LAND SYSTEM
Saltmarsh

498111

Area(ha):
185

COMPONENT	A	B	C
PROPORTION(%)	40	40	20
RAINFALL(mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 750-1000		
GEOLOGY	Quaternary Sands, Clays		
TOPOGRAPHY	Coastal Saltmarsh		
Position	Tidal Flats	Tidal Flats	Tidal Flats
Typical Slope(°)	0	0	0
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Open Heath/Sedgeland	Closed Heath/Sedgeland	Open Heath
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Salicornia quinqueflora Juncus kraussii Puccinellia stricta	Juncus kraussii Arthrocnemum arbuscula Salicornia quinqueflora Suaeda australis Selliera radicans Distichlis distichophylla Samolus repens	Arthrocnemum arbuscula Cotula coronopifolia Sonchus sp. Scirpus sp.
SOIL Surface(A)Texture	Peat or Sand	Silty Clay Loam	Peat
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep saturated light clay to sandy clay. Complex.	Silty clay loam - Brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) over deep sand - Greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) with yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) mottle. Complex.	Sandy clay loam over a sand over a medium clay. **Complex.**
Permeability	Low	Moderate/High	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	>1.40	>1.40
LAND USE			
HAZARDS	Extreme Salting, Periodic Flooding, Waterlogging		

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SALTMARSH

This land system includes saltmarsh at Bream Creek and other areas of saltmarsh in the south-east region.

Tidal flats contain deep (>1.40 m), complex, saline soils. Some consist of a shallow, fibrous peat or sand surface over a deep, saturated, light clay to sandy clay. These support an open heath to sedgeland and are dominated by *Salicornia quinqueflora, Juncus kraussii* and *Puccinellia stricta.* Other soils consist of a deep, saturated, silty clay loam surface over a greyish brown sand with a yellowish red mottle. These support a closed heath and sedgeland dominated by *Juncus kraussii, Arthrocnemum arbuscula, Salicornia quinqueflora, Suaeda australis, Selliera radicans, Distichlis distichophylla* and *Samolus repens.* Areas are also found that contain a peat surface over a sandy clay loam over a medium clay. These support an open heath dominated by *Arthrocnemum arbuscula, Cotula coronopifolia, Sonchus sp.* and *Scirpus sp.*

The land system is related to the estuarine Boyer Marshes (298115) Land System and is subject to periodic flooding, waterlogging and salting problems. The general ecology and plant geography of Tasmanian saltmarshes are described in Kirkpatrick and Glasby (1981).

Saltmarsh at Bream Creek dominated by Juncus kraussii, Salicornia cruincrueflora and Arthrocnemum arbuscula.