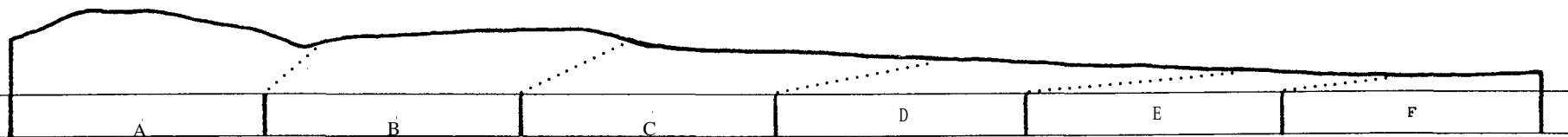


LAND SYSTEM  
Government Hills

264141

Area (ha):  
16026



COMPONENT	A		B		C		D		E		F	
PROPORTION (%)	20		20		20		20		10		10	
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 500-625											
GEOLOGY	Permian						Mudstone, Siltstone					
TOPOGRAPHY	Hills											
Position	Crests/Upper Slopes		Flat Crests		Mid Slopes		Exposed Lower Slopes		Protected Lower Slopes		Flats	
Typical Slope(°)	20-30		0		30		10		5		0	
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Low Woodland/Woodland						Open Forest Over Dense Understorey				Woodland	
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> (Eucalyptus risdonii) <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Astroloma humifusum</u> <u>Leptomeria drupacea</u> <u>Poa sp.</u>		<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> <u>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Astroloma humifusum</u> <u>Viola hederacea</u> <u>Comesperma volubile</u> <u>Lissanthe strigosa</u> <u>Dodonaea viscosa</u> <u>Acacia meamsii</u> <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u>		<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</u> <u>Dianella revoluta</u> <u>Dodonaea viscosa</u> <u>Lissanthe strigosa</u>		<u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> <u>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</u>		<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Bedfordia salicina</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Dodonaea viscosa</u> <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> <u>Astroloma humifusum</u> <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Haloragis teucroides</u>		<u>Eucalyptus ovata</u> <u>Melaleuca squarrosa</u>	
SOIL												
Surface (A) Texture	Fine Sandy Loam		Fine Sandy Loam		Loam/Fine Sandy Loam		Fine Sandy Loam		Fine Sandy Loam		Fine Sandy Clay Loam	
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Extremely shallow stony, fine sandy loam. Brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) on bedrock. Uniform.		Shallow stony fine sandy loam. Brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) to grey /light grey (5 YR 6/1) on bedrock. Uniform.		Heavy clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) to light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2). Duplex.		Deep light clay - light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) Duplex.		Deep light clay - Light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) Duplex.		Deep medium clay - Grey (10 YR 5/1) sometimes with light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4) mottle. Duplex.	
Permeability	High		High		Moderate		Moderate		Moderate		Low	
Typical depth(m)	0.25		0.40		0.70		0.70		0.95		1.10	
LAND USE	Nature Conservation, Subdivision, Grazing, Recreation											
HAZARDS	High sheet, rill, gully, tunnel, landslip, streambank erosion										Flooding, Waterlogging	

264141

GOVERNMENT HILLS

This land system consists of low rolling mudstone/siltstone hills around Risdon Vale. It has been extrapolated to include areas along the Derwent Valley near New Norfolk, Granton and various areas on Hobart's eastern shore.

Exposed crests and upper slopes typically contain an extremely shallow (0.25 m) stony, uniform brown-dark brown fine sandy loam developed on bedrock. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and/or *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* with localised areas of *Eucalyptus globulus*, and *Eucalyptus risdonii* on the Risdon Hills. The understorey includes *Lomandra longifolia*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Astroloma humifusum*, *Leptomeria drupacea* and *Poa sp.*

Flat topped crests may contain a slightly deeper soil (0.40 m) which has a uniform, brown, dark brown or light grey fine sandy loam developed on bedrock. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* over an understorey of *Lomandra longifolia*, *Astroloma humifusum*, *Viola hederacea*, *Comesperma volubile*, *Lissanthe strigosa*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Bursaria spinosa* and *Acacia dealbata*.

On mid and lower slopes a deep (0.70 m) duplex soil is common. This consists of a loam or fine sandy loam surface over a light yellowish brown, yellowish brown or light brownish grey clay.

Topographically protected lower slopes and gullies contain a similar soil but the vegetation is denser and an open forest develops. This is dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, and *Eucalyptus obliqua*. The understorey includes *Bedfordia salicina*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Cassinia aculeata*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Astroloma humifusum*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Haloragis teucრიoides* and *Epacris impressa*.

Flats commonly have a deep (1.10 m) duplex soil, consisting of a fine sandy loam surface over a grey medium clay that may contain a light olive brown mottle at depth. This soil supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* over *Melaleuca squarrosa*.

The soils are particularly susceptible to erosion. Those on crests and slopes are highly prone to sheet and rill erosion. Gully, streambank and tunnel erosion are hazards on flats and lower slopes while flooding and waterlogging are common problems along drainage lines. The soils in this land system have been described and mapped by Dimmock (1957a) and Loveday (1955a) as "Podzolic Soils on Mudstone". Kirkpatrick and Nunez (1980) have described the vegetation of the Risdon Hills.

The land is commonly used for grazing, subdivision, and nature conservation. It is also extensively used by off-road vehicles, and often contains a maze of trails, particularly on the dry ridges and crests. It is closely related to the Ross Mudstone Hills (164131) and Forcett Hills (364141) Land Systems.



*Rill and tunnel erosion along a four wheeled drive track at Government Hills near Risdon Vale.*



*Low woodland of Eucalyptus tenuiramis (silver peppermint) on mudstone slopes above Claremont.*