

LAND SYSTEM  
Eastern Tiers

372241

Area (ha)  
: 53459

COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E	F
PROPORTION (%)	30	20	20	20	5	5
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750					
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite					
TOPOGRAPHY	Rugged Hills and Associated Flats					
Position	Stony Crests	Stony Flats	Protected Slopes/Gullies	Exposed Slopes	Marshes	and Swamps
Typical Slope ( )	5	5	10-20	10-20	0	0
NATIVE VEGETATION						
Structure	(Low) Open Woodland	(Tall) Woodland	(Tall) Open Forest	Woodland	Low Open Woodland/Scrub	Scrub/Open Woodland
Floristic	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>
Association	<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>
(See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Acacia botrycephala</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	<i>Callistemon viridiflorus</i>	<i>Gahnia grandis</i>
	<i>Pimeleanivea</i>	<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	<i>Olearia lllrata</i>	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	<i>Gahnia graminifolia</i>	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
	<i>Veronica formosa</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Moss	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>
	<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	<i>Danthonia sp.</i>	<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>
		<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
			<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	<i>Diuris sp.</i>	<i>Carex lynx</i>	<i>Poa aff. exilis</i>
				<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>		
				<i>Acacia dealbata</i>		
				<i>Banksia marginata</i>		
				<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>		
SOIL						
Surface(A)/Texture	(Clay) Loam	Stony Clay Loam	Stony Clay Loam	Stony Clay Loam	Light Clay	Medium Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Extremely shallow stony (clay) loam - dark brown (10 YR 3/3) on bedrock. Uniform.	Deep medium clay - Olive (5 Y 4/3) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4). Duplex.	Deep stony clay - yellowish red (5YR 5/8) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8). Gradational.	Shallow stony medium clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) Duplex.	Deep medium clay - black (2.5 Y 2/0) over light grey/grey (10 YR 6/1) with strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) mottle. Gradational.	Shallow clay - very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) to very dark brown (10 YR 2/2). Uniform.
Permeability	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
Typical depth(m)	0. 20	0. 40	>1.40	0.60	1.30	0.40
LAND USE	Forestry, Nature Conservation, Grazing, Recreation, Water Catchment					
HAZARDS		Low Sheet, Rill Erosion			Flooding, Waterlogging	

EASTERN TIERS

This very extensive land system includes areas of rugged dolerite hills and associated flats through the Eastern Tiers from east of Campbell Town to Triabunna. The land system includes Lake Leake and Tooms Lake. It typically occurs at altitudes below the Fingal Tier (472343) Land System.

Stony crests contain a shallow (0.20 m), uniform, dark brown loam or clay loam developed on bedrock. This sustains an open woodland to low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *Eucalyptus pulchella* with an open understorey.

Stony, well drained flats contain a deep (0.80 m), duplex soil consisting of a stony clay loam surface over an olive to yellowish brown clay. This supports a woodland to tall woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus pulchella* and *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* with an understorey of *Lomatia tinctoria*, *Bedfordia salicina*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Acacia dealbata* and *Poa labillardieri*.

Protected slopes and gullies contain a deep (>1.40 m), stony, gradational soil with a stony clay loam surface over a yellowish red to yellowish brown clay. This sustains an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus globulus* over a dense, mossy understorey that includes *Acacia dealbata*, *Olearia lirata*, *Pomaderris apetala*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Polystichum proliferum* and *Pittosporum bicolor*.

Exposed slopes contain a shallow (0.60 m), duplex soil consisting of a stony clay loam surface over a yellowish brown clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus pulchella* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* and understorey species.

Marshes and swamps have a deep (1.30 m), gradational soil with a light clay surface over a black to light grey medium clay with a strong brown mottle. This supports a low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* with a scrub understorey that includes *Leptospermum lanigerum*. Marshes and swamps also contain a shallow (0.40 m), uniform, very dark greyish brown to very dark brown clay which supports an open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus pauciflora* or scrub dominated by *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Gahnia grandis*.

The land system is mainly used for forestry, nature conservation, water catchment, grazing and recreation and is not prone to major erosion problems although sheet and rill erosion can occur following major disturbance on the steeper slopes. Flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the marshes and swamps. It is closely related to the Mt Allen (472253) and Black Hills (372242) Land Systems.

Duncan (1986) has described the vegetation of various areas of non-allocated crown land within this land system, whilst Duncan and Harris (1983) have conducted a botanical survey in the Colonels Hills area near Tooms Lake. A comprehensive documentation of the physical resources of the Buckland Training Area is found in Wells, Gowland and Spate (1977). This description would be relevant to much of the country in this land system.