

LAND SYSTEM
Blackman Hill

472143

Area (ha):
46615

| COMPONENT | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| PROPORTION (%) | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| RAINFALL (mm) | Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000 | | | | |
| GEOLOGY | Jurassic Dolerite | | | | |
| TOPOGRAPHY | Hills and Associated Flats and Marshes | | | | |
| Position | Exposed Stony Crests, Slopes | Protected Stony Slopes | Protected Gullies/Slopes | Flats | Marshes /Swamps |
| Typical Slope (°) | 5-20 | 10-20 | 10-20 | 0 | 0 |
| NATIVE VEGETATION Structure | Woodland | Open Forest | (Tall) Open Forest | Open Forest | Closed Heath/Swamps |
| Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names) | <u>Eucalyptus pulchella</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Themeda australis</u> <u>Lepidosperma laterale</u> <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> <u>Leptorhynchus squamatus</u> <u>Astroloma humifusum</u> <u>Viola hederacea</u> | <u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Goodenla ovata</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u> <u>Drimys lanceolata</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Lomatia tinctoria</u> <u>Epacris impressa</u> <u>Acacia verticillata</u> <u>Olearia viscosa</u> <u>Pimelea nivea</u> <u>Haloragis teucroides</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> <u>Bedfordia salicina</u> <u>Lepidosperma laterale</u> | <u>Eucalyptus regnans</u> <u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> <u>Pomaderris apetala</u> <u>Zieria arborescens</u> <u>Olearia argophylla</u> <u>Prostanthera lasianthos</u> <u>Clematis aristata</u> <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> <u>Blechnum wattsi</u> <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> <u>Polystichum proliferum</u> <u>Microsorium diversifolium</u> | <u>Eucalyptus ovata</u> <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Poa sp.</u> | <u>Leptospermum lanigerum</u> <u>Leptospermum scoparium</u> <u>Melaleuca squarrosa</u> <u>Hakea epiglottis</u> <u>Lepidosperma sp.</u> <u>Sprengelia incarnata</u> <u>Baumea tetragona</u> <u>(Eucalyptus amygdalina)</u> <u>(Eucalyptus ovata)</u> |
| SOIL Surface (A) Texture | Clay Loam | (Sandy) Clay Loam | Clay Loam | Clay Loam/Light Clay | Light Clay |
| B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form | Shallow, stony, medium clay - dark brown (10 YR 3/3) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4). Duplex. | Deep, stony, medium clay-yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6). Duplex. | Stony, light clay - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6). Gradational. | Deep, medium clay - Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) with strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) mottle. Gradational. | Deep, light medium clay-Grey (10 YR 5/1) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) with grey/light grey (10 YR 6/1) mottle. Uniform. |
| Permeability | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Typical depth(m) | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.60 | >1.40 | 0.60 |
| LAND USE | Forestry, Grazing | | | | |
| HAZARDS | Low sheet Erosion | | | Moderate Streambank Erosion, Flooding, Waterlogging | |

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BLACKMAN HILL

This extensive land system includes dolerite hills and associated flats and marshes on the Forestier and Tasman Peninsulas between Dunalley and Port Arthur. It also includes a tract of country between Dunalley and Nugent.

Exposed stony crests and slopes contain a shallow (0.50 m), stony duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark brown to yellowish brown, medium clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus pulchella* with an open understorey that includes *Lomandra longifolia*, *Themeda australis*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Leptorhynchus squamatus*, *Astroloma humifusum* and *Viola hederacea*.

Protected, stony slopes have a deep (1.00 m), stony duplex soil with a clay loam to sandy clay loam surface over a yellowish-brown, medium clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus globulus* with an understorey that includes *Goodenia ovata*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Drimys lanceolata*, *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Lomatia tinctoria*, *Epacris impressa*, *Acacia verticillata*, *Olearia viscosa*, *Pimelea nivea*, *Haloragis teucroides*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Bedfordia salicina* and *Lepidosperma laterale*.

Protected gullies and slopes contain a deep (0.60 m), stony, gradational soil with a clay loam surface over a yellowish brown, light clay. This supports an open forest to tall, open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus regnans* and *Eucalyptus obliqua* with a dense understorey that includes *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Pomaderris apetala*, *Zieria arborescens*, *Olearia argophylla*, *Prostanthera lasianthos*, *Clematis aristata*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Blechnum watsii*, *Dianella tasmanica*, *Polystichum proliferum* and *Microsorium di versifolium*.

Flats have a deep (>1.40 m), gradational soil, with a clay loam/light clay surface over a dark greyish brown, medium clay with a strong brown mottle. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with an understorey of *Lomandra longifolia* and *Poa sp.*

Swamps and marshes contain a deep (0.60 m), uniform soil consisting of a light clay surface over a grey to yellowish brown, light medium clay with a grey to light grey mottle. This supports closed heath and scrub dominated by *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Hakea epiglottis*, *Lepidosperma sp.*, *Sprengelia incarnata* and *Baumea tetragona*. Scattered individuals of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *Eucalyptus ovata* are also present.

The land is mostly utilised for grazing and forestry. It is not particularly prone to major erosion problems. However streambank erosion is sometimes evident on the flats. Flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the flats and swamps.

See photos on previous page(s).