

Great Australian Bight

Fowlers Bay

Ceduna

Streaky Bay

Kimba

Elliston

Lock

Cleve

Cummins

Port Lincoln

Port Augusta

Whyalla

Port Pirie

Jamesstown

Burra

Clare

Kadina

Moonta

Maitland

Yorke town

Kingscote

Morgan

Nuriootpa

Gawler

ADELAIDE

Mt Barker

Murray Bridge

Strathalbyn

Victor Harbor

Meningie

Renmark

Berri

Loxton

Pinnaroo

Keith

Kingston

Robe

Mt Gambier

Penola

Naracoorte

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

## SOUTHERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Land Use Potential for IRRIGATED PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Potential based on soil and landscape attributes only - no account has been taken of water quality or availability, climatic factors or existing land use

Proportion of land with moderate to high potential

Most common potential class

|                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| More than 60%  | High                  |
| More than 60%  | Moderately high       |
| More than 60%  | Moderate to high      |
| More than 60%  | Moderate              |
| 30-60%         | Low to high           |
| 10-30%         | Moderately low to low |
| 1-10%          | Moderately low to low |
| Less than 1%   | Moderately low        |
| Less than 1%   | Low                   |
| Not applicable |                       |

### PRELIMINARY MAP

HIGH POTENTIAL: Land with high productive potential and requiring no more than standard management practices to sustain productivity.

MODERATELY HIGH POTENTIAL: Land with moderately high productive potential and / or requiring specific, but widely accepted and used management practices to sustain productivity.

MODERATE POTENTIAL: Land with moderate productive potential and / or requiring specialised management practices to sustain productivity.

MODERATELY LOW POTENTIAL: Land with marginal productive potential and / or requiring very highly specialised management skills to sustain productivity.

LOW POTENTIAL: Land with low productive potential and / or permanent limitations which effectively preclude its use.

#### NOTES ON USE OF THE MAP:

1. Classes are based on interpretations of Soil Landscape Map Units. The most limiting feature of a Soil Landscape Map Unit determines the overall class of that unit. Soil Landscape Map Units are not homogenous entities – the class is intended to reflect the most common characteristics of the landscape. Unspecified variations occur.
2. Boundaries between mapping units should be treated as transition zones.
3. This information is derived from limited field assessments and / or laboratory data, and estimates based on personal experience or judgement may be used where data are unavailable.
4. The interpretation methodologies are in developmental stage, and only limited verification has been undertaken. Mapping classes are subject to change without notice.
5. The map is intended to provide a regional overview and should not be used to draw conclusions about conditions at specific locations.
6. The scale of maps should not be enlarged beyond their scale of publication.
7. Independent expert advice should be sought prior to using this information for commercial decision-making.



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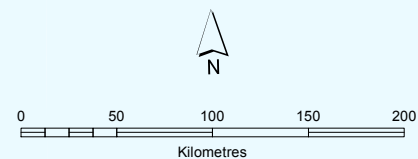
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Department for Environment and Water, 2018

Land assessment: DEW Soil and Land Program, 2009  
Map projection: Lambert Conformal Conic  
Map datum: GDA94



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment  
and Water



Main road

Southern Ocean