

LAND SYSTEM
St Marys Pass

541151

Area (ha):
7717

COMPONENT	A	B	C	D	E
PROPORTION(%)	10	20	40	20	10
RAINFALL(mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250				
GEOLOGY	Devonian Granite				
TOPOGRAPHY	Mountainous Highly Dissected Steep N/NE Trending Ridges and Valleys				
Position	Flat Topped Crests	Exposed Ridges/Slopes	Lower Slopes	Protected Slopes/Flats	
Typical Slope(°)	0	5	20	20	0-10
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	Woodland/Open Forest	Woodland	(Tall) Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> <u>Eucalyptus ovata</u> <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u> <u>Lomatia tinctoria</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Epacris impressa</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Gahnia grandis</u> <u>Goodenia ovata</u> <u>Pultenaea juniperina</u> <u>Pteridium esculentum</u>	<u>Eucalyptus sieberi</u> <u>Casuarina littoralis</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Viola hederacea</u> <u>Wahlenbergia sp.</u> <u>Lepidosperma concavum</u> <u>Epacris impressa</u> <u>Hibbertia riparia</u> <u>Goodenia lanata</u> <u>Aotus ericoides</u> <u>Acacia myrtifolia</u> <u>Astroloma humifusum</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus amygdalina</u> <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> <u>Olearia viscosa</u> <u>Olearia lllrata</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u>	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> <u>Eucalyptus sieberi</u> <u>Acacia dealbata</u> <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> <u>Olearia lirata</u> <u>Pultenaea daphnoides</u> <u>Poranthera microphylla</u> <u>Epacris impressa</u> <u>Lomatia tinctoria</u> Moss <u>Pomaderris apetala</u> <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u>
SOIL Surface(A)Texture	Light Clay	Light Clay	Gravelly Loamy Sand	Gravelly Clay Loam	(Sandy) Clay Loam
B Horizon (subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Deep light clay - Very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6). Uniform.	Deep light clay - Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8). Uniform.	Deep gravelly medium or sandy clay - Greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) to light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4). Duplex.	Deep light medium clay - Brown (10 YR 5/3) Gradational.	Deep sandy clay - Brown (10 YR 5/3). Duplex.
Permeability	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>1.40	>1.40	0.75	1.00	6.80
LAND USE	Forestry, Grazing, Nature Conservation				
HAZARDS	Flooding, Waterlogging		High Sheet, Rill, Gully, Streambank, Tunnel Erosion		

ST MARYS PASS

This land system includes rugged granite country between Chain of Lagoons and Falmouth.

Benches and upper slopes contain a deep (1.50 m), uniform, very dark greyish brown to yellowish brown, light clay. This supports an open to tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. The understorey includes *Lomandra longifolia*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Lomatia tinctoria*, *Pultenaea juniperina*, *Epacris impressa*, *Pteridium esculentum* and *Goodenia ovata*.

Exposed ridges and slopes have a deep (0.75 m), duplex, extremely gravelly soil with a loamy sand surface over a greyish brown to light yellowish brown medium clay or sandy clay. This supports a woodland to open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus sieberi*, *Casuarina littoralis* with an understorey of *Lomandra longifolia*, *Viola hederacea*, *Wahlenbergia sp.*, *Lepidosperma concavum*, *Epacris impressa*, *Hibbertia riparia*, *Goodenia lanata*, *Aotus ericoides*, *Acacia myrtifolia* and *Astroloma humifusum*.

Lower slopes contain a deep (1.00 m), gradational, gravelly soil with a clay loam surface over a brown light medium clay. This supports a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with an understorey of *Acacia verniciflua*, *Olearia viscosa*, *Olearia lirata* and *Acacia dealbata*.

Protected slopes and flats have a deep (0.80 m), duplex soil with a sandy clay loam to clay loam surface over a brown, sandy clay. This supports an open forest to tall, open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus sieberi* with an understorey of *Acacia dealbata*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Olearia lirata*, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, *Poranthera microphylla*, *Epacris impressa*, *Lomatia tinctoria*, moss, *Pomaderris apetala* and *Coprosma quadrifida*.

Forestry, grazing and nature conservation are the major land uses. The granite country is particularly vulnerable to erosion. The slopes and ridges are susceptible to sheet and rill erosion whilst rill, gully, streambank and tunnel erosion occur on the lower slopes and flats. Flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with the flat benches.