372342

Frog Hill

The Frog Hill Land system surrounds woods Lake in the south eastern part of the central Plateau. It is composed of steep escarpment slopes which abut directly onto the lake and includes the Upper Lake River in the west. Frog Hill is the highest point in this land system. Slopes are covered by extensive scree material composed of Jurassic dolerite, which is also the country rock.

Deep, well drained soils on the lower slopes are stony, dark yellowish brown and duplex in form. Mid and upper slopes support stony, strong brown gradational profiles that are well drained and deep. All components are covered by extensive boulder deposits (scree) which are thought to have formed through periglacial activities associated with Pleistocene glaciations. stony material which extends throughout the profiles could be related to similar events.

Lower and mid slopes support Eucalyptus delegatensis open to tall open forest, which thrives on the fertile, well drained soils. Exposed sites on upper slopes are also dominated by E. delegatensis but with a low open forest structural form. E. coccifera occurs as the secondary tree species throughout while understorey shrubs include Acacia dealbata and Hakea lissosperma. Cyathodes parvifolia dominates the heath which occurs beneath the forest across all components.

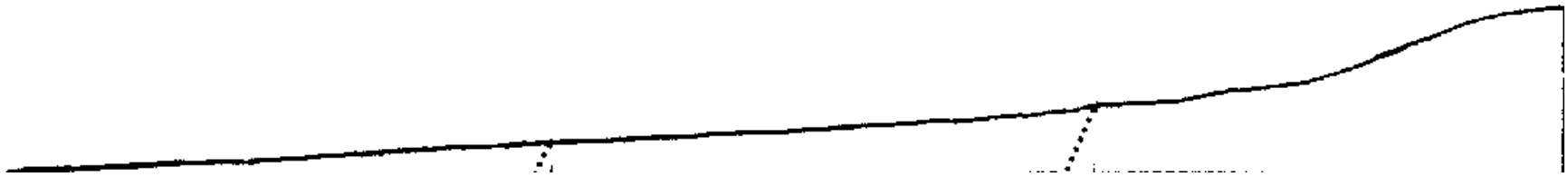
Land uses include forestry and hydro electric power generation, Woods Lake being a Hydro-Electricity Commission water impoundment. The lake is also a popular trout fishing area.

There is a low to moderate sheet erosion hazard on these steep long slopes, however the rocky mantle tends to protect the soil. Increased surface runoff resulting from recent logging operations has lead to rill erosion on soils of the lower slope components.

LAND SYSTEM

Frog Hill **372342**

Area(ha):3618



COMPONENT	1	2	3
PROPORTION(%)	35	35	30
RAINFALL(mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750	
GEOLOGY		Jurassic dolerite	
			Extensive scree
TOPOGRAPHY		Escarpment	
Position	Lower Slopes	Mid Slopes	Upper Steep Slopes
Typical Slope( )	5-7	7-10	30
NATIVE VEGETATION			
Structure	(Tall) Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	Low Open Forests
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Acacia dealbata Lissanthe montana Lomatia tinctoria Cyathodes parvifolia Poa sp.	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Acacia dealbata Hakea lissosperma Pultenaea juniperina Cyathodes parvifolia	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Cyathodes parvifolia Gaultheria hispida Pultenaea juniperina Oxylobium elliptlcum Acaena novae-zelandiae
SOIL			
Surface(A)Texture	Loam	Loam	Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and primary profile form	Very stony, gravelly, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) light clay. Duplex.	Very Stony, strong brown (7. 5 YR 5/8) clay loam. Gradational.	Very stony, gravelly, strong brown (7. 5 YR 4/6) clay loam. Gradational.
Permeability	Moderate	High	Loam
Typical depth(m)	>1. 00	>1. 00	>0. 30
Depth(A)Horizon(m)	0. 15	0. 10	0. 05
LAND USE	Forestry, recreation, hydro-electric power generation		
HAZARDS		Low to moderate sheet and low rill erosion	