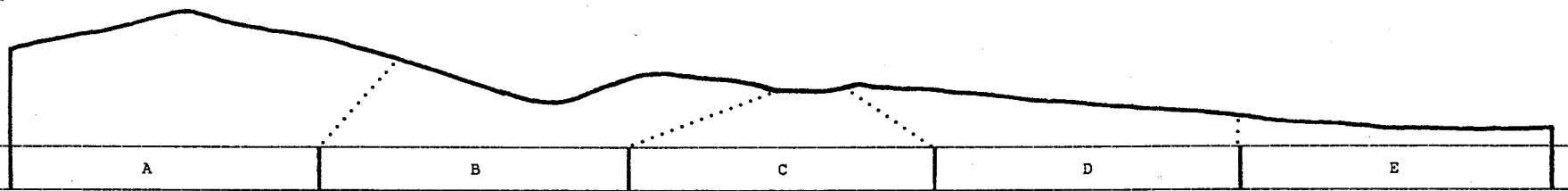


LAND SYSTEM
Blue Hill

5 7 2 2 4 3

Area (ha):
6 8 5 2 5



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION (%)	25	25	5	25	20
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250				
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite				
TOPOGRAPHY	Heavily Forested		Hills and Associated Open Plains/Marshes		
Position	Upper Slopes/Crests	Protected Slopes/Gullies	Open Plains /Marshes	Exposed Lower Slopes	Exposed Lower Slopes/Flats
Typical Slope(°)	20	30	0	20	10
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	(Tall) Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest Over Dense Understorey	Closed Fernland/Sedgeland	(Tall) Open Forest Over Dense Understorey	Open Forest Over Heath Understorey
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus delegatensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Drimys lanceolata</u> <u>Anopterus glandulosus</u> <u>Histiopteris incisa</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u> <u>Acacia riceana</u>	<u>Eucalyptus regnans</u> <u>Nothofagus Cunninghamii</u> <u>Pomaderris apetala</u> <u>Olearia argophylla</u> <u>Dicksonia antarctica</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u>	<u>Empodisma minus</u> <u>Gleichenia alpina</u> <u>Astelia alpina</u> <u>Poa gunnii</u> <u>Rubus gunnianus</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Melaleuca squarrosa</u> <u>Pomaderris apetala</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u> <u>Phebalium squameum</u> <u>Cenarrhenes nitida</u> <u>Acacia verticillata</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Goodenia ovata</u> <u>Pultenaea daphnoides</u> <u>Bedfordia salicina</u> <u>Helichrysum dendroideum</u> <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Diplarrhena moraea</u> <u>Deyeuxia quadrisetata</u> <u>Dichelachne rara</u>
SOIL Surface (A) Texture	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Peat	Clay Loam	Clay Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep, stony clay loam Strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8). Uniform.	Deep light to medium stony gritty clay - Yellowish red (5 YR 4/6). Gradational.	Light clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) to light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4). Complex.	Deep stony heavy clay - yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) with light grey/ grey mottle. Duplex.	Deep medium/heavy clay- Dark greyish brown (2.5 Y 4/2) with yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) mottle over brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) with grey (10 YR 5/1) mottle. Duplex.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	>1.40	0.85	>1.40	>1.40
LAND USE	Forestry, Nature Conservation, Water Catchment				
HAZARDS	Low/Moderate Sheet/ Rill, Gully Erosion		Waterlogging, Flooding	Low Sheet Rill, Gully Erosion	

BLUE HILL

This extensive land system includes heavily forested, dolerite hills and localised open plains and marshes through a large tract of country between Tylers Hill north of Southport, to the Kermadie Divide/Taylor's Ridge areas and north to the lower slopes of the Mt Field plateau and the Maydena Range.

Upper slopes and crests (>500 m A.S.L.) commonly contain a deep (>1.40 m), stony, uniform, strong brown clay loam. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* and *Eucalyptus obliqua* with an understorey of *Drimys lanceolata*, *Anopterus glandulosus*, *Histiopteris incisa*, *Gahnia grandis* and *Acacia riceana*.

Protected slopes and gullies contain a stony, deep (>1.40 m), gradational, gritty soil with a clay loam surface over a yellowish red clay. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus regnans* with a dense understorey that includes *Pomaderris apetala*. *Eucalyptus globulus* may also be locally dominant.

Open plains and marshes contain a deep soil (0.85 m) with a black peat surface over a yellowish brown to light yellowish brown light clay. These areas support a closed fernland to sedgeland dominated by *Empodisma minus*, *Gleichenia alpina*, *Astelia alpina*, *Poa gunnii*, *Rubus gunnianus* and *Gahnia grandis*.

Exposed lower slopes commonly contain a deep (>1.40 m), duplex, stony soil consisting of a clay loam surface over a yellowish red heavy clay with a light grey to grey mottle. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with a dense understorey. Exposed lower slopes and flats also contain a deep, duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark greyish brown to brownish yellow, medium to heavy clay. These support an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus globulus* with a heath understorey that includes *Goodenia ovata*.

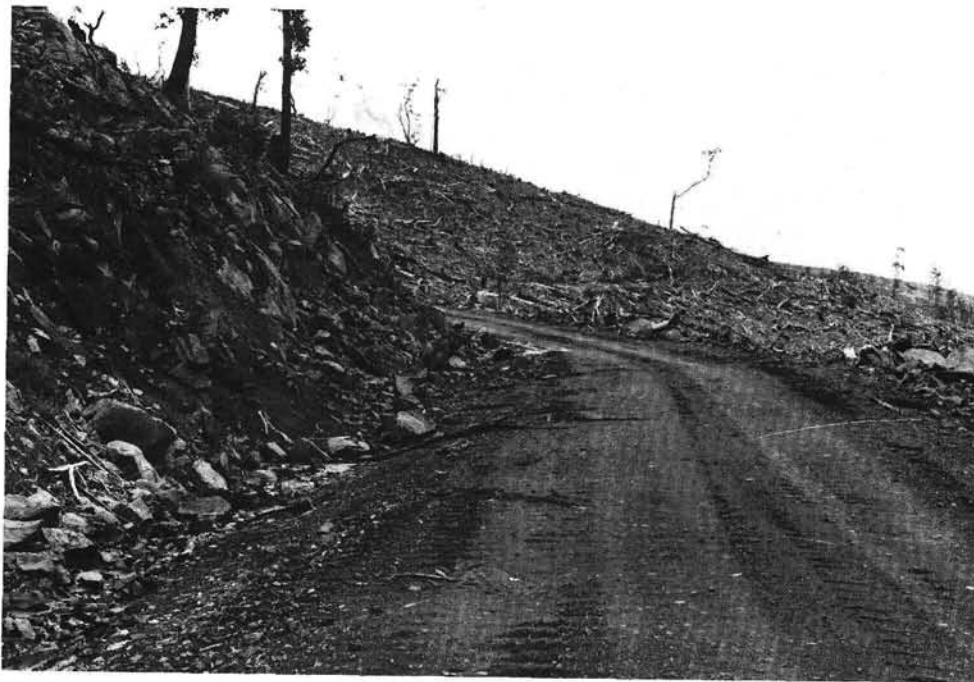
Exposed slopes and crests at low altitudes and subject to lower rainfall contain a shallow (0.60 m), duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark brown to dark greyish brown clay. This supports a low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus pulchella* or *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with an understorey of *Lepidosperma elatius*, *Pultenaea Juniperina*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Daviesia ulicifolia*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Acacia myrtifolia*, *Astroloma humifusum* and *Stylidium graminifolium*. Soils such as these which occur on the drier extremities of this land system may also support an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and/or *Eucalyptus pulchella* with an understorey of *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Bedfordia linearis*, and *Lissanthe strigosa*.

Forestry, nature conservation and water catchment are the major land uses. The land system is not prone to major erosion problems but landslips can occur on steep slopes following disturbance. It is closely related to the Russell River (572244), Woodbridge Hill (472142) and Catamaran (572131) Land Systems.

BLUE HILL (572243) LAND SYSTEM



Deep uniform, stony, clay loam supporting an open forest of Eucalyptus obliqua and Eucalyptus delegatensis on Dawson Road north of the Mt Field plateau.



Clearfelling on Dawson Road in the Blue Hill (572243) Land System.