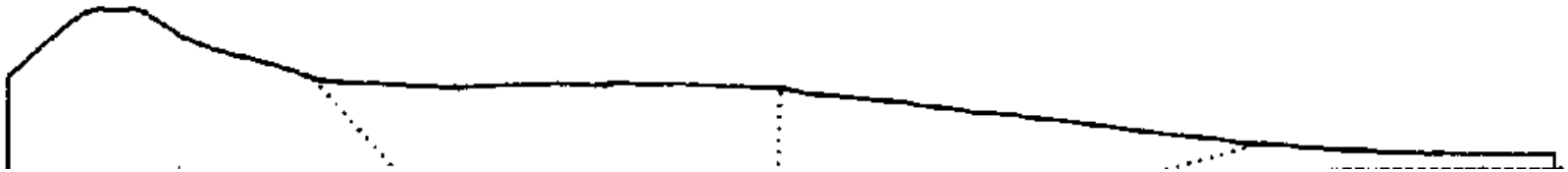
LAND SYSTEM
Mt. Hobbs

372245

Area(ha):
10831



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	20	30	30	20
RAINFALL (mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750		
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite			
TOPOGRAPHY		Rugged Hills		
Position	Crests	Upper Slopes	Protected Lower Slopes	Lower Slopes/Flats
Typical Slope ( )	5-25	10	20	3
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus delegatensis	Eucalyptus delegatensis	Eucalyptus obliqua	Cleared
	Lomatla tinctoria	Lomandra longifolia	Bedfordia salicina	
	Drimys lanceolata	Acacia dealbata	Gahnia grandis	
	Cyathodes glauca	Banksia marglnata	Drimys lanceolata	
	Olearia viscosa	Lomatia tinctoria	Acacia dealbata	
	Pultenaea juniperina	Poa sp.	Coprosma hirtella	
	Pteridium esculentum	Pultenaea juniperina	Casslnia aculeata	
		Bedfordia saliclna	Pultenaea juniperina	
		Zleria arborescens	Senecio linearifolius	
		Polystichum proliferum	Blechnum wattsii	
		Clematis aristata	Olearia argophylla	
			Cyathodes glauca	
SOIL				
Surface(A)Texture	Stony Loam/Clay Loam	Stony Clay Loam	Stony Clay Loam	Gritty, Stony Clay Loam
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow, extremely stony loam/clay loam - Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) to Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) on bedrock. Uniform.	Deep stony, light clay - dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) . Gradatlonal.	Deep, stony light clay - Dark brown/brown (10 YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) . Gradational.	Shallow, gritty, light clay - strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6). Gradational.
Permeability	Moderate/High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/Low
Typical depth(m)	0.30	1. 00	>1. 40	0. 50
LAND USE		Forestry		Grazing
HAZARDS	Moderate -Low sheet, Rill Erosion			

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MT HOBBS

This land system is located north of Levendale near Tunnack and consists of rugged hills formed from Jurassic dolerite in the vicinity of Mt Hobbs, Mt Ponsonby and Mt Seymour. It has been extrapolated to include an area at Quoin Mountain near Kempton.

Crests contain a shallow (0.30 m), uniform, dark brown to dark yellowish brown loam or clay loam developed on bedrock. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* with an understorey of *Lomatia tinctoria, Drimys lanceolata, Cyathodes glauca, Olearia viscosa, Pultenaea juniperina* and *Pteridium esculentum.*

Upper slopes (> 500 m A.S.L.) contain a deep (1.00 m), stony, gradational soil with a stony clay loam surface over a dark yellowish brown, light clay. This sustains an open forest/tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* with an understorey of *Lomandra long!folia, Acacia dealbata, Banksia marginata, Lomatia tinctoria, Poa sp., Pultenaea juniperina, Bedfordia salicina, Zieria arborescens, Polystichum proliferum* and *Clematis arista ta.*

Protected lower slopes have a deep (>1.40 m) stony, gradational soil with a stony clay loam surface over a dark brown/brown to dark yellowish brown, light clay. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with an understorey of *Bedfordia salicina, Gahnia grandis, Drimys lanceolata, Acacia dealbata, Coprosma hirtella, Cassinia aculeata, Pultenaea juniperina, Senecio linearifolius, Blechnum wattsii, Olearia argophylla* and *Cyathodes glauca.* Lower slopes also contain a shallow (0.50 m), gradational soil consisting of a gritty, stony, clay loam surface over a gritty, strong brown, light clay.

The land system is mainly used for forestry although some of the less rugged areas are also used for grazing.

The land is not particularly prone to erosion problems.