

478135

GLENDIEVIE HILLS

This land system is located south of Geeveston and consists of rolling hills and associated flats developed on sedimentary rock of the Parmeener Supergroup.

Exposed crests commonly contain a shallow (0.45 m), duplex soil with a loamy sand to clay loam surface over a light to medium clay that is coloured light brownish grey to light yellowish brown. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with a heathy understorey that includes *Acacia botrycephala*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Gleichenia dicarpa*, *Epacris impressa*, *Stylidium graminifolium*, *Leucopogon collinus*, *Aotus ericoides* and *Amperea xiphoclada*.

Exposed upper slopes have a deep (>1.40 m) soil with a sandy loam surface over a brownish yellow, heavy clay with a pale brown mottle. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with an understorey that includes *Pteridium esculentum*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Cassinia aculeata*, *Pultenaea juniperina* and *Goodenia ovata*.

Exposed, lower slopes contain a deep (1.00 m) gradational soil with a loamy sand surface over a very dark grey, sandy clay loam. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with an understorey of *Acacia dealbata*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Zieria arborescens*, *Lepidosperma elatius*, *Goodenia ovata*, *Dianella tasmanica*, *Cassinia aculeata* and *Acacia verticillata*.

Protected slopes and flats have a deep (>1.40 m) complex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark brown, light clay with a dark yellowish brown mottle over a brownish yellow, clay loam with a light grey mottle. This supports an open forest to tall, open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus regnans* with an understorey that includes *Acacia dealbata*, *Cassinia aculeata*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Coprosma quadrifida* and *Dicksonia antarctica*.

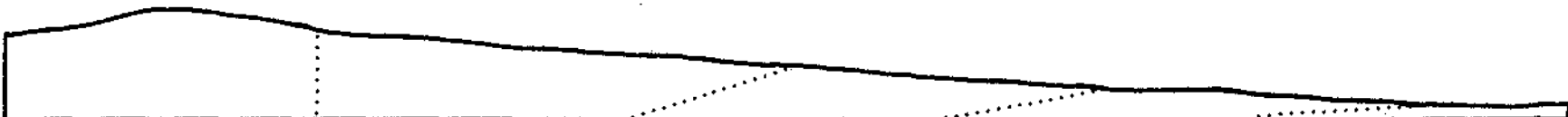
Coastal sandy flats contain a deep (1.00 m), uniform sand with a loamy sand surface over a very dark greyish brown to greyish brown sand. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus globulus* with a heathy understorey that includes *Pteridium esculentum*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Bossiaea cinerea*, *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Aotus ericoides* and *Acacia melanoxylon*,

Grazing and forestry are the major land uses. Subdivision is commonly found on the coastal sandy flats. The country is particularly prone to sheet, rill, gully and tunnel erosion. The land system is closely related to the Adventure Bay Hills (478142) and the Southport Hills (478134) Land Systems.

LAND SYSTEM
Glendevie Hills

478135

Area (ha):
4423



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION (%)	20	30	20	20	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000				
GEOLOGY	Triassic Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone				
TOPOGRAPHY	Low Rolling Hills				
Position	Exposed Crests	Exposed Upper Slopes	Exposed Lower Slopes	Protected Slopes/Flats	Coastal Sandy Flats
Typical Slope()	0-10	15	15	0-15	0
NATIVE					
Structure	Woodland	Open Forest	Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	Woodland
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>
	<i>Acacia botrycephala</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
	<i>Leucopogon collinus</i>	<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	<i>Bosslaea cinerea</i>
	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	<i>Phebalium squameum</i>	<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>
	<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>		<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>
		<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	
SOIL					
Surface (A) Texture	Loamy Sand/Clay Loam	Sandy Loam	Loamy Sand	Clay Loam	Loamy Sand
B Horizon(subsoil)	Shallow medium clay - light	Deep heavy clay - brownish	Deep sandy clay loam-	Deep light clay - Dark	Deep sand - very dark
Colour (moist)	brownish grey (10 YR 6/2)	yellow (10 YR 6/8) with	very dark grey (10 YR	brown (10YR 3/3) with	greyish brown (10 YR
Texture and primary profile form	with grey (10 YR 5/1)	pale brown (10 YR 6/3)	3/1).	dark yellowish brown	to greyish brown (10 YR
	mottle over light yellowish	mottle.	Gradational.	(10 YR 4/6) mottle	5/2).
	brown (10 YR 6/4).	Duplex.		brownish yellow (10 YR	Uniform.
	Duplex.			6/6) clay loam with light	
				grey (10 YR 7/1) mottle.	
				Complex .	
Permeability	Moderate/High	Moderate	Moderate/High	Moderate	High
Typical depth(m)	0.45	>1.40	1.00	>1.40	1.00
LAND USE	Grazing, Forestry, Subdivision				
HAZARDS	Moderate/High Sheet, Rill, Gully, Tunnel Erosion				