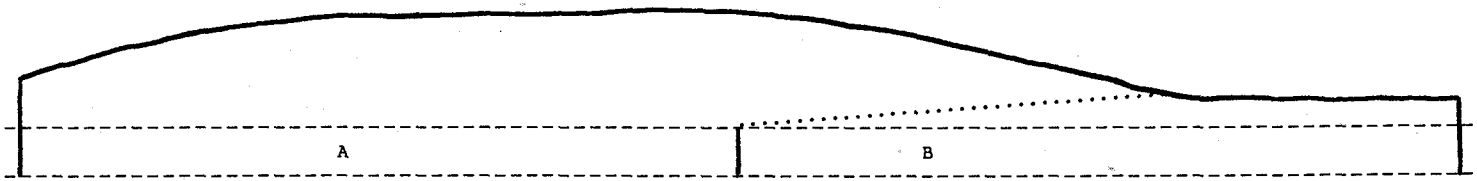
LAND SYSTEM
St Marys Hills

554231

Area(ha):
1404



	A	B
COMPONENT		
PROPORTION(%)	80	20
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250	
GEOLOGY	Mathinna Beds (Lower Devonian-Tremadocian-Cambrian) Mudstone-Sandstone-Slate Sequences	
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating Hills and Associated Flats	
Position	Well Drained Crests and Slopes	Flats
Typical Slope(°)	15	1
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Open Forest	
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus amygdalina Eucalyptus viminalis Eucalyptus dalrympleana Pultenaea juniperina Pteridium esculentum Leptomeria drupacea Diplarrena moraea Olearia erubescens Daviesia latifolia Lomandra longifolia Acrotriche serrulata Lomatia tinctoria Epacris impressa	Eucalyptus ovata Eucalyptus viminalis Eucalyptus obliqua Eucalyptus amygdalina Gahnia grandis Lomandra longifolia Lomatia tinctoria Pultenaea Juniperina Epacris impressa Pteridium esculentum
SOIL Surface(A)Texture	Fine Sandy Loam	Light Clay
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow stony light clay – yellowish brown to brownish yellow. Duplex	Deep light clay - very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6). Uniform.
Permeability	Moderate/High	Low
Typical depth(m)	<0.60	>1.40
LAND USE	Grazing	
HAZARDS	Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully, Streambank Erosion	Flooding, Waterlogging

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ST MARYS HILLS

This land system includes the hills and associated flats at St Marys on rocks of the Mathinna Beds.

Well drained crests and slopes contain a shallow (0.60 m), stony duplex soil with a fine sandy loam surface over a yellowish brown to brownish yellow, light clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina, Eucalyptus viminalis* and *Eucalyptus dalrympleana* over an understorey that includes *Pultenaea juniperina, Pteridium esculentum, Leptomeria drupacea, Diplarrena moraea, Olearla erubescens, Daviesia latlfolia, Lomandra longifolia, Acrotriche serrulata, Lomatia tinctoria* and *Epacris impressa.*

Flats contain a deep (>1.40 m), uniform, very dark greyish brown to yellowish brown, light clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata, Eucalyptus viminalis, Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* with an understorey of *Gahnia grandis, Lomandra longifolia, Lomatia tinctoria, Pultenaea juniperina, Epacris impressa* and *Pteridium esculentum.*

Grazing is the major land use.

The land system is not particularly susceptible to erosion. Sheet and rill erosion may sometimes occur on the crests and slopes whilst gully and streambank erosion occasionally occur on the flats. Flooding and waterlogging hazards are associated with drainage flats.