

LAND SYSTEM
Black Bobs

472234

Area (ha):
8176

COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION (%)	40	10	10	20	20
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000				
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite	Triassic	Sandstone		Jurassic Dolerite
TOPOGRAPHY	low Hills and Associated Marshes				
Position	Dolerite Upper Slopes	Sandstone Flats	Sandstone Flats	Dolerite Lower Slopes	Marshes /Swamps
Typical Slope (°)	15	0-10	0-10	0-10	0
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	(Tall) Open Forest	Woodland	Woodland	Tall Open Forest	Mossland/Sedgeland
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus delegatensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Bedfordia salicina</u> <u>Notelaea ligustrina</u> <u>Lomatia tinctoria</u> (<u>Nothofagus Cunninghamii</u>) <u>Gaultheria hispida</u> <u>Pimelea nivea</u> <u>Coprosma hirtella</u> <u>Pittosporum bicolor</u> <u>Dianella tasmanica</u>	<u>Eucalyptus pauciflora</u> <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Helichrysum scorpioides</u> <u>Wahlenbergia sp.</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u>	Cleared	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Senecio linearifolius</u> <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> <u>Olearia viscosa</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Leptospermum lanigerum</u> <u>Pomaderris apetala</u> <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> <u>Dicksonia antarctica</u>	<u>Carex gaudichaudiana</u> <u>Juncus sp.</u> <u>Ranunculus sp.</u> <u>Sphagnum cristatum</u> <u>Eucalyptus rodwayi</u> <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u>
SOIL Surface (A) Texture	Clay Loam	Sand	Loamy Sand	Clay Loam	Peat
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep stony light clay - strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6). Gradational.	Shallow sand - Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) to dark grey (10 YR 4/1) over bedrock. Uniform.	Deep stony, sandy clay- strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) with light grey/grey (10 YR 6/1) mottle. Duplex.	Deep light clay - Dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/4). Duplex.	Fibrous peat - Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) over deep muck peat: - black (7.5 YR 2/0). Organic.
Permeability	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	0.50	0.80	1.25	>1.40
LAND USE	Forestry, Grazing				
HAZARDS	Low Sheet Erosion	Moderate Sheet, Rill Erosion		Low Sheet Erosion	Flooding, Waterlogging

BLACK BOBS

This land system is located east of Wayatinah in the back-country north of Black Bobs and west of Strickland. It consists predominantly of dolerite hills and associated marshes, but localised outcrops of Triassic sandstone are also present.

Dolerite upper slopes (>500 m A.S.L.) have a deep (>1.40 m), stony, gradational soil that consists of a clay loam surface over a strong brown light clay. This supports an open forest to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* and *Eucalyptus dalrympleana* with an understorey that includes *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Bedfordia salicina*, *Notelaea ligustrina*, *Lomatia tinctoria*, *Gaultheria hispida*, *Pimelea nivea*, *Coprosma hirtella*, *Plttosporum bicolor* and *Dianella tasmanica*.

Localised, well-drained sandstone flats contain a shallow (0.50 m), stony, uniform, dark greyish brown to dark grey sand developed on bedrock. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus pauciflora* and *Eucalyptus viminalis*, with an understorey of *Lomandra longifolia*, *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Helichrysum scorpioides*, *Wahlenbergia sp.* and *Pteridium esculentum*. These flats also contain a deep (0.80 m), duplex soil consisting of a loamy sand surface over a strong brown, sandy clay with a light grey to grey mottle.

Protected, dolerite lower slopes have a deep (1.25 m), duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a dark reddish brown, light clay. This supports a tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with a dense understorey that includes *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Senecio linearifolius*, *Acacia verniciflua*, *Dianella tasmanica*, *Olearia viscosa*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Potnaderris apetala*, *Coprosma quadrifida* and *Dicksonia antarctica*.

Marshes and swamps contain a deep (>1.40 m), organic soil with a dark yellowish brown, fibrous peat over a black muck peat. This supports a sedgeland or mossland that includes *Carex gaudichaudiana*, *Juncus sp.*, *Sphagnum cristatum*, *Ranunculus sp.* and various scattered individuals of *Eucalyptus rodwayi* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina*.

The soils derived from dolerite appear to be less prone to erosion hazards than those derived from the sandstone. Waterlogging and flooding hazards are associated with the marshes and swamps.