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## Blackman River

Arenaceous sediments of the Parmeener supergroup which underlie the broad slopes are the dominant rock type with Tertiary basalts and some sediments characterising crest components. This land system is situated around the headwaters of the Blackman River which drains the southern end of Lake Crescent, in the south east of Region 5. The landscape is predominantly hilly with broad sweeping slopes leading down to the Blackman River.

Due to the sandy nature of the parent material, surface soils on the sediments are often sandy. Underlying (B) horizons are mottled and usually clayey. Soils on Tertiary basalt are stony, fairly fertile, well structured and well drained with typical dark reddish brown colouring. organic deposits are widespread in swamps although uniform clay soils may also occur.

Tall open forests of *Eucalyptus delegatensis* are concentrated on crest components where they occur on soils derived from both sedimentary and igneous rocks. Some slopes have been cleared and remnant forests are of a dry sclerophyll type. *Eucalyptus rubida* and *E. viminalis* are widespread and hybrids of these probably also occur. *E. amygdalina* and *E. pauciflora* are also common with an open heath understorey. Swamps are often covered with *Poa* spp. and *Juncus pallidus*, with *Eucalyptus rodwayi* common on cold waterlogged sites.

The main land uses include grazing and forestry. The main hazards include rill and gully erosion on soils derived from sedimentary rocks, especially those on steeper land. Waterlogging is a potential hazard on the lower land surrounding the Blackman River.



Swamp component looking- towards forested well drained slope positions.