LAND SYSTEM Mt Maria			
472251			
Area(ha): 550			
COMPONENT	A	В	C
PROPORTION(%)	50	45	5
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000		
GEOLOGY		Jurassic Dolerite	
TOPOGRAPHY	Rugged	Mountain	
Position	Stony Crests/Upper Slopes	Steep Lower Slopes	Creeklines
Typical Slope(")	20	30	10
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Scrub/Heath	Open Forest	Open Forest Over Scrub
- Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Hakea lissosperma Olearia phlogopappa Drimys lanceolata Helichrysum antennarium Cyathodes glauca Epacris marginata Pimelea nivea Microsorium diversifolium Bedfordia salicina Richea dracophylla Banksla marginata Cyathodes parvifolia Callitris rhomboidea Coprosma nitida	Eucalyptus delegatensis Dianella revoluta Bedfordia salicina Pultenaea juniperina Beyeria viscosa Coprosma hirtella Helichrysum antennarium Pteridium esculentum Notelaea ligustrina Veronica formosa	Eucalyptus delegatensis (Eucalyptus globulus) Pultenaea junlperina Leptospermum lanigerum Banksia marginata Acacia verticillata Gahnia grandis Olearia lirata Coprosma quadriflda Blechnum wattsii Pimelea nivea
Surface(A)Texture	Loam	Clay Loam	Light Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Extremely shallow loam - very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) developed between boulders/stones - scree areas devoid of soil. Uniform.	Very stony light medium clay - strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) with dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) mottle. Gradational .	Shallow, stony, light clay - Dark brown (10 YR 3/3). Uniform.
- Permeability	High	Moderate	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	0.10	0.60	0.20
LAND USE	Nature Conservation		
HAZARDS	High - Moderate Erosion Hazards		

472251

MT MARIA

This small land system is located on Maria Island and includes the high, rugged dolerite country around Mt Maria and Bishop and Clerk. The scree slopes are devoid of soils and are colonized by lichens and mosses. Exposed, stony crests and upper slopes contain an extremely shallow (0.10 m), uniform, very dark brown loam developed between stones and boulders. This supports scrub and heath that includes Hakea lissosperma, Olearia phlogopappa, Drimys lanceolata, Helichrysum antennarlum, Cyathodes glauca, Epacrls marglnata, Pimelea nlvea, Mlcrosorium diversifolium, Bedfordia sallclna, Richea dracophylla, Banksia marglnata, Cyathodes parvifolia, Callltrls rhomboldea and Coprosma nitida.

Steep lower slopes have a very stony gradational soil with a clay loam surface over a strong brown, light medium clay, with a dark yellowish brown mottle. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* with an understorey of *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Bedfordla sallclna*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Beyerla vlscosa*, *Coprosma hlrtella*, *Helichrysum antennarium*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Notelaea ligustrina* and *Veronica formosa*.

Creeklines contain a shallow (0.20 m), stony, uniform, light clay developed on bedrock. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, and sometimes by *Eucalyptus* globulus, with a scrubby understorey that includes *Pultenaea jjunlperlna*, *Leptospermum lanlgerum*, *Banksla* marglnata_f Acacia vertlclllata, Gahnla grandls, Olearia llrata, Coprosma quadrlfida, Blechnum wattsii and Plmelea nlvea.

The land system is within the Maria Island National Park. It is closely related to the Macgregor Peak (472252) Land System. Erosion hazards are relatively low. The vegetation and physical environment of Maria Island have been described by Brown and Bayly-Stark (1979b).



Exposed, stony crests and upper slopes of the Mt Maria (472251) Land System dominated by scrub and heath.