

LAND SYSTEM
Lake Dobson Road

473241

Area (ha):
743

COMPONENT

PROPORTION (%)

RAINFALL (mm)

GEOLOGY

TOPOGRAPHY

Position

Typical Slope (°)

NATIVE VEGETATION
Structure

Floristic
Association
(See Appendix 1
for common
names)

SOIL

Surface(A)Texture

B Horizon(subsoil)
Colour (moist)
Texture and
primary profile
form

Permeability

Typical depth(m)

LAND USE

HAZARDS



A	B	C	D
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Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000

Triassic Sandstone Predominant

Steep Protected Slopes and Localised Benches

Protected Upper Slopes	Localised Sandstone Benches	Localised Sandstone Benches	Protected Lower Slopes
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10-20	0-5	0-5	20
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Tall Open Forest	Heath/Scrub	Open Forest Over Rainforest	Tall Open Forest/ Rainforest
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<u>Eucalyptus delegatensis</u>	<u>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</u>	<u>Eucalyptus subcrenulata</u>	<u>Eucalyptus regnans</u>
<u>Eucalyptus urnigera</u>	<u>Anodopetalum biglandulosum</u>	<u>Anodopetalum biglandulosum</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u>
<u>Eucalyptus subcrenulata</u>	<u>Richea pandanifolia</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>Nothofagus cunninghamii</u>
<u>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</u>	<u>Gahnia grandis</u>	<u>Cenarrhenes nitida</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u>
<u>Leptospermum lanigerum</u>	<u>Monotoca submutica</u>	<u>Trochocarpa gunnii</u>	<u>Phebalium squameum</u>
<u>Atherosperma moschatum</u>	<u>Bauera rubioides</u>	<u>Anopterus glandulosus</u>	<u>Olearia argophylla</u>
<u>Nothofagus cunninghamii</u>	<u>Oxylobium ellipticum</u>		<u>Atherosperma moschatum</u>
<u>Gahnia grandis</u>	<u>Trochocarpa cunninghamii</u>		<u>Blechnum watsii</u>
<u>Blechnum watsii</u>	<u>Cenarrhenes nitida</u>		<u>Polystichum proliferum</u>
<u>Aristotelia peduncularis</u>	<u>Sphagnum cristatum</u>		<u>Dicksonia antarctica</u>
			<u>Moss</u>

Clay Loam/Sandy Loam	Peat or Sandy Loam	Peat/Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam
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Deep light clay - Olive (5 Y 5/3) over clay loam Olive yellow (2.5 Y 6/6) to brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) with light grey (10 YR 7/1) mottle. Complex.	Shallow sandy loam - very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) on bedrock. Complex.	Sand - very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) on bedrock. Complex.	Deep medium clay - dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) with light grey (10 YR 7/2) mottle. Duplex.
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Moderate	High	Moderate/High	Moderate
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>1.40	0.40	0.70	>1.40
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Nature Conservation

High Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion	Periodic Waterlogging	High Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion
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473241

LAKE DOBSON ROAD

This small land system is located on the protected slopes of the Mt Field National Park on sediments of the Parmeener Supergroup.

Protected upper slopes contain a deep complex soil consisting of a clay loam to sandy loam surface over an olive, light clay over an olive yellow to dark brown clay loam with a light grey mottle. This supports a tall, open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, *Eucalyptus urnigera* and *Eucalyptus subcrenulata* with a rainforest understorey that includes *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius*, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Atherosperma moschatum*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Blechnum wattersii* and *Aristotelia peduncularis*.

Localised sandstone benches contain a shallow (0.40 m) soil which consists of a peat or sandy loam surface over a very dark greyish brown, sandy loam. This supports heath and scrub dominated by *Monotoca submutica*, *Richea pandanifolia*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius*, *Anodopetalum biglandulosum*, *Bauera rubioides*, *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Trochocarpa cunninghamii*, *Cenarrhenes nitida* and *Sphagnum cristatum*. These benches also contain a deep (0.70 m) soil consisting of a shallow, dark reddish brown peat or sandy loam surface over a very dark greyish brown sand on bedrock. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus subcrenulata* with a rainforest understorey that includes *Anodopetalum biglandulosum*, areas of prolific moss, *Cenarrhenes nitida*, *Trochocarpa gunnii* and *Anopterus glandulosus*.

Protected lower slopes have a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil with a sandy loam to sandy clay loam surface over a dark yellowish brown, medium clay with a light grey mottle.

The land system is within the Mt Field National Park. The deep soils on the slopes are particularly prone to sheet, rill and gully erosion. Waterlogging hazards are associated with the sandstone benches.