478134

SOUTHPORT HILLS

This land system includes low, undulating hills and associated flats in the vicinity *of* Southport and Hastings and is formed on sediments of the Upper Parmeener Supergroup.

Exposed crests contain a shallow (0.35 m), uniform, often stony, greyish brown, fine sandy loam developed on bedrock. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and sometimes *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* with an understorey of *Leptospermum scoparium, Pteridium esculentum* and *Cassinia aculeata.*

Slopes have a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil with a fine sandy loam surface over a brownish-yellow, medium clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua. Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* with an understorey that includes *Goodenia ovata, Epacris impressa, Lepidosperma elatius, Pultenaea juniperina, Olearla stellulata, Exocarpos cupressiformis, Daviesia ulicifolia, Pteridium esculentum, Banksia marginata* and *Acacia verticillata.*

Sandy flats contain a deep (1.00 m), uniform sand with a loamy sand surface over a light grey to very dark brown sand that often develops to a hardpan at depth. This soil supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with a heathy understorey that includes *Leptospermum scoparium, Amperea xiphoclada, Pteridium esculentum* and *Bossiaea cinerea.*

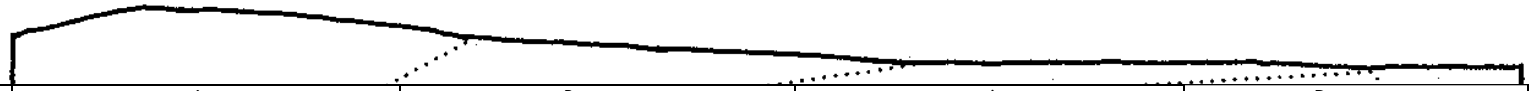
Drainage flats have a deep, gradational, dark greyish brown medium clay with a strong brown mottle. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with a scrubby understorey of *Melaleuca squarrosa, Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Lomandra longifolia*.

The major land use is grazing, but subdivision and sand extraction are minor uses. The country is particularly prone to sheet, rill and gully erosion. Flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the drainage flats. The land system is related to the Glendevie Hills (478135), Adventure Bay Hills (478142), and Coal Hill (578151) Land Systems.

LAND SYSTEM
Southport Hills

476134

Area(ha):
1463



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	30	30	30	10
RAINFALL (mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000		
GEOLOGY		Triassic Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone		
TOPOGRAPHY		Low Hills		
Position	Exposed Crests	Slopes	Sandy Flats	Drainage Flats
Typical Slope( )	0-5	10	0-5	0
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Woodland	Open Forest	Woodland	Open Forest
	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus obliqua	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus ovata
	Eucalyptus tenuiramis	Eucalyptus globulus	Leptospermum scoparium	Eucalyptus amygdalina
	Leptospermum scoparium	Eucalyptus viminalis	Amperea xiphoclada	Leptospermum lanigerum
	Pteridium esculentum	Goodenia ovata	Pteridium esculentum	Melaleuca squarrosa
	Cassinia aculeata	Epacris impressa	Bossiaea cinerea	Lomandra longifolia
		Lepidosperma elatius		
		Pultenaea juniperina		
		Olearia stellulata		
		Exocarpos cupressiformis		
		Daviesla ulicifolia		
		Pteridium esculentum		
		Banksia marginata		
SOIL		Acacia verticillata		
Surface (A) Texture	Fine Sandy Loam	Fine Sandy Loam	Loamy Sand	Light Clay
	Shallow uniform, often	Deep medium clay - brownish	Deep light grey (10 YR	Deep medium clay – dark
	stony, - fine sandy loam	yellow (10 YR 6/6) .	7/1) to very dark brown	greyish brown (10 YR 4/2)
	-Greyish brown (10 YR 5/2)	Duplex.	(10 YR 2/2) sand - often	with strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6)
	on bedrock.		developed on a hardpan.	mottle.
	Uniform.		Uniform.	Gradational.
Permeability	High	Moderate	High	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.35	>1.40	1.00	>1.40
LAND USE		Grazing, Sandmining, Subdivision		
HAZARDS	Moderate/High Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion			Flooding, Waterlogging