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Mount Penny

This land system occurs to the south east of Arthurs Lake on the south eastern extent of the Lower Plateau surface. It consists of undulating slopes, with prominent hills, such as Mount Penny (1152 m), protruding above this surface. Jurassic dolerite is the country rock.

Soils on well drained sites are stony, gradational, brown to yellowish brown, strong brown or dark reddish brown. The swamps often have organic surface layers overlying brown light clay. Mottled duplex soils do occur in some poor drainage situations, with silty loam overlying medium clay. A mantle of boulders occur on mid and upper slopes and probably originated from Pleistocene periglacial conditions. These relatively fertile soils support well developed open to tall open forest, dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, in lower parts. These decrease in height to low woodland or low open forest in exposed situations at higher altitudes. swamp vegetation is dominated by tussock grassland. *E. rodwayi*, which tolerates waterlogged soils and cold conditions, occurs in these swamp environments. Open scrub is common in the understorey from mid slopes to lower flats and contains *Acacia dealbata*, *Banksia marginata* and *Hakea lissosperma*. Above this open heath dominates the understorey.

Land use includes forestry, recreational pursuits such as fishing and shooting and some grazing.

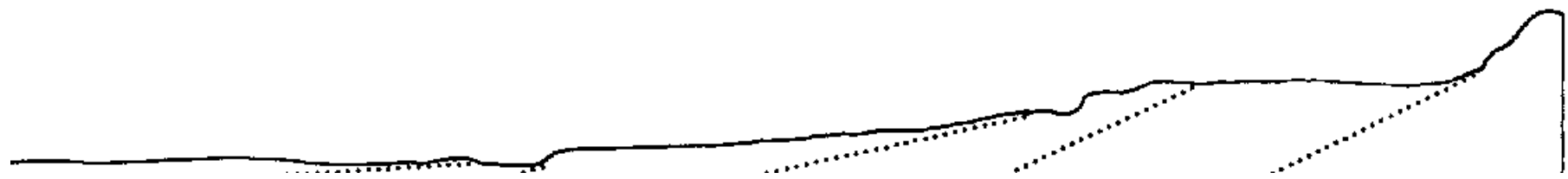
There is a low sheet erosion hazard on the flats and slope components while waterlogging may occur in swamp environments.

LAND-SYSTEM

Mt Penny

3 7 2 3 4 3

Area (ha):
6 9 3 2



COMPONENT	1	2	3	4	5	6
PROPORTION(%)	30	5	30	10	20	5
RAINFALL	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750					
GEOLOGY	Jurassic dolerite					
TOPOGRAPHY	Mainly undulating slopes with prominent hills					
Position	Lower Flats	swamps	Broad Lower	Rocky Mid	Well Drained	Narrow Rocky Upper
Typical slope (%)	1-3	0-1	1-3	5-7	1-3	5-7
NATIVE Structure	(Tall) Open Forest	Tussock Grassland and Open Heath	(Tall) Open Forest	Low Open Forest	Low Woodland	Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Cyathodes parvifolia Pultenaea juniperina Lissanthe montana Lomatia tinctoria Coprosma nitida	Poa sp. Restio australis Lepidosperma filiforme Epacris gunnii Helichrysum hookeri Eucalyptus rodwayi	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Banksia dealbata Banksia marginata Hakea lissosperma Lonatia tinctoria Lissanthe montana Cyathodes parvifolia	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Acacia dealbata Banksia marginata Hakea lissosperma Drimys lanceolata Cyathodes parvifolia Lomatia tinctoria Coprosma nitida Helichrysum	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Cyathodes parvifolia Aotus ericoides Hakea lissosperma Lissanthe montana Pultenaea juniperina Coprosma nitida Paccaria riparia	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. coccifera Cyathodes parvifolia Lissanthe montana Hakea lissosperma Coprosma nitida Aotus ericoides Acaena novae-zelandiae
soil						
Surface(A)Te	Loam	Peat/Silty Loam	Loam	Loam	Loam	Loam
B Horizon(subs oil) Colour (wet) Texture and primary	Stony, strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) sandy clay loam. Uniform	Brown (10 YR 5/3) light clay. Organic.	Stony, dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/3) clay loam. Dark brown/brown (7.5 YR 4/4) in places.	Very stony, dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) clay loam. Gradational	Stony, dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) clay loam. Gradational.	Very stony, gravelly, (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy clay loam. Gradational.
Permeability	High		High	High-Moderate	High	Moderate-High
Typical depth	>1.00	>0.50	>0.30	>0.20	>0.30	>0.50
Depth(A)Hori	0.15	0.35	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10
LAND USE	Forestry/ recreation, hydro-electric power generation					
HAZARDS	Waterlogging			Low sheet erosion		