleared and cultivated. Some Swamp Oak <i>Casuarina glauca</i> .	Riparian rainforest and tall open forest with River Oak <i>Casuarina cunninghamia</i> on high banks. Rainforest contains many species.
Native fauna and habitats (listed threatened and other important species, important habitat elements)	Native species include Dingo and listed threatened species Spotted-tailed Quoll, and Grey-crowned Babbler.	Minimal native habitat apart from isolated paddock trees and fallen timber. Native species commonly seen are Grey Kangaroos.	Wetlands provide habitat for important migratory bird species (including listed species under State and Commonwealth legislation). Dead trees for roosting provide important habitat.	Negligible native fauna habitat.	Minimal native habitat apart from isolated paddock trees. Native species include Grey Kangaroos.	Negligible native fauna habitat.	Important native species include fish in river and stream invertebrates.
Present and recent land use	Light grazing	Intensive grazing	Some exclusion of grazing or intensive grazing of previously drained wetlands	Grazing	Grazing	Cropping and/or intensive grazing	Exclusion of stock and rehabilitation with native species
Important management issues	Significant landscape for agricultural production and profitability. Consider biodiversity (including threatened species), erosion control (especially from roads and tracks), weeds (including African Olive and Lantana), bushfires (especially fire frequency), and visual landscape.	Key landscape for agricultural production and profitability. Consider biodiversity (including threatened species <i>E glauca</i>), erosion control (especially from roads and tracks), salinity and groundwater (salinity indicators include <i>Casuarina glauca</i>), weeds (including African Olive and Lantana), bushfires, and visual landscape.	Low significance landscape for agricultural production and profitability. Some livestock exclusion. Consider biodiversity, pollution control, salinity and groundwater, water weeds.	Very significant landscape for agricultural production and profitability. Consider biodiversity, erosion control and soil management, weeds (including African Olive and Lantana), and visual landscape.	Significant landscape for agricultural production and profitability. Consider biodiversity, erosion, pollution (dairy waste management and monitoring), and visual landscape.	Very significant and valuable landscape for agricultural production and profitability. Consider erosion (eg cultivation practices), weeds, water management (irrigation practice), and visual landscape.	Not significant landscape for agricultural production and profitability. Consider biodiversity, pollution, weeds (many species including <i>Cestrum</i> , Balloon Vine), erosion (especially land slips associated with river banks), visual landscape.
Management objectives (what we want to achieve)	Allow intermittent grazing and retain existing native vegetation. Native wildlife is protected.	Maintain soil/ pasture productivity and condition through grazing rotation and fertiliser use. Maintain farm infrastructure (especially roads) and fence paddocks according to land capability. Retain habitat for native species in grazed areas (eg remnant paddock trees and native grassland).	Protect native wildlife and wetland species. Livestock exclusion and improve habitat value.	Retain key grazing land as pasture. Maintain soil structure and fertility. Maintain farm infrastructure.	Improve and maintain best agricultural land at a high level of production. Maintain farm infrastructure.	Improve and maintain best agricultural land at a high level of production. Maintain farm infrastructure.	Maintain river bank stability and regenerate with native species. Control and manage livestock access.
Management actions (how we are going to achieve the objectives)	Minimal cutting of old growth and dead trees. Retain bushrock. Identify and retain native pasture through appropriate management. Retain fallen timber on the ground. Undertake surveys for native species and monitor biodiversity change.	Manage current timber resources for both timber and habitat. Consider managing native pasture through strategic burning and careful fertiliser use. Retain existing paddock trees (live and dead) and fence off selective areas to allow natural regeneration.	Protect wetlands by fencing. Major creeks and streams to be progressively fenced off where practical. Retain dead trees and fallen logs near wetlands.	Sound grazing management. Monitor existing practices.	Sound grazing management. Monitor existing practices.	Maintain crop rotation and soil structure. Monitor existing practices.	Major waterways will be progressively fenced off. Replant with locally indigenous species in strategic locations.