LAND SYSTER Rosedale Flats

378122

Areathal:		
845		
COMPONENT	A	В
PROPORTION (%)	4 0	6 0
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750	
GEOLOGY	Triaasic Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone	
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating Flats	
Position	Slopes	Flats
Typical Slope (o) O	2	1
NATIVE VEGETATION		
Structure	Woodland	Woodland
Floristic	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus amygdalina
Association	Eucalyptus globulus	
(See Appe ndix 1	Eucalyptus groburus	Eucalyptus ovala
for common names	Casuarlna littoralis	
)	Lomandra longifolla	
	Themeda australis	
	Gahnla graminifolium	
	Callitris rhomboidea	
SOIL		Class Lean Deen medium alos
Surface(A)Texture	Fine Sandy Loam/Clay Loam	Clay Loam Deep meatum Clay -
BHorizon (subsoil)	Deep medium clay - light	light
Colour (moist) Texture	grey/grey (10 YR 6/1) to	grey/grey (10 YR 6/1) with
and primary profile	yellowish brown (10 YR	brownish yellow -(10 YR 6/6)
IOTM	5/4) .	mottle.
	Duplex .	Duplex.
Permeability	Low	Low
Typical depth (m)	1.20	1.00
LAND USE	Grazing	
HAZARDS	Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully, Tunnel, Streambank Erosion	

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ROSEDALE FLATS

This small land system consists of undulating flats formed on sediments of the Upper Parmeener Supergroup west of Bicheno.

Slopes contain a deep (1.20 m), duplex soil consisting of a fine sandy loam to clay loam surface over a light grey to yellowish brown clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus* globulus and *Eucalyptus ovata* with an understorey of *Casuarina littoralis*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Themeda australis*, *Gahnia graminifolium* and *Callitris rhomboidea*.

Flats contain a clay loam surface over a light grey to grey clay with a yellowish brown mottle. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus* ovata and *Eucalyptus amygdalina*.

The area is predominantly used for grazing. It is particularly vulnerable to sheet, rill, gully, streambank and tunnel erosion problems, whilst waterlogging and flooding hazards are associated with the drainage flats.