



Typical country in the She Oak Spur (172131) Land System with rolling stony "brown soils on dolerite" near Antill Ponds in the midlands.

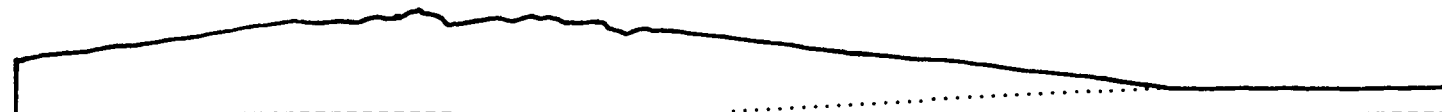


*Steep slopes in the She Oak Spur (172131) Land System with shallow stony soils dominated by *Casuarina stricta* and *Eucalyptus viminalis**

LAND SYSTEM
She Oak Spur

172131

Area (ha):
40593



COMPONENT

A

B

PROPORTION (%)

80

20

RAINFALL (mm)

Approximate Annual Rainfall: 375-500

GEOLOGY

Jurassic Dolerite

TOPOGRAPHY

Rolling Low Hills

Position

Stony Crests/Slopes

Drainage Flats

Typical Slope(°)

5-10

0

NATIVE VEGETATION

Structure

(Low Open) Woodland

Floristic

Association

(See Appendix 1
for common
names)

Eucalyptus viminalis
(Eucalyptus pauciflora)
Bursaria spinosa
Themeda australis
Casuarina stricta
Acacia mearnsii
Acacia dealbata
Helichrysum apiculatum

Eucalyptus ovata

SOIL

Surface(A) Texture

Clay Loam

Light Clay

B Horizon(subsoil)

Colour (moist)

Texture and

primary profile

form

Shallow stony heavy clay -
Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) to
dark reddish brown (5 YR
3/4) on bedrock.

Deep clay - Black (7.5 YR
2/0) to very dark greyish
brown (10 YR 3/2) . - sometimes
with a yellowish brown (10 YR
5/8) mottle.
Gradational.

Duplex

Permeability

Moderate/High

Low

Typical depth(m)

0.40

0.90

LAND USE

Grazing

HAZARDS

Low/Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion, Moderate Streambank Erosion/Waterlogging

172131

SHE OAK SPUR

This land system consists of rolling dolerite hills and associated flats. It is found in some of the driest parts of Tasmania with an annual average rainfall of less than 500 mm (20 inches). Most of this country is located in the midlands near Ross, Woodbury and Tunbridge but some of it lies in the upper Derwent River catchment north of Hamilton in the vicinity of the River Clyde.

The most extensive soils on crests and slopes are duplex and are less than 0.40 m deep with a stony, dark brown to dark reddish brown clay loam surface over a heavy clay developed on bedrock. Deep gradational clays are typically found on flats and drainage lines. These are usually black to very dark greyish brown, with a yellow brown mottle developed at depth. Dolerite stones and cobbles are common on the surface and through the profile while areas of exposed bedrock occur across the landscape. The soils have been described and mapped as "brown soils on dolerite" by Dimmock (1961) on the Ellendale Sheet and Leamy (1961) on the Interlaken Sheet.

The native vegetation consists of dry sclerophyll woodland to low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis*, or *Eucalyptus pauciflora*, over a grassland of *Themeda australis*, *Stipa* sp. and *Danthonia* sp. Other species commonly present include *Casuarina stricta*, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia dealbata* and *Helichrysum apiculatum*. *Eucalyptus ovata* usually occurs on deep gradational clay soils along drainage lines.

The area is extensively used for sheep grazing and is non-arable except on the lower slopes and flats where deeper, less stony soils occur. The land system is prone to drought and shallow soils exacerbate this problem.

The stony crests and slopes are relatively resistant to erosion. Lower slopes and drainage flats are susceptible to gully, streambank erosion, flooding and waterlogging.

See photos on previous page.