

535241

LUNE RIVER LIMESTONE

This land system occurs on Ordovician limestone and associated siltsone and sandstone, inland from Lune River on the lower slopes of Moonlight Ridge.

Upper slopes (>300 m A.S.L.) contain a shallow (0.50 m), duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a yellowish brown clay developed on bedrock. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* with an understorey that includes *Bedfordia salicina*, *Lepidosperma elatius*, *Goodenia ovata*, *Notelaea ligustrina*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Drymophila cyanocarpa*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Acacia verticillata*, *Pomaderris apetala* and *Acacia riceana*.

Exposed lower slopes have a shallow (0.35 m), sandyloam surface over a light grey to grey sand. This supports an open to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with an understorey that includes *Gahnia grandis*, *Atherosperma moschatum*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Beyeria viscosa*, *Monotoca glauca*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Acacia verticillata*, *Eucryphia lucida* and *Pomaderris apetala*,

Protected lower slopes contain a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a brownish yellow clay that often has a light grey mottle. This supports an open to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus regnans* with a rainforest understorey that includes *Nothofagus cunninghantii*, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Atherosperma moschatum*, *Pomaderris apetala*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Olearia argophylla*, *Monotoca glauca*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Blechnum wattsii* and *Anopterus glandulosus*.

Major land uses include caving, limestone quarrying, nature conservation and forestry. The karst country in this land system contains caverns and underground streams. Special management policies, may be required to avoid degradation of these features.

See photo on previous page.

LAND SYSTEM
Lune River Limestone

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Area (ha):
1426

COMPONENT	A	B	C
PROPORTION(%)	30	40	30
RAINFALL(mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250		
GEOLOGY	Ordovician Limestone and Associated Interbedded Siltstone/Sandstone		
TOPOGRAPHY		Steep Slopes and Associated Flats	
Position	Upper Slopes	Exposed Lower Slopes	Protected Lower Slopes
Typical Slope(o)	25	25	0-10
NATIVE VEGETATION			(Tall) Open Forest Over Rainforest
Structure	(Tall) Open Forest		
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus delegatensis	Eucalyptus obliqua	Eucalyptus obliqua
	Bedfordia salicina	Gahnia grandis	Eucalyptus regnans
	Lepidosperma elatius	Phebalium squameum	Melaleuca squarrosa
	Goodenia ovata	Beyeria viscosa	Acacia melanoxylon
	Notelaea ligustrina	Monotoca glauca	Atherosperma moschatum
	Leptospermum scoparium	Pteridium esculentum	Pomaderris apetala
	Drymophila cyanocarpa	Acacia verticillata	Nothofagus cunninghamii
	Gahnia grandis	(Eucryphia lucida)	Dicksonia antarctica
	Acacia verticillata	Pomaderris apetala	Olearia argophylla
	Pomaderris apetala	(Atherosperma moschatum)	Monotoca glauca
Acacia riceana		Coprosma quadrifida	
		Phebalium squameum	
		Blechnum wattsi	
		Anopterus glandulosus	
SOIL			
Surface(A)Texture	Clay Loam	Sandy Loam	Clay Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow medium/heavy clay- yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) to brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) on* bedrock. Duplex.	A1 - shallow sandy loam- Black (5 YR 2/1) A2 - sand-light grey/grey (10 YR 6/1) on bedrock. Uniform.	Deep medium clay - Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) with a light grey (10 YR 7/2) mottle. Duplex.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate /High	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	0.50	0.35	>1.40
LAND USE	Caving, Limestone Quarrying, Nature Conservation, Forestry		
HAZARDS	High /Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion		