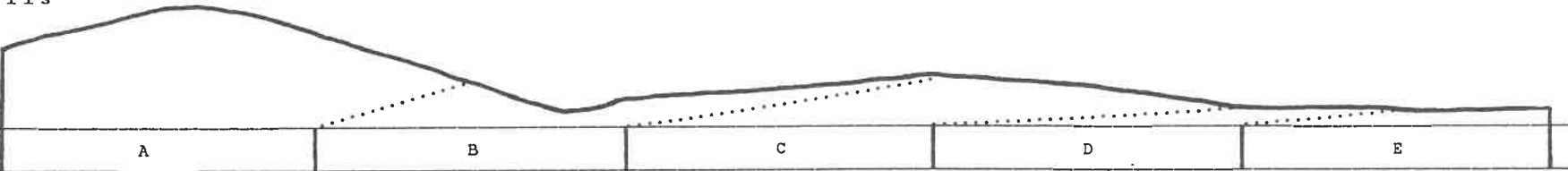


LAND SYSTEM
Stormlea Hills

4 7 8 1 4 1

Area (ha):
1 7 8 7 9



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION(%)	30	30	20	10	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000				
GEOLOGY	Triassic Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone				
TOPOGRAPHY	Rolling Hills and Associated Open Plains and Forested Flats				
Position	Stony Crests/ Exposed Slopes	Protected Slopes/ Gullies	Exposed Lower Slopes	Sandy Plains	Forested Flats
Typical Slope(°)	5-20	20	10-20	0	0
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	Open Forest	Closed Heath/ Open Woodland	Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Goodenia ovata</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Acacia verticillata</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Pimelea nivea</u> <u>Lomatia tinctoria</u> <u>Epacris impressa</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus regnans</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> <u>Pomaderris apetala</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u> <u>Prostanthera lasianthos</u> <u>Acacia verticillata</u> <u>Zieria arborescens</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Goodenia ovata</u> <u>Senecio linearifolius</u> <u>Banksia marginata</u> <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> <u>Pomaderris apetala</u>	<u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Leptospermum glaucescens</u> <u>Epacris impressa</u> <u>Aotus ericoides</u> <u>Melaleuca squarrosa</u> <u>Dillwynia glaberrima</u> <u>Astroloma pinifolium</u> <u>Sprengelia incarnata</u> <u>Hibbertia procumbens</u> <u>Casuarina monilifera</u> <u>Leucopogon collinus</u> <u>Restio monocephalus</u> <u>Bossiaea cinerea</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Olearia lirata</u> <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> <u>Goodenia ovata</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u> <u>Leptospermum scoparium</u> <u>Melaleuca squarrosa</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Bedfordia salicina</u>
SOIL Surface(A)Texture	Sandy Clay Loam/ Loamy Sand	Loam/Fine Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sand	Silty Clay Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Sandy clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) over bedrock. Duplex.	Deep clay - Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) over light grey (10 YR 7/1). Duplex.	Deep sandy clay loam - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4). Gradational.	Deep sand - black (7.5 YR 2/0) to very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) to dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/2). Uniform.	Deep greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) heavy clay with yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) mottle. Duplex.
Permeability	Moderate	Low	Moderate	High	Low/Moderate
Typical depth(m)	0.60	>1.40	>1.40	1.20	>1.40
LAND USE	Forestry, Grazing				
HAZARDS	Moderate/High Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion			Flooding/Waterlogging	

478141

STORMLEA HILLS

This land system is located on the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas and consists of rolling hills and associated flats formed on sediments of the Parmeener Supergroup. Its principal area is near Stormlea, Highcroft, Nubeena and Premaydena but it also includes the country around Yellow Bluff Creek on the Forestier Peninsula.

Stony crests and exposed slopes contain a shallow (0.60 m), duplex soil with a loamy sand to sandy clay loam surface over a yellowish brown, sandy clay developed on bedrock. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus globulus* with an understorey of *Goodenia ovata*, *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Acacia verticillata*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Pimelea nivea*, *Lomatia tinctoria* and *Epacris impressa*.

Protected slopes and gullies have a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil with an organic loam or fine, sandy loam surface over a brownish yellow to light grey clay. This supports an open forest to tall, open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus regnans* with a dense scrub understorey that includes *Acacia dealbata*, *Cassinia aculeata*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Pomaderris apetala*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Prostanthera lasianthos*, *Acacia verticillata* and *Zieria arborescens*.

Exposed, lower slopes contain a deep (>1.40 m), gradational soil with a sandy loam surface over a yellowish-brown sandy clay loam. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus regnans* with an understorey of *Pteridium esculentum*, *Goodenia ovata*, *Senecio linearifolius*, *Banksia marginata*, *Acacia melanoxylon* and *Pomaderris apetala*.

Sandy plains have a deep (1.20 m), uniform, black to very dark grey to dark reddish brown sand that is often cemented at depth. This supports a closed heath to open woodland dominated by *Pteridium esculentum*, *Leptospermum glaucescens*, *Epacris impressa*, *Aotus ericoides*, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Dillwynia glaberrima*, *Astroloma pinifolium*, *Sprengelia incarnata*, *Hibbertia procumbens*, *Casuarina monilifera*, *Leucopogon collinus*, *Restio monocephalus* and *Bossiaea cinerea*. *Eucalyptus amygdalina* is the dominant species where open woodlands occur.

Forested flats contain a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil consisting of a silty clay loam surface over a greyish brown, heavy clay with a yellowish brown mottle. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with a dense understorey of *Olearia lirata*, *Cassinia aculeata*, *Goodenia ovata*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Pultenaea juniperina* and *Bedfordia salicina*. Deep, uniform clays also occur on drainage lines and flats.

Forestry and grazing are the major land uses. The soils are particularly prone to sheet and rill erosion on the crests and slopes whilst gully erosion, waterlogging and flooding are potential hazards on the flats and drainage lines.

STORMLEA HILLS (478141) LAND SYSTEM



Rolling sandstone/mudstone hills in the Stormlea Hills (478141) Land System supporting stands of Eucalyptus obliqua.



Understorey developed on the 'sandy plains' component of the Stormlea Hills (478141) Land System.