BARREN HEAD **(341142)** LAND SYSTEM *[See* description on next page]

Flat-topped crests in the granite country of the Barren Head Land System (341242).

LAND SYSTEM
Barren Head

3411a2

Area(ha):
986

COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION(°)	10	20	10	60
RAINFALL(mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750		
GEOLOGY	Devonian Granite			
TOPOGRAPHY	Coastal Hills and Associated Windswept Headlands			
Position	Flat-topped Crests	Exposed Slopes	Heathy Flats	Exposed Coastal Headlands
Typical Slope(°)	0	5-15	0	30
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Open Forest	Low Open Forest	Woodland Over Heath	Stunted Heath/Low Scrub
	Eucalyptus obliqua	Eucalyptus obliqua	Eucalyptus obliqua	Leptospermum grandiflorum
	Eucalyptus globulus	Eucalyptus globulus	Eucalyptus viminalis	Kunzea ambigua
	Acacia botrycephala	Leptospermum glaucescens	A	B
	Pultenaea juniperina	Epacris impressa	Aotus ericoides	
	Astroloma humifusum	Banksia marginata	Leucopogon ericoides	
		Acacia botrycephala	Lepidosperma concavum	
		Amperea xiphoclada	Leptospermum scoparium	
		Leucopogon collinus	Amperea xiphoclada	
		Pultenaea daphnoides	Bossiaea cinerea	
		Lepidosperma concavum	Epacris impressa	
		Dillwynia glaberrima		
		Pteridium esculentum		
Surface(A)Texture	Gravelly Sand	Gravelly Sandy Loam	Gravelly Sandy Loam	Gravelly Sand
Permeability	Moderate	High	High	High
Typical depth(m)	0.90	0.40	1.25	0.10
LAND USE	Nature Conservation, Recreation			
HAZARDS	High Sheet, Rill, Gully, Tunnel Erosion			

341142

BARREN HEAD

The Barren Head Land System includes coastal granite hills and associated windswept headlands on Maria Island.

Flat-topped crests contain a deep (0.90 m) duplex soil with a gravelly sand surface over yellowish brown clay. This supports a *Eucalyptus obliqua/ Eucalyptus globulus* open forest with an understorey of *Acacia botrycephala, Pultenaea juniperina* and *Astroloma humifusum.*

Exposed slopes have a shallow (0.40 m) complex soil with a gravelly sandy loam surface over a sand on bedrock. This supports a *Eucalyptus obliqua/Eucalyptus globulus* low open forest with an understorey of *Leptospermum glaucescens, Epacris impressa, Banksia marginata, Acacia botrycephala, Amperea xiphoclada, Leucopogon collinus, Pultenaea daphnoides, Lepidosperma concavum, Dillwynia glaberrima* and *Pteridium esculentum.*

The flats contain a deep (1.25 m) complex soil consisting of a gravelly sandy loam surface over a black to light grey to greyish brown sand. This supports a *Eucalyptus obliqua - Eucalyptus viminalis* woodland with a heathy understorey of *Dillwynia glaberrima, Aotus ericoides, Leucopogon ericoides, Lepidosperma concavum, Leptospermum scoparium, Amperea xiphoclada, Bossiaea cinerea* and *Epacris impressa.*

Exposed coastal headlands have an extremely shallow (0.10 m) skeletal soil consisting of a uniform gravelly sand between areas of exposed bedrock. Stunted heath and scrub is found dominated by *Leptospermum grandiflorum, Kunzea ambigua* and *Bursaria spinosa.*

The soils are extremely susceptible to sheet, rill, gully and tunnel erosion problems and the land system is used exclusively for nature conservation and recreation.

It is related to the Bicheno (341143), Royal George (341141) and Freycinet (241151) Land Systems.

See photo on previous page.