

493126

PARRYS BAY

Found mainly near Blue Rocks and Loccota on the western side of Flinders Island are undulating plains formed on Quaternary sands, clays and gravels.

Soils are deep. Pale yellow and grey sand soils have developed on the dunes and ridges, while the duplex soil in the swales is mottled. Waterworn quartz grit is often found throughout the soil profiles on the

low rises and ridges. Soils in this system include the Blue Rock, Whitemark and Loccota Soil Associations as described by Dimmock (1957).

Vegetation varies from an open-scrub on the dunes and ridges to a low open-woodland on the low rises and in the swales. The main species are honeysuckle, coast wattle, *Acacia mucronata* and manuka.

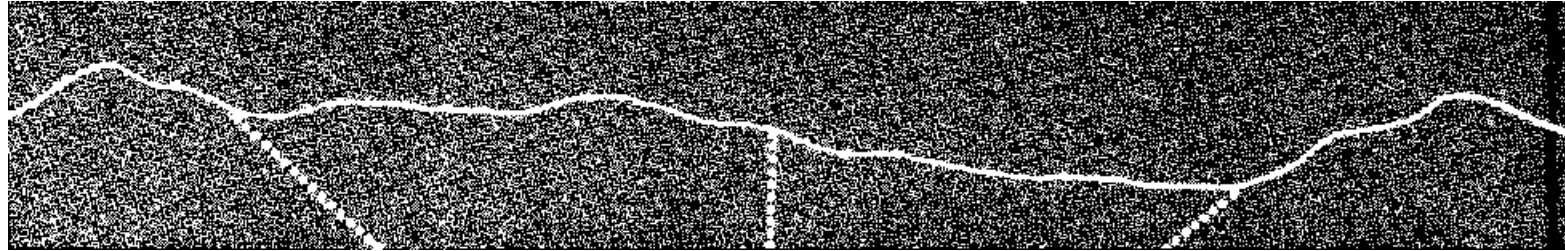
The major land use is grazing with some areas undeveloped.

Sheet and wind erosion are the principal hazards associated with the sandy soils.

LAND SYSTEM

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Parrys Bay



COMPONENT	1	2	3	4
PROPORTION %	15	35	30	20
CLIMATE	Average Annual Rainfall 750-1 000 mm			
GEOLOGY	Quaternary sands, clay and gravels			
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating plains			
Land form	Dunes	Low rises 3	Swales	Ridges 4
Position Average	3		2	
Sideslope °				
NATIVE VEGETATION	Open-scrub			
Structure	Open-scrub	Low open-woodland		Open-scrub
Association	False boobyalla, bracken fern, <i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Honeysuckle, coast wattle, <i>Acacia mucronata</i> , manuka, <i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	Honeysuckle, manuka, bracken fern, saggs	Coast wattle, manuka, <i>Acacia mucronata</i> , bracken fern, she-oak
SOIL	Pale yellow (2.5 Y 7/4) sand soil, uniform texture	Grey (10 YR 5/1) gradational soil	Mottled yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) light grey (10 YR 7/1) duplex soil	Grey (10 YR 6/1) sand soil, uniform texture
Surface Texture	Loamy sand	Clay loam	Sandy loam	Loamy sand
Permeability	High	Moderate	Low	High
Average Depth m			>2.0	
PRESENT LAND USE	Nature conservation	Grazing	Grazing and nature conservation	
HAZARDS	Severe wind erosion	Moderate sheet erosion	High wind erosion	