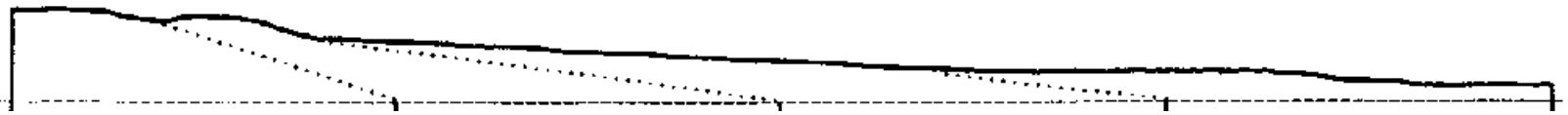
LAND SYSTEM
Knocklofty

373145

Area(ha):
635



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION(%)	10	10	40	40
RAINFALL (mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750		
GEOLOGY	Triassic Predominantly Sandstone			
TOPOGRAPHY		Sandstone Hills and Associated Slopes/Flats		
Position	Crests	Crests/Upper Slopes	Mid Slopes	Lower Slopes/Flats
Typical Slope(o)	5	10	10	3
NATIVE VEGETATION		Low (Open) Woodland		
Structure	Low (Open) Woodland	Over Heath	Woodla	nd
Floristic	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus globulus	Eucalyptus globulus
Association	Eucalyptus viminalis	Leptospermum scoparium	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus viminalis
(See Appendix 1	Acacia dealbata	Persoonia juniperina	Leptospermum scoparium	Lomandra longifolia
for common	Leptospermum scoparium	Aotus ericoides	Lomandra longifolia	
names)	Amperea xiphoclada	Epacris impressa		
	Pterldium esculentum	Leucopogon collinus		
	Lomandra longifolia	Gahnia radula		
		Lomatia tinctoria Casuarina littoralis		
SOIL				
Surface(A)Texture	Sand	Stony Sand	Sandy Loam	Clay Loam
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	shallow sand over bedrock - Very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6). Uniform.	shallow sand over bedrock - black (10 YR 2/1) to brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) . Uniform.	Deep sandy clay loam or . sandy clay - olive brown- (2.5 Y 4/4) to olive (5 Y 5/3) with dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) mottle. Duplex	Deep clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) with grey (10 YR 5/1) mottle. Duplex.
Permeability	High	High	Moderate	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	0. 30	0.30	>1. 40	>1. 40
LAND USE		Recreation, Residential D	evelopment	
HAZARDS		High Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion		

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KNOCKLOFTY

This land system is located near west Hobart and consists of a sandstone hill, Knocklofty, and the associated slopes and flats near central Hobart formed on sediments of the Upper Parmeener Supergroup.

Crests contain a shallow (0.30 m), uniform, very dark greyish brown to dark yellowish brown sand developed on bedrock. This supports a low woodland to low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* with an understorey of *Acacia dealbata, Leptospermum scoparlum, Amperea xlphoclada, Pteridlum esculentum* and *Lomandra longifolia.* Crests and upper slopes also have a shallow (0.30 m), uniform, black to brown to dark brown sand developed on bedrock. This supports a low woodland to low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with a heathy understorey that includes *Leptospermum scoparium, Persoonia juniperina, Aotus ericoldes, Epacris impressa, Leucopogon collinus, Gahnia radula, Lomatla tinctoria* and *Casuarina littora1is.*

Mid-slopes contain a deep (>1.40 m) duplex soil with a sandy loam surface over a sandy clay loam to sandy clay sub-soil. This sustains a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* over an understorey of *Leptospermum scoparium* and *Lomandra longifolia.*

Lower slopes and flats have a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil consisting of a clay loam surface over a yellowish brown clay with a grey mottle. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* over an understorey of *Lomandra longifolia.*

The area is presently used for recreation and residential development although sandstone quarrying occurred in localised areas in the past. Much of the native vegetation on the lower slopes and crests has been cleared for residential development.

The land is particularly prone to sheet, rill and gully erosion especially on the crests and slopes. The vegetation of the Knocklofty Reserve has been described by Brown (1983).