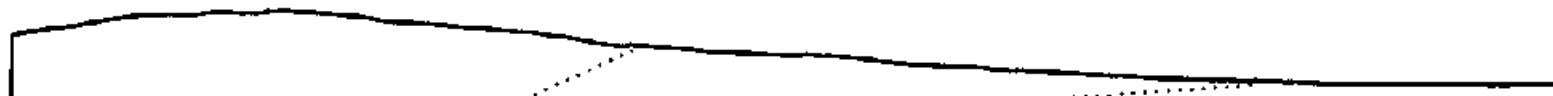


LAND SYSTEM  
Verwood Forest

284131

Area (ha).  
4442



COMPONENT	A	B	C
PROPORTION(%)	40	40	20
RAINFALL(mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 500-625		
GEOLOGY	Tertiary Deposits		
TOPOGRAPHY	Laterite Capped Hills and Associated Drainage Lines/Flats		
Position	Crests/Upper Slopes	Mid Slopes	Saline, Drainage Flats
Typical Slope(o)	5	2	0
NATIVE VEGETATION			
Structure	Woodland/Open Forest		Sedgeland/Herbfield
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus amygdalina		Gahnia trifida
	Pultenaea gunnii		Poa sp.
	wahlenbergia sp.		Juncus Kraussii
	Danthonia setacea		Plantago coronopus
	Gompholobium huegelii		Samolus repens
	Acrotriche serrulata		Acaena nova-zelandiae
	Eriostemon verrucosus		Trifolium fragiferum
	Lomatia tinctoria		Hordeum marinum
			Distichlis Distichophylla
			Puccinellia stricta
SOIL			
Surface(A)Texture	Extremely Gravelly Clay Loam	Extremely Gravelly Clay Loam	Light Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep extremely gravelly (lateritic gravels) medium clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) with light grey (10 YR 7/1) mottle. Duplex.	Deep heavy clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) over sandy clay - light grey (10 YR 7/1). Duplex.	Light clay - varies colours e.g. Dark grey (10 YR 3/1) to pale brown (10 YR 6/3) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6). Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.95	0.90	1.10
LAND USE	Gravel Stripping, Grazing		
HAZARDS	Low Erosion Hazards		Waterlogging, Salting, Flooding

284131

VERWOOD FOREST

West of the Ellinthorp Plains (273122) Land System and north-west of Tunbridge are hills and associated flats formed on Tertiary deposits. Nicolls (1960) has included the area as part of the Woodstock erosion surface which extends through the Launceston Tertiary Basin.

Crests and upper slopes have a deep (0.90 m) duplex soil consisting of an extremely gravelly clay loam surface over a yellowish brown medium clay with a light grey mottle. Lateritic gravels commonly dominate the upper horizons.

Mid-slopes have a deep (0.90 m) duplex soil with an extremely gravelly clay loam surface over a yellowish brown/light grey heavy to sandy clay. Both these components support a woodland/open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* over an understorey that includes *Pultenaea gunnii*, *Wahlenbergia sp.*, *Danthonia setacea*, *Gompholobium huegelii*, *Acrotriche serrulata*, *Eriostemon verrucosus* and *Lomatia tinctoria*.

Saline drainage flats have a deep (1.10 m) uniform light clay that varies in colour from dark grey to pale brown to yellowish brown. This supports a sedgeland/herbfield dominated by *Gahnia trifida*, *Poa sp.*, *Juncus kraussii*, *Plantago coronopus*, *Samolus repens*, *Acaena novae-zelandiae*, *Trifolium fragiferum*, *Hordeum marinum*, *Distichlis distichophylla* and *Puccinellia stricta*.

Gravel stripping and grazing are the major land uses within the land system. Waterlogging, flooding and salting are potential hazards associated with the drainage flats. The soils in the area have been described and mapped as "Lateritic Podzolic Soils" and "Lateritic Krasnozems" by Leamy (1961).



*Eucalyptus amygdalina* woodland at Verwood Forest.