

372322

Old Mans Head

Lake Crescent forms the eastern boundary of this land system, which covers the land mark referred to as Old Mans Head. Erosion and weathering of the doleritic country rock has produced an undulating plain with rocky ridges.

Soils are gradational, brown, and very stony with bed rock lying within 10 cm of the surface in places. Rock fragments prevented accurate depth estimates being made across most of the land system. In poorly drained positions, such as rocky flats mottled duplex soils are common. A minor aeolian deposit of sandy material occurs in the northern part of the land system. This supports a forest dominated by Eucalyptus delegatensis, while E. amygdalina predominates on the brown soils which cover other components. An understorey of Banksia marginata, Leptospermum lanigerum and Acacia dealbata is common in parts.

Principal land uses are bush grazing and forestry. Hazards include sheet erosion on the brown soils and wind erosion on the sandy aeolian deposits while minor waterlogging can occur on rocky flats and undulating midslopes.



Eucalyptus amygdalina open forest on undulating mid slopes.
These areas are subject to waterlogging and flooding in winter.

LAND-SYSTEM

Old Mans Head

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Area (ha):
1362

COMPONENT	I	i	1	!	i	*	J	4	1	5	
PROPORTION(%)		5		20		20		40		15	
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750										
GEOLOGY	Jurassic dolerite										
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating Plains										
Position	Aeolian Flats		Terraced Lower Slopes			Rocky Flats		Undulating Mid Slopes		Narrow Upper Slopes /Rocky Crests	
Typical Slope (°)	0-1		5-7			1-3		3		3-7	
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	(Tall) Open Forest		(Tall) Open Forest			Open Forest		Open Forest		(Tall) Open Forest	
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus delegatensis</u> <u>E. obliqua</u> <u>E. coccifera</u> <u>E. dalrympleana</u> <u>E. pauciflora</u> <u>Banksia marginata</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Cyathodes parvifolia</u> <u>Lomatia tinctoria</u> <u>Senecio sp.</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Poa sp.</u>		<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>E. dalrympleana</u> <u>E. coccifera</u> <u>E. obliqua</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Leptospermum lanigerum</u> <u>Cyathodes parvifolia</u> <u>Lissanthe montana</u> <u>Epacris acuminata</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Juncus sp.</u> <u>Poa sp.</u>			<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>E. pauciflora</u> <u>Leptospermum lanigerum</u> <u>Banksia marginata</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Lissanthe montana</u> <u>Cyathodes parvifolia</u> <u>Juncus sp.</u> <u>Poa sp.</u>		<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>E. obliqua</u> <u>E. rodwayi</u> <u>Banksia marginata</u> <u>Hakea epiglottis</u> <u>Helichrysum hookeri</u> <u>Cyathodes parvifolia</u> <u>Poa sp.</u>		<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>E. amygdalina</u> <u>Banksia marginata</u> <u>Cyathodes parvifolia</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Poa sp.</u>	
SOIL Surface (A) Texture	Loamy Sand		Clay Loam			Loam		Fine Sandy Clay Loam		Sandy Clay Loam	
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and primary profile form	Greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) loamy sand. Uniform.		Stony, brown (10 YR 5/3) sandy clay loam. Uniform.			Stony, brown (10 YR 5/3) silty clay loam. In places a mottled strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) to greyish brown (2.5 Y 5/2) medium clay. Gradational/Duplex.		Stony/ brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay. Mottled soils in places. Gradational.		Stony, gravelly, strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy clay. Gradational.	
Permeability	High		High			Moderate-Low		Moderate-Low		Moderate	
Typical depth (m)	>1.50		>0.50			0.20->0.50		>0.30		>0.30	
Depth (A) Horizon (m)	0.10		0.10			0.10-0.15		0.10		0.10	
LAND USE	Grazing, forestry										
HAZARDS	Wind erosion		Low sheet erosion			Minor flooding and waterlogging in winter				Low Sheet Erosion	