LAND SYSTEM
Huonville Flats

468122

Area (ha): 4543

COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION (%)	20	20	20	20	20
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000				
GEOLOGY	Permian Mudstone, Sandstone and Quaternary Deposits of Sands, Clays, Gravels				
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating Plains and Associated Floodplains				
Position	Low Sandstone Rises	Low Mudstone Rises	Low Sandstone Rises	River Terraces	Floodplains
Typical Slope (°)	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Open Forest				
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus obliqua Eucalyptus ovata Pteridium esculentum Diplarrena moraea Cassinla aculeata	Eucalyptus obliqua Eucalyptus ovata Pultenaea juniperina Cassinia aculeata Wahlenbergia sp. Dianella revoluta Lomandra longifolia Acacia dealbata Pteridium esculentum Exocarpos cupressiformis	Eucalyptus amygdalina Acacia dealbata Pteridium esculentum Cassinia aculeata	Eucalyptus ovata	cleared
SOIL Surface (A) Texture	Loamy Sand/Sand	Silt Loam/Fine Sandy Loam	Loamy Sand	Sandy Clay Loam	Silt Loam
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep heavy clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) with light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2) mottle. Gradatlonal.	Deep heavy clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) with brown (10 YR 5/3) mottle, on bedrock. Duplex .	Shallow, loamy sand very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) on cemented sand hardpan. Uniform.	Deep medisaa clay - dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) with greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) mottle. Duplex.	Deep friable clay loam **Dark** brown (10 YR 3/3) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Typical depth (m)	1.20	0.70	0.40	>1.40	>1.40
LAND USE	Grazing, Cropping				
HAZARDS	Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion			Moderate Streambank Erosion, Flooding	

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HUONVILLE FLATS

This land system includes undulating plains developed on mudstone and sandstone sequences and extensive areas of river terraces and floodplains associated with the Huon and Mountain Rivers.

Low sandstone rises contain a deep (1.20 m), gradational soil consisting of a loamy sand to sand surface over a yellowish brown, heavy clay with a brownish grey mottle. This soil is similar to that described and mapped by Taylor and Stephens (1935) as 'Huon Sand' and supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus ovata* with an understorey of *Pteridium esculentum, Diplarrena moraea* and *Cassinia aculeata.*

Low mudstone rises contain a deep (0.70 m), often stony, duplex soil consisting of a fine sandy loam to silt loam surface over a yellowish brown, heavy clay developed on mudstone bedrock. This soil is similar to that described and mapped by Taylor and Stephens (op. cit.) as 'Huon loam' and is closely related to some of the mudstone soils described in the Cygnet Hills (464142) Land System. It supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus ovata* with an understorey of *Pultenaea juniperina, Cassinia aculeata, Wahlenbergia sp, Dianella revoluta, Lomandra longifolia, Acacia dealbata, Pteridium esculentum* and *Exocarpos cupressiformis.*

Low sandstone rises have a shallow (0.40 m), uniform, very dark grey, loamy sand developed on a cemented sand hardpan. This soil is similar to that described and mapped by Taylor and Stephens (op. cit.) as 'Grove sand' and supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* over *Acacia dealbata* and *Cassinia aculeata,*

River terraces contain a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil with a sandy clay loam surface over a dark yellowish brown, medium clay with a greyish brown mottle. Floodplains have a deep (>1.40 m), friable, uniform soil with a silt loam surface over a dark brown to dark yellowish brown clay loam. These alluvial soils are extensively developed on the Huon and Mountain Rivers and their tributaries.

Grazing and cropping are the main land uses. Sheet, rill and gully erosion are a potential problem on the low rises, whilst flooding and streambank erosion are hazards associated with the floodplains.