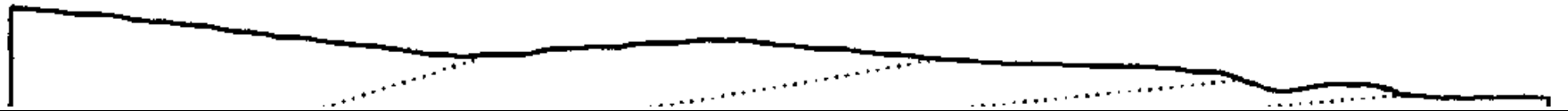


LAND SYSTEM
St. Peters Pass

272251

Area(ha):
54751



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTIO(%)	30	30	20	10	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 500-625				
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite				
TOPOGRAPHY	Mountainous				
Position	Upper Slopes	Lower Slopes/Crests	Lower Slopes Well	Drained Flats/Saddles	Drainage Flats
Typical Slope(o)	20- 30	20	10	a	5
NATIVE VEGETATION					
Structure	Open Forest	Woodland	Open Woodland	Woodland	Woodland
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus pulchella	Eucalyptus globulus	Eucalyptus ovata
	Eucalyptus viminalis (Eucalyptus delegatensis)	Bursaria spinosa	Lomandra longifolia	Eucalyptus pulchella	Leptospermum lanigerum
	Lomatia tinctoria	Themeda australis	Acrotriche serrulata	Acacia dealbata	Lomandra longifolia
	Olearia viscosa	Lomandra longifolia	Daviesia latifolia		Acacia dealbata
	Danthonia sp.	Acacia dealbata	Llssanthe strigosa		
	Poa sp.	Casuarina stricta	Astroloma humifusum		
			Acacia dealbata		
			Bursaria spinosa		
			Danthonia sp.		
			Wahlenbergia sp.		
SOIL					
Surface(A)Texture	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Light Clay	Medium Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep stony medium clay strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) to brown/ dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) Gradational.	Shallow stony clay loam -brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) on bedrock. Uniform.	Shallow stony heavy clay. Very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4). Duplex.	Deep heavy clay - black (5 YR 2.5/1) to brown (10 YR 5/3) to light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4). Gradational.	Clay - black (10 YR 2/1) Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate/High	Moderate/High	Low	Low
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	0.30	0.45	1.00	0.60
LAND USE	Forestry			Grazing	
HAZARDS	Moderate Sheet, Rill Erosion				Flooding, Waterlogging

272251

ST PETERS PASS

This extensive land system includes dolerite slopes of the Great Western Tiers and various areas, such as the Mangalore Tier, Yarlinton Tier and the Black Tier.

Upper slopes (>600 m A.S.L.) commonly contain a deep (>1.40 m) gradational stony soil consisting of a clay loam surface over a strong brown, brown or dark brown medium clay. This soil supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* and sometimes *Eucalyptus delegatensis* and *Eucalyptus rubida*. Understorey species include *Lomatia tinctoria*, *Olearia viscosa*, *Danthonia sp.*, *Poa sp.*, *Acacia melanoxydon*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Pultenaea Juniperina* and *Pteridium esculentum*.

Lower (<500 m A.S.L.) slopes and stony crests usually contain a shallow (0.30 m) uniform, stony, brown to dark brown clay loam developed on bedrock. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* over an understorey of *Bursaria spinosa*, *Themeda australis*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Acacia dealbata*, and *Casuarina stricta*.

Lower slopes also have a shallow (0.45 m) stony duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark brown to yellowish brown heavy clay. This supports an open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus pulchella* over an understorey of *Lomandra longifolia*, *Acrotriche serrulata*, *Daviesia latifolia*, *Lissanthe strigosa*, *Astroloma humifusum*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Danthonia sp.* and *Wahlenbergia sp.*

Well drained flats and saddles contain a deep (1.00 m) gradational soil consisting of a light clay surface over a black, brown or light olive brown heavy clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Eucalyptus pulchella* and *Acacia dealbata*. Drainage flats have a deep uniform black medium clay that supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Lomandra longifolia* and *Acacia dealbata*.

Forestry and grazing are the major land uses. Erosion hazards are generally low although gully and streambank erosion sometimes occur on drainage lines. Flooding and waterlogging also occur on drainage lines and flats.

The land system is similar to the Isis Hills (272242) and Stony Hills (272141) Land Systems.