474321

Bronte Park

Rocks of the Upper Parmeener Supergroup (Triassic) outcrop in a restricted area around Bronte Park. These usually consist of interbedded sandstone, siltstone and mudstone although limestone may occur locally. Soil characteristics indicate that bedrock in the Bronte Park area is probably mudstone. It consists of low hills and gentle slopes surrounding a broad valley component.

Soils on flats and slopes are stony, yellowish brown and have uniform profiles. Crests support very dark brown gradational profiles, while swamp profiles often have similar forms. Soils on most components are shallow and moderately to highly permeable.

Most of the vegetation in the Bronte Park area has been cleared and the remnant open forest is dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina/E. coccifera hybrids. Hakea epiglottis, Lissanthe montana and Cyathodes parvifolia are common in the open heath understorey. Poa grasslands are also widespread, occurring in most components. Eucalyptus delegatensis and E. nitida were probably widespread prior to clearing. Cold air drainage may have restricted the distribution of trees on lower components.

Land uses include hydro-electric power generation and grazing. Rill, gully and streambank erosion are the greatest hazards with waterlogging a potential problem in swamps.

LAND-SYSTEM

Bronte Park 474

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Area(ha):460	7			·
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COMPONENT	1	_	3	4
PROPORTION(%)	30	30	20	20
RAINFALL(mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000		
GEOLOGY		Upper Parmeener Supergroup Sediments (Triassic)		
TOPOGRAPHY		Undulating plains and surrounding low hills		
Position	Broad Swamps	Flats	Undulating Slopes	Crests
Typical Slope()	0-1	0-1	7-10	7
NATIVE VEGETATION				
Structure	Tussock Grassland (remnant)	Open Forest (remnant)	Open Forest (remnant)	Open Forest (remnant)
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Poa sp.	Eucalyptus amygdalina/coccifera Cyathodes parvifolia Rakea epiglottis Helichrysum hookeri Llssanthe montana Poa sp.	Eucalyptus amygdalina/coccifera Acacia dealbata Hakea epiglottis Llssanthe montana Poa sp.	a Eucalyptus amygdalina/coccifer E. delegatensls Hakea epiglottis Helichrysum hookeri Lissanthe montana Cyathodes parvifolia Poa sp.
SOIL Surface(A)Texture	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Silt Loam	Sandy Clay/Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and primary profile form	Very dark grey(10 YR 3/1) but mottling at depth to a brown (10 YR 5/3), yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) clay loam. Gradational.	Stony, dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) clay loam. Uniform.	Stony, strong brown (7. 5 YR (5/6) silt loam. Uniform	Very strong, very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) clay loam. Gradational.
Permeability	Moderate-Low	Moderate	High	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>1. 00	0. 50	0.30	0. 30-0. 50
Depth(A)Horizon(m)	0. 20	0. 10	0. 20	0. 10
LAND USE		Grazing, hydro-electric power generation		
HAZARDS	Moderate waterlogging	Moderate, rill, gully and streambank erosion		