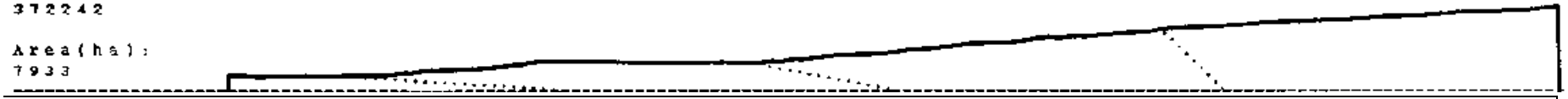
LAND SYSTEM
Black Hills

372242

Area(ha):
7933



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	10	30	30	30
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750			
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite			
TOPOGRAPHY	Steep Dolerite Hills and Associated Flats			
Position	Drainage Flats	Exposed Lower Slopes/Flats	Steep Mid Slopes	Protected Upper Slopes
Typical Slope( )	3	1 5	25	20
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Woodland			Open Forest
Floristic	Eucalyptus ovata	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus vimlnalis	Eucalyptus obllqua
Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Leptospermum lanlgerum Gahnla grandls Melaleuca squarrosa	Acacia dealbata Acacia mearnsii Bursaria spinosa Themeda australis Casuarina strlcta Stipa sp.	Acacia dealbata Bursaria spinosa Lomandra longifolia Astroloma humlfusum Stipa sp. Themeda australis Dianella revoluta	Eucalyptus globulus (Eucalyptus regnans) Pultenaea juniperlna Coprosma quadrlfida Lomatia tinctoria Seneclo linearlfollus Acacia dealbata Olearla viscosa Cassinia aculeata Pomaderris apetala Pterldium esculentum Acacia melanoxylon
SOIL				
Surface (A)Texture	Light Clay	Clay Loam	Sandy Clay Loam -	Loam/Clay Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep heavy clay - Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) with strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) mottle. ' Gradational .	Shallow stony heavy Brown/dark brown (10 4/3). Duplex.	clay - Deep heavy clay - YR brown (2.5 Y 4/4) to brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8). Duplex.	Deep stony light clay - Yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) to reddish brown (5 YR 4/4). Gradational .
Permeability	Low	Moderate/High	Moderate	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>1. 40	0. 50	>1. 40	>1. 40
LAND USE	Grazing, Cropping			
HAZARDS	Waterlogging, Flooding		Moderate/Low Sheet Erosion	

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BLACK HILLS

This land system is located in the Black Hills area north-west of New Norfolk and consists of steep hills and associated flats formed on Jurassic dolerite.

Drainage flats contain a deep (>1.40 m), gradational soil consisting of *a* light clay surface over a dark greyish brown, heavy clay with a strong brown mottle. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* with a scrubby understorey of *Leptospermum lanigerum, Gahnia grandis* and *Melaleuca squarrosa.*

Exposed lower slopes and flats have a shallow (0.50 m), duplex stony soil with a clay loam surface over a brown to dark browri," heavy clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* with an understorey of *Acacia dealbata, Acacia mearnsii, Bursaria spinosa, Themeda australis, Casuarina stricta* and *Stipa sp.*

Steep mid-slopes contain a deep, duplex soil with a sandy clay loam surface over an olive brown to brownish yellow heavy clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis, Acacia dealbata, Bursaria spinosa, Lomandra longifolia, Astroloma humifusum, Stipa sp., Themeda australis* and *Dianella revoluta.*

Protected upper slopes (>400 m A.S.L.) contain a deep (>1.40 m), stony, gradational soil consisting of a loam or clay loam surface over a stony, yellowish red to reddish brown light clay.

The land system is predominantly used for grazing although some small fruit production occurs in the higher altitude regions. The soils are not particularly prone to erosion problems but flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the drainage flats.