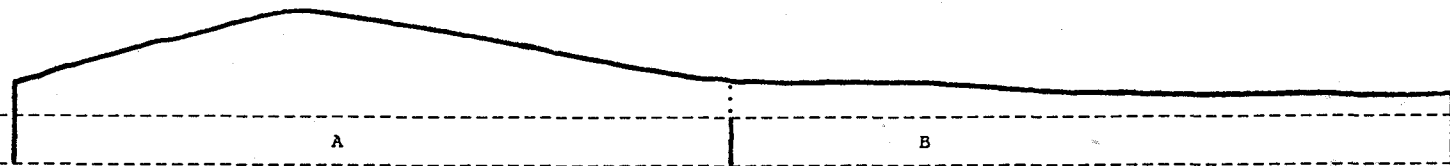


LAND SYSTEM  
Wardlaws Creek

554141

Area (ha):  
706



COMPONENT

A

B

PROPORTION (%)

50

50

RAINFALL (mm)

Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250

GEOLOGY

Mathinna Beds (Lower Devonian-Tremadocian-cambrian)

TOPOGRAPHY

Steep Highly Dissected Ridges and Valleys

Position

Stony Exposed  
Crests/Upper Slopes

Exposed Lower Slopes

Typical Slope (°)

30

10

NATIVE VEGETATION

Structure

Woodland/Open Forest

Woodland/Open Forest

Floristic

Association

(See Appendix 1  
for common  
names)

Eucalyptus sieberi  
Pultenaea gunnli

Eucalyptus amygdalina  
Acacia dealbata  
Lissanthe strigosa  
Lomandra longifolia  
Acacia melanoxylon

SOIL

Surface(A)Texture

Fine sandy Loam

Silt Loam/Fine Sandy Loam

B Horizon (subsoil)

Colour (moist)

Texture and

primary profile

form

Shallow extremely stony  
light clay - Brownish  
yellow (10 YR 6/6).  
Duplex.

Deep stony medium clay  
Brownish yellow (10 YR  
6/6) with grey (10 YR  
5/1) mottle.  
Duplex.

Permeability

Moderate/High

Moderate

Typical depth(m)

0.60

1.10

LAND USE

Forestry

HAZARDS

High/Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully Erosion

554141

WARDLAWS CREEK

This land system includes a series of steep, highly dissected ridges and valleys formed on rocks of the Mathinna Beds. It occurs below the Gray (564242) Land System on the Tasman Highway, inland from the Chain of Lagoons and south of Mt Elephant.

Exposed crests and upper slopes contain a shallow (0.60 m), extremely stony, duplex soil with a fine sandy loam surface over a brownish yellow, light clay. This supports a woodland or open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus sleberi* over a sparse ground cover of *Pultenaea gunnii*.

Lower slopes have a deep (1.10 m), stony, duplex soil consisting of a silt loam or fine sand loam surface over a brownish yellow, medium clay with a grey mottle. This supports a woodland to open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdallina* with an understorey of *Acacia dealbata*, *Llisanthe strigosa*, *Lomandra longifolia* and *Acacia melanoxylon*.

Forestry is the major land use. Crests and slopes are sometimes susceptible to sheet and rill erosion whilst gully and streambank erosion may occur on the lower slopes and drainage lines. The land system includes Lower Marsh Creek, the only known location of the tree fern, *Cyathea marcescens* (Neyland 1986) and has been proposed as a bio-reserve by o'wheel (1984).



*Stony exposed crests in the Wardlaws Creek (554141) Land System dominated by dense Eucalyptus sleberi regeneration.*