

# 495123

## **WHALEBONE**

In the northern two-thirds of King Island situated behind the belt of recent sand dunes (Yellow Rock land system), on the west coast, are scattered small areas of older dunes. These are much lower and more gently undulating than those of Yellow Rock land system.

These areas were mapped and the soils described as Yambacoon sand by Stephens and Hosking

(1932). A concretionary layer of limestone was found at varying depth and sometimes forms a pan.

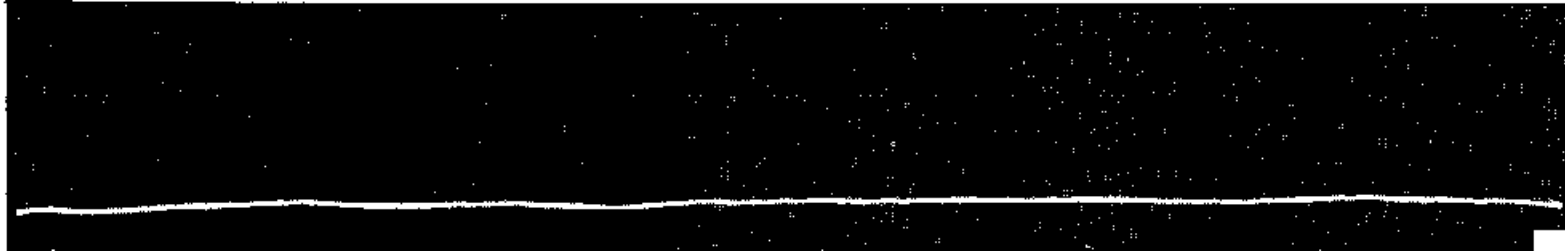
The native vegetation has been cleared for pastures but it was probably very similar to that which occurred on Yellow Rock land system and these are the species listed on the opposite page. Grazing is the current principal land use.

The sandy soils and the prevalence of strong winds confer a high wind erosion hazard on this land system.

**LAND SYSTEM**

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Whalebone



COMPONENT	1
PROPORTION %	100
CLIMATE	Average Annual Rainfall 750-1 000 mm
GEOLOGY	Quaternary coastal calcareous sand
TOPOGRAPHY - Land form Position Average Sideslope <sup>0</sup>	Undulating plain 1°
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Association	Closed scrub False boobyalla, <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> , <i>Leucopogon australis</i> , white gum, <i>Correct alba</i>
SOIL Surface Texture Permeability Average Depth m	Strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) sand soil, pale brown calcareous B horizon, limestone concretionary layer Loamy sand High >1.8
PRESENT LAND USE	Grazing
HAZARDS	High wind erosion