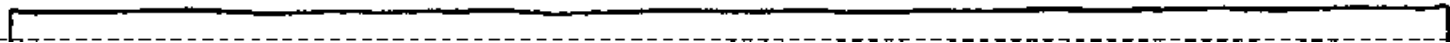


LAND SYSTEM  
Boyer Marshes

298115

Area (ha):  
274



COMPONENT		J
PROPORTION(%)	100	
RAINFALL(mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 500-625	
GEOLOGY	Quaternary Deposits	
TOPOGRAPHY	Estuarine Marshes	
Position	Saline River Flats:s	
Typical Slope(°)	0	
NATIVE VEGETATION		
Structure	Closed Sedgeland	Scrub
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Juncus kraussii	Leptospermum lanlgerum
	Samolus repens	Gahnia grandis
	Leptocarpus brownii	Melaleuca squarrosa
	Selliera radicans	Triglochin procera
	Villarsia reniformis	Epilobium billardierianum
	Scirpus cernuus	Acacia verticillata
	Epilobium billardierianum	
	Cotula sp.	
SOIL		
Surface(A)Texture	Peat	
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep saturated peat - Dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/3) to black (10 YR 2/1). Peat .	
Permeability	Low	
Typical depth(m)	> 1.40	
LAND USE	Nature Conservation	
HAZARDS	Waterlogging, Flooding, Salting	

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BOYER MARSHES

This small localised land system consists of estuarine marshes on the River Derwent near Boyer.

These saline river flats contain a deep (>1.40 m) saturated, black to dark reddish brown peat. This supports a closed sedgeland dominated by *Juncus kraussii*, *Samolus repens*, *Leptocarpus brobrnii*, *Selliera radicans*, *Villarsia reniformis*, *Scirpus cernuus*, *Epilobium billardierianum* and *Cotula sp.* Areas of scrub are also found and are dominated by *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Melaleuca squarrosa*. *Acacia verticillata* and *Triglochin procera*.

Waterlogging, flooding and salting problems are evident on these flats. nature conservation is the major land use.



Closed sedgeland dominated by *Juncus kraussii* developed on a deep saturated peat on the River Derwent near Boyer.