

533131

SALISBURY HILL

Steep hills of Ordovician deposits (conglomerates, quartzwacke, siltstone and limestone) occur in the Cabbage Tree Hill-Salisbury Hill area between Beaconsfield and Winkleigh.

The crests and steep upper slopes are divided into two components on the basis of geology. A cemented gravel soil with a shallow organic surface has developed on the conglomerate component, while a stony duplex soil has formed on the other component. A friable, stony gradational soil has developed on the limestone deposits of the gentle mid slopes, with limestone fragments scattered throughout the profile. Stony or mottled gra-

dational soils have developed on the other components.

Black peppermint, stringybark and cabbage gum dominate the tall open-forest and the open-forest on the three upper components. On the lower components the open-forest vegetation is predominantly white gum with an understorey of *Bedfordia salicina* and *Helichrysum dendroideum*.

The major land uses are forestry and quarrying, but large areas remain undeveloped. Silica gravel is quarried from component 1 and limestone from component 4. Vast sections of the system in the Cabbage Tree Hill-Salisbury Hill area have been quarried for the silica gravel. In the past, the area behind Beaconsfield and near Flowery Gully was extensively mined for gold.

Low to high sheet erosion is the major hazard.

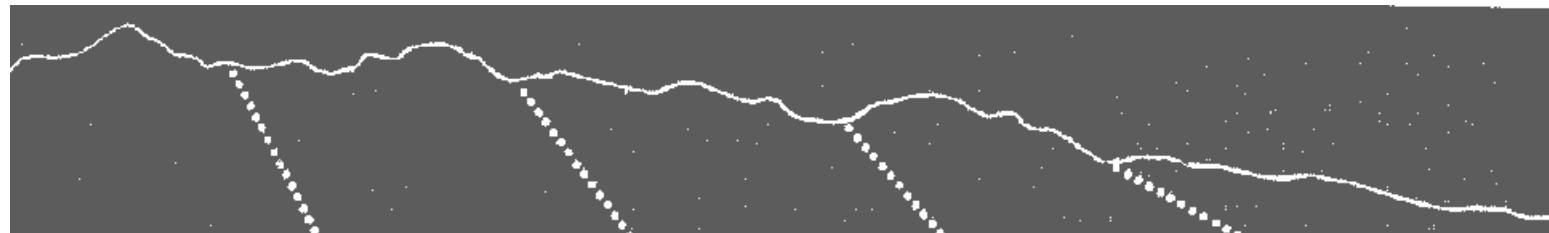


Gravel pit operations on the mid slopes of the Salisbury Hill Land System.

LAND SYSTEM

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Salisbury Hill



| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMPONENT | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| PROPORTION % | 15 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 30 |
| CLIMATE | Average Annual Rainfall 1 000-1 250 mm | | | | |
| GEOLOGY | Ordovician— conglomerates, quartzwacke, siltstone and limestone | | | | |
| | Conglomerate | | | Limestone | |
| TOPOGRAPHY | | | | | |
| Land form | | | Steep hills | | |
| Position | Crests and steep upper slopes | | Gentler mid slopes | | Lower slopes |
| Average Sideslope ° | 15 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| NATIVE VEGETATION | Tall open-forest | | Open-forest | | |
| Structure | | | | | |
| Association | Black peppermint, stringybark, manuka | Stringybark, black peppermint, she-oak, bull-oak, manuka, silver wattle | Cabbage gum, black peppermint, manuka, honeysuckle, sunshine wattle, bull-oak, heath, silver wattle | White gum, silver wattle, prickly box, native cherry, <i>Acacia, stricta, Bedfordia salicina, Helichrysum dendroideum</i> | White gum, bull-oak, manuka, <i>Bedfordia salicina, Helichrysum dendroideum, Acacia mucronata</i> |
| SOIL | Cemented grey (10 YR 6/1) gravel soil, organic surface | Stony yellow (10 YR 7/6) duplex soil | Stony brownish yellow (10 YR6/8) gradational soil | Friable stony yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) gradational soil | Mottled yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) grey (10 YR6/1) gradational soil |
| Surface Texture | Gravelly loam | Sandy loam | Gravelly clay loam | | Clay loam |
| Permeability | | | Moderate | | |
| Average Depth m | 1.0 | 0, | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| PRESENT LAND USE | Nature conservation, forestry, mining | | | | |
| HAZARDS | High sheet erosion | | Moderate sheet and gully erosion | | Low sheet erosion |