

572352

ORGAN PIPES

This land system includes cliffs and steep, mountainous, dolerite slopes in the Wellington Range behind Hobart.

Well drained upper slopes (>900 m A.S.L.) typically have a deep (0.80 m), uniform, stony, yellowish red, gritty clay loam over a compacted substrate of periglacial till. This soil supports a low open woodland to open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus coccifera* and *Eucalyptus urnigera* with a heathy understorey that includes *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Cyathodes parvifolia*, *Correa lawrenciana*, *Olearia viscosa*, *Olearia phlogopappa*, *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Cyathodes glauca*, *Hakea lissosperma*, *Coprosma nitida*, *Prostanthera lasianthos*, *Banksia marginata*, *Coprosma hirtella*, *Veronica formosa*, *Bedfordia salicina*, *Pittosporum bicolor*, *Gaultheria hispida* and *Orites diversifolia*.

Steep midslopes contain a deep (1.30 m), gradational, stony soil, with a loam to clay loam surface over a strong brown, light clay. These slopes support a low open forest to open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, *Eucalyptus coccifera*, and *Eucalyptus urnigera* over an understorey of *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Correa lawrencii*, *Hakea lissosperma*, *Cyathodes parvi folia*, *Cyathodes straminea*, *Pittosporum bicolor*, *Billardiera longifolia*, *Olearia viscosa*, *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Olearia phlogopappa*.

Lower slopes have a deep (0.70 m), uniform, stony reddish brown clay loam. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus regnans*, *E. delegatensis* and *Eucalyptus obliqua* with a dense understorey of *Pomaderris apetala*, *Olearia argophylla*, *Polystichum proliferum*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Bedfordia salicina* and *Pteridium esculentum*.

Protected lower slopes and gullies contain a deep (>1.40 m), dark yellowish brown, uniform, stony clay loam. These areas support open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus regnans* with a mossy rainforest understorey that includes *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Atherosperma moschatum*, *Olearia argophylla*, *Pomaderris apetala*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Prostanthera lasianthos*, *Blechnum wattsi* and *Aristotelia peduncularis*.

Common land uses are recreation, nature conservation, water catchment and forestry. It is not particularly prone to major erosion problems but landslips can occur on steep slopes associated with road construction.

See photo on previous page.

LAND SYSTEM  
Organ Pipes

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Area (ha) :  
7360



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	30	30	30	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250			
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite			
TOPOGRAPHY	Steep Mountainous Slopes			
Position	Upper Slopes	Steep Mid Slopes	Lower Slopes	Protected Lower Slopes/Gullies
Typical Slope(°)	25	30	20	20
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	(Low) Open Woodland	(Low) Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i>	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus urnigera</i>	<i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i>	( <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> )	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>
	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	<i>Eucalyptus urnigera</i>	( <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> )	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>
	<i>Cyathodes parvifolia</i>	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
	<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>
	<i>Olearia viscosa</i>	<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	<i>Cyathodes parvifolia</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Blechnum wattsil</i>
	<i>Cyathodes glauca</i>	<i>Cyathodes straminea</i>	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	<i>Aristotelia peduncularis</i>
	<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>		Moss
	<i>Coprosma nitida</i>	<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>		
	<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>Olearia viscosa</i>		
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>		
	<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>		
	<i>Veronica formosa</i>			
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>				
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>				
<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>				
<i>Orites diversifolia</i>				
SOIL				
Surface (A) Texture	Clay Loam	Loam/Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Clay Loam
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep stony, gritty, clay loam - yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) . Uniform.	Deep stony light clay - Strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) . Gradational .	Deep stony clay loam - Reddish brown (5 YR 4/4) Uniform.	Deep stony clay loam - Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) . Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	0.80	1.30	0.70	>1.40
LAND USE	Recreation, Nature Conservation, Water Catchment, Forestry			
HAZARDS	Low Sheet, Rill Erosion - Landslips on Steeper Slopes			