LAND SYSTEM The Bruny Neck

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9142						
COMPONENT	A	В	С	D	Е	F
PROPORTION (%)	20	20	20	20	10	10
RAINFALL (mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750				
GEOLOGY	Recent Sand and Clay Deposits					
TOPOGRAPHY	Coastal Beaches and Associated Flats					
Position	Beaches	Sand-dunes Sandy Flats Wooded Sandy Flats Wooded Back Flats Clay Drainage Flat				
Typical Slope(°)	1	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VEGETATIO	N					
Structure		Grassland OR Closed	Low Shrubland/Closed	Woodland Over Heath	Woodland Over Heath	Woodland Over Heath
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for cannon names)	Devoid of	Ammophila arenaria	Leucopogon parviflorus	Eucalyptus viminalis	Eucalyptus amygdalina	Eucalyptus ovata
	vegetation	Lepidosperma gladiatum	Bursaria spinosa	Eucalyptus globulus	Leptospermum scoparium	Melaleuca squarrosa
		Cakile edentula	Lomandra longifolia	Pteridium esculentum	Sprengelia incarnata	Melaleuca gibbosa
		Spinifex hirsutus	Pteridium esculentum	Kennedia prostrata	Gleichenia sp.	Lomandra longif olia
		Sonchus sp.	Banksia marginata	Helichrysum apiculatum	Dillwynia glaberrima	Leptospermum scoparium
		Carpobrotus rossii	Acacia melanoxylon	Lepidosperma concavum	Boronia pilosa	Lindsava linearis
		Acaena novae-zelandiae	(Eucalyptus viminalis)	Aotus ericoides	Leptocarpus tenax	Leptocarpus tenax
		Closed scrub	(Eucalyptus globulus)	Lomandra longifolia	Baeckea ramosissima	Epacris
		Acacia sophorae	(Eddalypeds globalds)	Acacia dealbata	Epacris impressa	lanuginosa
		Rhagodia baccata		Banksia marginata	Casuarina monilifera	Restio complanatus
		Helichrysum paralium		Baliksia marginata		Cassytha pubescens
					Melaleuca squarrosa	
		Leucopogon parvifloru:			Epacris lanuginosa	Sprengelia incarnata
SOIL Surface (A) Texture	Sand	Sand	Sand	Sand	Sandy Clay Loam	Medium Clay
B Horizon	Deep undifferentiated	Deep undifferentiated	Deep sand with profile	Deep sand - Brown/dark	Deep sandy clay, grey	Deep medium clay to
(subsoil)	calcareous sand -	e.g. light yellowish	dominated by shells -	brown (10 YR 4/3) to	(10 YR 5/1) to light	clay - grey (10 YR
Colour (moist)	(5 YR 8/1) to light	(10 YR 6/4).	Colour highly variable	very dark greyish brown	grey (10 YR 7/2) over	yellowish brown (10 YR
Texture and	yellowish brown (10	Uniform.	corour mignity variable	(10 YR 3/2) to	brownish yellow (10 YR	mottle over yellowish
primary profile	6/4). Uniform.		Uniform.	brown (10 YR 5/8) .	to brown (10 YR 5/3).	(10 YR 5/8).
	0/4). OIIIIOIM.		0111101111.	Uniform.	Complex.	Uniform.
					Comprex.	UIIIIU.
Permeability	High	High	High	High	Moderate	Low
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	>1.40	>1.40	>1.40	>1.40	>1.40
LAND USE		Nature Conservation, Recreation, Sand Extraction, Grazing, Subdivision				
HAZARDS	Salting, High	Salting, High Wave and Wind Erosion High Wind Erosion, High Saltspray Hazards				

395162

THE BRUNY NECK

This land system consists of beaches, dunes and associated flats formed from recent coastal deposits of sands and clays on the Bruny Island isthmus. It has been extrapolated to include extensive areas of coastal flats at McRaes Isthmus on Maria Island, as well as areas at Eaglehawk Neck, Rheban, Marion Bay, Sloping Main, and between Bicheno and the Chain of Lagoons.

Beaches contain a deep, uniform, undifferentiated, calcareous sand which is devoid of vegetation. Sand-dunes have a deep (>1.40 m), uniform, undifferentiated sand that supports a grassland dominated by Ammophila arenaria, Spinifex hirsutus (sometimes Festuca littoralis), Lepidosperma gladiatum, Cakile edentula, Sonchus sp., Carpobrotus rossii and Acaena novae-zelandiae. On some sand-dunes closed scrub dominated by Acacia sophorae is found associated with Rhagodia baccata, Helichrysum paralium and Leucopogon parviflorus.

Sandy flats contain a deep (>1.40 m), highly differentiated, uniform sand which is commonly dominated by shell fragments and varies greatly in colour from black to brown to yellowish red to grey. This supports a low shrubland to closed heath dominated by *Leucopogon parviflorus*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Banksia marginata*, *Acacia melanoxylon* and sometimes scattered individuals of *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus globulus*,

Forested, sandy flats contain a deep (>1.40 m), uniform sand. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus globulus* with a heathy understorey that includes *Pteridium esculentum*. Forested flats also contain deep (>1.40 m), complex soils such as a sandy clay loam surface over a sandy clay over sand at depth. This supports a woodland dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina over a heathy understorey.

A deep (>1.40 m), uniform clay is found on drainage flats that support a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* with a heathy or scrubby understorey. Lagoons commonly include sedgelands dominated by *Eleocharis spp*.

The major forms of land use are nature conservation, recreation, subdivision, sand mining and some grazing.

The beaches, sand-dunes and sandy flats are particularly prone to wave and wind erosion. Saltspray hazards are also widespread. Flooding and waterlogging problems are associated with drainage flats and coastal lagoons. The land system is related to the Nine Mile Beach (295162), Friendly Beaches (295169) and Saltmarsh (498111) Land Systems.

The land system includes various wetland habitats described by Kirkpatrick and Harwood (1983) and beach and sand-dune habitats similar to those described by Kirkpatrick (1975) at Lagoon Beach and Bowden and Kirkpatrick (1973) at Rheban Spit.



Beach and sand-dune component of the Bruny Neck (395162) Land System.



Sandy flats on McRaes Isthmus with a low shrubland of Banksia marqinata,Lomandra longifolia, Pteridium esculentum and Eucalyptus globulus - part of the Bruny Neck (395162) Land System.