


LAND SYSTEM
Snug Tiers

5 7 3 3 4 1

Area (ha):
1 6 3 2



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION (%)	20	20	20	30	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250				
GEOLOGY	Tertiary Sandstone				
TOPOGRAPHY	Highland Benches and Associated Ridges, Slopes, Drainage Flats				
Position	Forested Ridges	Steep Protected Slopes	Steep Exposed Slopes	Flat Sandstone Benches	Drainage Flats
Typical Slope(°)	25	35	35	0	0-5
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Open Forest	Open Forest	Open Forest	Closed Heath/Scrub	Heathland
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus johnstonii</i>	<i>Gymnoschoenus</i>
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Eucalyptus johnstonii</i>	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
	<i>Phebalium squameum</i>	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	<i>Phebalium squameum</i>	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>
	<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	<i>Richea procera</i>	<i>Cyathodes glauca</i>	<i>Richea procera</i>	<i>Empodisma minus</i>
	<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	<i>Pultenaea subumbellata</i>
	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	<i>Epacris lanuginosa</i>
	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	<i>Phebalium squameum</i>		<i>Phebalium squameum</i>	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>
	<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>		<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	<i>Banksia marginata</i>
	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>		<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	<i>Restio australis</i>
		<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>		<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	<i>Callistemon viridiflorus</i>
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>		<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	<i>Lomatia polymorpha</i>	
	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>		<i>Monotoca sp.</i>		
	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>		<i>Banksia marginata</i>		
	<i>Olearia persoonioides</i>		<i>Leucopogon collinus</i>		
	<i>Richea dracophylla</i>				
SOIL					
Surface (A) Texture	Sandy Loam	Loamy Sand	Loamy Sand	Sandy Loam	Peat
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist)	Uniform shallow sand -	shallow sand	Deep stony	Shallow loamy sand -	Silty clay loam -
Texture and primary profile form	Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) on bedrock. Complex .	over bedrock. Colour variable e.g. very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) to brown (10 YR 5/3). Uniform.	medium clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/B). Duplex .	very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) Uniform.	brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3). Complex .
Permeability	High	High	Medium/Low	High	High
Typical depth(m)	0.40	0.50	>1.40	0.30	0.60
LAND USE	Nature Conservation, Water Catchment, Forestry, Recreation				
HAZARDS	Moderate/High sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion				Waterlogging

573341

SNUG TIERS

This land system includes highland sandstone country at Snug Tiers and localised areas on the slopes of Mt Wellington at Snake Plains and The Springs.

The steep, forested ridges typically contain a shallow, uniform, dark brown sand developed on bedrock. This soil supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* with an understorey of *Pteridium esculentum*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Billardiera longiflora*, *Coprosma hirtella*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Blechnum watsii*, *Gaultheria hispida* and *Monotoca glauca*.

Steep, protected slopes have a shallow uniform, dark greyish brown to brown sand developed on bedrock and support an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* and *Eucalyptus johnstonii* with a dense understorey of *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Richea procera*, *Monotoca glauca*, *Olearia argophylla*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Gaultheria hispida*, *Polystichum proliferum*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Pittosporum bicolor*, *Blechnum watsii*, *Olearia persoonioides* and *Richea dracophylla*.

Steep, exposed slopes contain deep (>1.40 m), duplex, stony soil with a loamy sand surface over a yellowish brown, medium clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* over an understorey of *Banksia marginata*, *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Cyathodes glauca* and *Monotoca glauca*.

Sandstone benches contain a shallow (0.30 m), black, sandy loam (A1) over a very dark grey, loamy sand (A2) developed on bedrock. This supports closed heath or scrub dominated by *Eucalyptus johnstonii* with a heathy understorey of *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Richea procera*, *Epacris impressa*, *Monotoca glauca*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Bauera rubioides*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Melaleuca squamea*, *Stylidium graminifolium*, *Monotoca sp.*, *Banksia marginata* and *Leucopogon collinus*.

Drainage flats contain a shallow (0.60 m) soil consisting of black peat over a brown to dark brown, silty clay loam and support a closed sedgeland and heathland dominated by *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Sprengelia incarnata*, *Empodisma minus*, *Pultenaea subumbellata*, *Epacris lanuginosa*, *Bauera rubioides*, *Banksia marginata*, *Restio australis*, *Callistemon viridiflorus* and *Lomatia polymorpha*.

The major land uses are nature conservation, water catchment, recreation and forestry.

Sheet, rill and gully erosion are major hazards throughout this land system whilst waterlogging problems prevail on drainage flats. The land system is closely related to the Ice Brooks (573251) and Bald Top Hills (473133) Land Systems, whilst the Mt La Perouse (773451) Land System is typical of higher altitude sandstone country. Vegetation studies relevant to the area include Ratkowsky and Ratkowsky (1976, 1977) and Davidson and Reid (1985),

SNUG TIERS (573341) LAND SYSTEM



Sandstone bench at The Springs on Mt Wellington supporting heath and scrub dominated by Leptospermum scoparium and Eucalyptus johnstonii with the Organ Pipes (572352) Land System in the background.



Drainage flats near Grey Mountain containing a black peat that supports a sedgeland/heathland dominated by Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus.