

LAND SYSTEM  
Glovers Bluff

517131

Area (ha):  
787

COMPONENT

A

PROPORTION (%)

80

20

RAINFALL (mm)

Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250

GEOLOGY

Precambrian Quartzite and Associated Sandstone-Mudstone Sequences

TOPOGRAPHY

Low Hills and Associated Flats

Position

Exposed Crests/Slopes

Protected Forested  
Slopes /Flats

Typical Slope (°)

20

5

NATIVE VEGETATION

Structure

Sedge/Heathland

Tall Woodland  
Tall Open Forest

Floristic

Association

(See Appendix 1  
for common  
names)

Eucalyptus nitida  
Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus  
Styloidium graminifolium  
Selaginella uliginosa  
Stypandra caespitosa  
Sprengelia incarnata  
Leucopogon collinus  
Leptospermum scoparium  
Hibbertia procumbens  
Diplarrena moraea  
Restio monocephalus  
Agastachys odorata  
Melaleuca squamea  
Mitrasacme pilosa

Eucalyptus obliqua  
Gahnia grandis  
Acacia melanoxyton  
Pomaderris apetala  
Monotoca glauca  
Cyathodes glauca  
Phebalium squameum  
Acacia verniciflua  
Coprosma quadrifida  
Zieria arborescens

SOIL

Surface (A) Texture

Sandy Peat

Clay Loam

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

Extremely shallow peat -  
Black (10 YR 2/1) over  
quartzite bedrock.  
Organic

Deep light medium clay -  
light yellowish brown  
(10 YR 6/4) to brownish  
yellow (10 YR 6/6).  
Gradational.

Permeability

High

Moderate

Typical depth (m)

0.20

0.90

LAND USE

Quartzite Quarrying, Nature Conservation, Forestry

HAZARDS

Peat Destruction by Fire

517131

GLOVERS BLUFF

This localised area of low hills includes Precambrian quartzite and associated mudstone and sandstone sequences near the Weld River.

Crests and slopes on quartzite contain a shallow (0.20 m), sandy, black peat. This supports sedge and heathland dominated by *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* and includes *Stylidium graminifolium*, *Selaginella uliginosa*, *Stypandra caespitosa*, *Sprengelia incarnata*, *Leucopogon collinus*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Hibbertia procumbens*, *Diplarrena moraea*, *Restio monocephalus*, *Agastachys odorata*, *Melaleuca squamea*, *Mitrasacme pilosa* and *Eucalyptus nitida*.

Protected, forested slopes and flats on the sandstone/mudstone sequences contain a deep (0.90m), gradational soil with a clay loam surface over a yellowish brown to brownish yellow light medium clay. This supports a tall woodland to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with an understorey of *Gahnia grandis*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Pomaderris apetala*, *Monotoca glauca*, *Cyathodes glauca*, *Phebalium squameum*, *Acacia verniciflua*, *Coprosma quadrifida* and *Zieria arborescens*.

Peat destruction by fire is a potential hazard in this land system which is presently used for nature conservation and forestry. Quartzite mining occurs in the area.

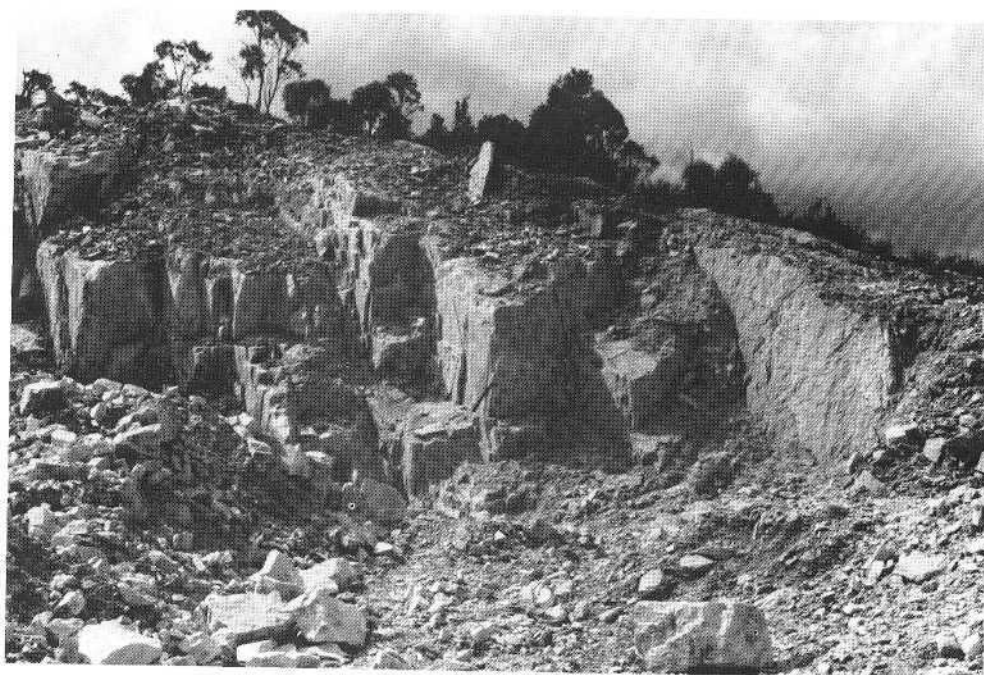


*Crest and slopes developed on Precambrian quartzite near the Weld River in the Grovers Bluff (517131) Land System.*

GLOVERS BLUFF (517131) LAND SYSTEM



*Crest containing an extremely shallow peat supporting a sedge/heathland dominated by Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus.*



*Quartzite quarry in the Grovers Bluff (517131) Land System.*