

LAND SYSTEM
Collinsvale Hills

464243

Area (ha):
3130

COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION (%)	20	30	20	20	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000				
GEOLOGY	Permian		Mudstone		
TOPOGRAPHY	Hills				
Position	Exposed Crests/ Upper Slopes	Exposed Mid Slopes	Lower Slopes	Protected Slopes	Drainage Flats
Typical Slope(°)	5	10-30	20	10-20	2
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Woodland			Open Forest	
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</u> (<u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u>) <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Lissanthe strigosa</u> <u>Dodonaea viscosa</u> <u>Acacia mearnsii</u>	<u>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</u> <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> <u>Lissanthe strigosa</u> <u>Haloragis teucroides</u> <u>Dianella revoluta</u> <u>Pultenaea pedunculata</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Danthonia sp.</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Daviesia latifolia</u> <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> <u>Acacia botrycephala</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Bedfordia salicina</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Dodonaea viscosa</u> <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> <u>Bursaria splanosa</u> <u>Olearia argophylla</u> <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u>	<u>Eucalyptus ovata</u> <u>Melaleuca squarrosa</u> <u>Leptospermum lanigerum</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u>
SOIL Surface (A) Texture	Fine Sandy Loam	Fine Sandy Loam	Fine Sandy Loam/Clay Loam	Clay Loam/Fine Sandy Loam	Clay Loam/Light Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow, stony, fine sandy loam light grey/ grey (5 Y 6/1) over bedrock. Uniform.	Shallow, stony, heavy clay - Light brownish grey (2.5 Y 6/2) with a light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) mottle. Duplex.	Deep stony light clay- Light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4). Duplex.	Deep light clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) or brown (10 YR 5/3). Duplex.	Deep medium clay - Grey (10 YR 5/1) with light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4) mottle. Gradational.
Permeability	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Typical depth(m)	0.40	0.50	>1.40	0.95	>1.40
LAND USE	Cropping, Grazing				
HAZARDS	Moderate/High Sheet, Rill, Gully and Tunnel Erosion				Waterlogging, Flooding

COLLINSVALE HILLS

This small land system is located north-west of Hobart and includes mudstone hills and associated flats in the Collinsvale - Glenlusk area and a localised area behind Lachlan.

Exposed crests and upper slopes contain a shallow (0.40 m), uniform, stony, light grey to grey, fine sandy loam developed on bedrock. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus tenuiramis*, or sometimes *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, with an open understorey that includes *Lomandra longifolia*, *Astroloma humifusum*, *Lissanthe strigosa*, *Dodonaea viscosa* and *Acacia mearnsii*.

Exposed slopes have a stony, shallow (0.60 m), duplex soil consisting of a fine sandy loam surface over a light brownish grey, heavy clay with a light yellowish brown mottle. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* with an understorey that includes *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Lissanthe strigosa*, *Haloragis teucრიoides*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Pultenaea pedunculata*, *Acacia dealbata* and *Danthonia sp.*

Lower slopes contain a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil consisting of a fine sandy loam or clay loam surface over a light yellowish brown clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* with an understorey that includes *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Daviesia latifolia*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis* and *Acacia botrycephala*.

Protected slopes have a deep (0.95 m), duplex soil with a fine sandy loam to clay loam surface over a yellowish brown or brown, light clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus globulus* with a dense understorey that includes *Bedfordia salicina*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Cassinia aculeata*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Olearia argophylla* and *Acacia verniciflua*.

Drainage flats contain a deep (>1.40 m), gradational soil with a clay loam to light clay surface over a grey, medium clay with a light olive brown mottle. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* with a scrubby understorey that includes *Melaleuca sguarrosa*, *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Gahnia grandis*.

The land system is particularly prone to erosion problems. Sheet and rill erosion occur on the crests and slopes whilst gully, streambank and tunnel erosion are commonly associated with the drainage flats. The land is mainly utilised for grazing and cropping.