

578151

COAL HILL

This very extensive land system includes rugged, heavily forested hills and associated open plains formed on sediments of the Parmeener Supergroup (upper and lower sequences). It includes country below the Hartz Mountains and Southern Ranges, near the junction of the Huon and Picton Rivers, between Hastings and Raminea Plains and south to behind Lune River. By extrapolation it also includes country in the New River catchment, the upper Picton River catchment and the upper Styx River catchment.

Protected, forested slopes and flats contain a deep (>1.40 m) duplex soil consisting of a fine sandy loam surface over a brownish yellow, medium clay with a light grey mottle at depth. This soil typically supports a tall closed forest dominated by *Nothofagus cunningnamii* or tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus regnans* with a rainforest understorey.

Exposed, forested slopes and flats contain a similar deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil consisting of a fine, sandy loam surface over a yellowish brown to dark brown, medium clay with a light grey mottle. This soil supports a tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with a sclerophyllous understorey that includes *Pomaderris apetala*. At altitudes over about 500 m *Eucalyptus delegatensis* replaces *Eucalyptus obliqua*.

Open plains contain a shallow black peat surface over a black, sandy clay loam over a dark greyish brown sand developed on bedrock. Here the vegetation consists of a closed heath and sedgeland dominated by *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*. These plains also contain a shallow (0.45 m) duplex soil consisting of a shallow dark greyish brown sandy clay loam surface over a very dark brown clayey sand over a light yellowish-brown, light clay. This soil also supports heath and sedgeland dominated by *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*.

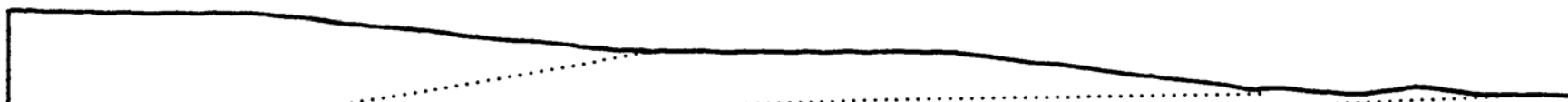
Localised sandy flats contain a deep, uniform sand consisting of a loamy sand to sandy loam surface over very dark grey to greyish brown sand which overlies a dark reddish brown hardpan. This supports scrub and heath dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *Leptospermum scoparium* and includes *Melaleuca squamea*, *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Bauera rubroides*, *Banksia marginata* and *Pteridium esculentum*.

Forestry, recreation and nature conservation are major land uses. Sand extraction also occurs on the sandy flats. The land system is particularly prone to sheet, rill and gully erosion. Flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the open plains. At altitudes over about 600 m A.S.L. waterfalls are sometimes present on the steep slopes. This country is similar to that described in the Keoghs Falls (578342) Land System.

LAND SYSTEM  
Coal Hill

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Area (ha):  
83935



COMPONENT	A	B	C	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	40	40	15		5
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250				
GEOLOGY	Triassic - Permian Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone				
TOPOGRAPHY	Heavily Forested Hills and Associated Open				
Position	Protected Slopes/ Flats	Exposed Slopes/Flats	Undulating Open Plains		Sandy Flats
Typical Slope (°)	25	25	5		0
NATIVE VEGETATION	(Tall) Closed Forest/ Tall Open Forest	Tall Open Forest	Closed Heath/Sedgeland	Closed Heath/Sedgeland	Scrub/Heath
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Gymnoschoenus</i>	<i>Gymnoschoenus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>
	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>
	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	<i>Phebalium squameum</i>	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	<i>Xyris</i> sp.	<i>Gahnia grandis</i>
	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	<i>Paterosnia</i> sp.	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>
	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	<i>Restio complanatus</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	<i>Banksia marginata</i>
	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	<i>Aotus erlcoides</i>	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	<i>Utricularia</i> sp.		
	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>		
	<i>Phebalium squameum</i>				
	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>				
	<i>Anopterus glandulosus</i>				
SOIL					
Surface (A) Texture	Fine Sandy Loam	Fine Sandy Loam	Peat	Sandy Clay Loam	Loamy Sand
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep medium clay - yellow (10 YR 6/6) sometimes with light grey (10 YR 7/2) mottle. Duplex.	Deep medium clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) to dark brown (7.5 YR 4/2) with light grey/grey (10 YR "6/1) mottle. Duplex.	Sandy clay loam - Black (5 YR 2.5/1) over sand very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) on bedrock. Complex.	Clayey sand - Very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) over light clay - Light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4). Duplex.	Deep sand - various colours - very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) to greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) often over a dark reddish brown (5 YR 2.5/2) Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/High	Moderate/High	High
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	>1.40	1.20	0.45	1.30
LAND USE		Forestry, Grazing, Recreation, Nature Conservation			Sand Extraction
HAZARDS	Moderate/High Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion		Flooding, Waterlogging		Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion