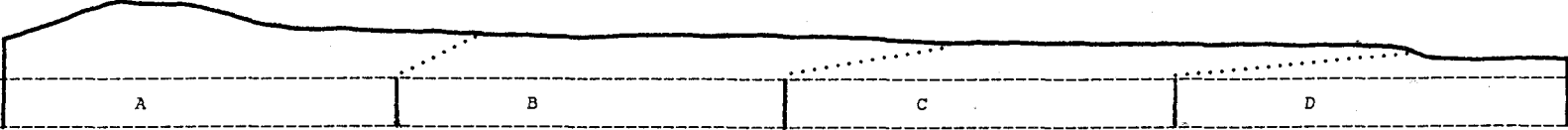


LAND SYSTEM  
Bald Top Hills

473133

Area (ha):  
5917



| COMPONENT  | A   | B   | C   | D   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| PROPORTION (%)   | 30  | 30  | 30  | 10  |
| RAINFALL (mm)  | Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000   |   |   |   |
| GEOLOGY  | Triassic  |   | Sandstone with Minor Mudstone Sequences   |   |
| TOPOGRAPHY   | Rolling   |   | Low   | Hills   |
| Position   | Exposed Treeless Crests/Slopes  | Forested Slopes/Flats   | Forested Sandy Benches  | Wooded Sandy Flats  |
| Typical Slope (°)  | 5 -10   | 5 -10   | 3   | 1   |
| NATIVE VEGETATION Structure  | Closed Heath/Sedgeland  | Tall Open Forest  | LovI Open Forest/Low Woodland   | Woodland Over Heath   |
| Floristic Association<br>(See Appendix 1 for common names)         | <u>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</u><br><u>Melaleuca squamea</u><br><u>Empodisma minus</u><br><u>Hibbertia procumbens</u><br><u>Diplarrena moraea</u><br><u>Leptospermum scoparium</u><br><u>Leptospermum glaucescens</u><br>( <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> ) | <u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u><br><u>Pomaderris apetala</u><br><u>Acacia melanoxylon</u><br><u>Monotoca glauca</u><br><u>Acacia verniciflua</u><br><u>Coprosma quadrifida</u><br><u>Zieria arborescens</u><br><u>Phebalium squameum</u><br><u>Gahnia grandis</u> | <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u><br><u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u><br><u>Eucalyptus nitida</u><br><u>Leptospermum scoparium</u><br><u>Oxylobium ellipticum</u><br><u>Leptospermum glaucescens</u><br><u>Phebalium squameum</u><br><u>Monotoca glauca</u><br><u>Pteridium esculentum</u><br><u>Acacia riceana</u> | <u>Eucalyptus nitida</u><br><u>Leptospermum scoparium</u><br><u>Leptospermum glaucescens</u><br><u>Aotus ericoides</u><br><u>Bauera rubioides</u><br><u>Selaginella uliginosa</u><br><u>Hibbertia procumbens</u><br><u>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</u><br><u>Melaleuca squamea</u><br><u>Epacris impressa</u><br><u>Stylidium graminifolium</u> |
| SOIL Surface(A)Texture   | Sandy Peat  | Clay Loam/Fine Sandy Loam   | Loamy Sand  | Shallow Peat  |
| B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form | Dark grey (10 YR 4/1) sand over a sandy clay loam - Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) on bedrock. Complex.   | Deep light medium clay-light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) to brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6). Gradational.   | Very shallow sand - A1 - Black (7.5 YR 2/0) A2 - very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) on bedrock. Uniform.   | Over sands of various colours - e.g. very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) to yellowish red (5 YR 4/6). Complex.   |
| Permeability   | High  | Moderate  | High  | High  |
| Typical depth(m)   | 0.70  | 0.90  | 0.30  | >1.40   |
| LAND USE   | Forestry, Grazing, Sand Extraction  |   |   |   |
| HAZARDS  | Moderate/High Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion  |   |   |   |

BALD TOP HILLS

This land system includes rolling hills and associated flats developed on sediments of the Parmeener Supergroup inland from Geeveston near the Scotts Divide.

Exposed, treeless crests and upper slopes contain a shallow to deep (0.70 m) soil consisting of a black, sandy peat horizon over a dark grey sand over a dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam developed on bedrock. This supports closed heath and sedgeland dominated by *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*, *Melaleuca squamea*, *Empodisma minus*, *Hibbertia procumbens*, *Diplarrena moraea*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Leptospermum glaucescens* and scattered individuals of *Eucalyptus amygdalina*,

Forested slopes and flats contain a deep (0.90 m), gradational soil with a clay loam to fine sandy loam surface over a yellowish brown to brownish yellow, medium clay. This supports a tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and occasionally by *Eucalyptus regnans* with a dense understorey that includes *Pomaderris apetala*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Monotoca glauca*, *Acacia verniciflua*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Zieria arborescens*, *Phebalium squameum* and *Gahnia grandis*.

Sandy benches have a very shallow uniform soil (0.30 m) with a loamy sand surface over black to very dark greyish brown sand developed on bedrock. This supports a low open forest to low woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus nitida* and *Eucalyptus obliqua* with a scrubby understorey that includes *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Acacia riceana*, *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Leptospermum glaucescens*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Monotoca glauca* and *Pteridium esculentum*.

Sandy flats have a deep (>1.40 m) complex soil that consists of a shallow (0.25 m) black surface peat over variously coloured sands (e.g. very dark grey to yellowish red to white). This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus nitida* or *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with a heathy understorey that includes *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Leptospermum glaucescens*, *Aotus ericoides*, *Bauera rubioides*, *Selaginella uliginosa*, *Hibbertia procumbens*, *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*, *Melaleuca squamea*, *Epacris impressa* and *Styloidium graminifolium*.

Forestry is the major land use in this system, although grazing and sand extraction also occur in localised areas. The land system is particularly prone to sheet, rill, and gully erosion.