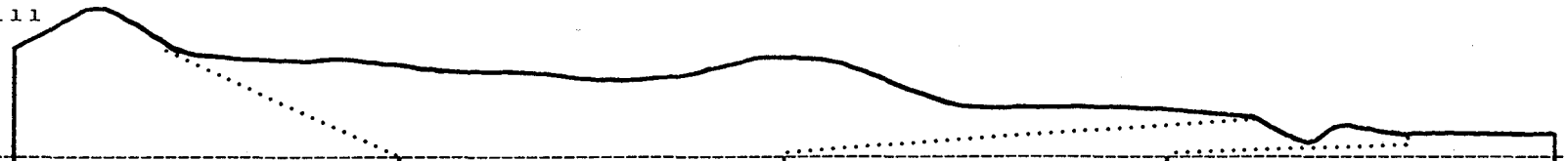
LAND SYSTEM
Woodbridge Hill

472142

Area (ha):
48114



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	10	70	10	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000			
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite			
TOPOGRAPHY	Hills			
Position	Exposed Crests/ Slopes	Protected Crests/ Slopes	Protected Gullies/ Lower Slopes	Drainage
Typical Slope (°)	20	20	10	5
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Woodland	Open Forest	(Tall) Open FOrest	Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus pulchella Leptospermum scoparium Pultenaea juniperina Callistemon pallidus Acacia myrtifolia Goodenla ovata Lepidosperma laterals Astroloma humifusum	Eucalyptus obliqua Eucalyptus globulus Eucalyptus viminalis (Eucalyptus amygdalina) Goodenia ovata Pultenaea juniperina Lepidosperma laterale Cassinia aculeata Bedfordia salicina Bursaria spinosa Gahnla grandis	Eucalyptus regnans Eucalyptus obliqua Acacia dealbata Pteridium esculentum Pomaderris apetala Acacia melanoxylon Dicksonia antarctica Acacia verticillata	Eucalyptus ovata Melaleuca squarrosa Leptospermum lanigerum Lomandra longifolia
SOIL Surface (A) Texture	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Clay Loam/Light Clay
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow (stony) medium clay — Dark brown (10 YR 3/3). Duplex.	Shallow (stony) medium clay - Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6). Duplex.	Deep medium clay — yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) with red (2.5 YR 4/8) mottle. Gradational.	Deep medium clay - grey (10 YR 5/1) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6). Gradational.
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Typical depth (m)	0.60	0.60	>1.40	>1.40
LAND USE	Grazing, Forestry, Cropping			
HAZARDS	Moderate - Low sheet Erosion			Flooding, Waterlogging

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WOODBRIDGE HILL

This extensive land system includes dolerite hills and associated flats in the D'entrecasteaux Channel region. It has been extrapolated to include country near Huonville, Geeveston, Franklin, the North West Bay Rivulet, and near Lunawanna on Bruny Island.

Exposed crests and steep slopes contain a shallow (0.60 m), often stony, duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark brown, medium clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus pulchella* with an understorey that includes *Leptospermum scoparium, Pultenaea juniperina, Callistemon pallidus, Acacia myrtifolia, Goodenia ovata, Lepidosperma laterale* and *Astroloma humifusum.*

Astroloma humifusum. Protected crests and slopes have a shallow (0.60 m), often stony, clay loa

over a dark yellowish brown, medium clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua, Eucalyptus globulus, Eucalyptus viminalis* and occasionally by *Eucalyptus amygdalina,* with an understorey that includes *Goodenia ovata, Pultenaea j'uniperina, Lepidosperma laterale, Cassinia aculeata, Bedfordia salicina, Bursaria spinosa* and *Gahnia grandis,*

Protected gullies and lower slopes contain a deep (>1.40 m), gradational soil consisting of a clay loam surface over a yellowish brown, medium clay with a red mottle. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus regnans* and *Eucalyptus obliqua* with a dense understorey that includes *Acacia dealbata, Pomaderris apetala, Pteridium esculentum, Acacia melanoxylon, Dicksonia antarctica* and *Acacia verticillata.*

Drainage flats have a deep (>1.40 m) gradational soil with a clay loam to light clay surface over a grey to yellowish brown, medium clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* with an understorey that includes *Melaleuca squarrosa, Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Lomandra longifolia.*

The land system is mainly utilised for grazing and forestry although localised areas are also used for cropping. It is not particularly prone to erosion problems but flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with drainage flats and river courses.