

LAND SYSTEM
Fern Tree

564241

Area (ha):
580

COMPONENT

A

B

PROPORTION (%)

70

30

RAINFALL (mm)

* Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250

GEOLOGY

Permian

Mudstone, Siltstone

TOPOGRAPHY

Steep

Slopes

Position

Steep Exposed Slopes

Protected Gullies

Typical Slope (°)

20

20

NATIVE VEGETATION

Structure

Open Forest over Dense Understorey

Floristic

Association

(See Appendix 1
for common
names)

Eucalyptus obliqua

Eucalyptus delegatensis

Oxylobium ellipticum

Gahnia grandis

Coprosma hirtella

Olearia stellulata

Goodenia ovata

Epacris impressa

Acacia verniciflua

Eucalyptus regnans

Pomaderris apetala

Microsorium diversifolium

Blechnum watsii

Bedfordia salicina

Coprosma quadrifida

Pittosporum bicolor

Acacia dealbata

Moss

Dicksonia antarctica

Olearia argophylla

SOIL

Surface (A) Texture

Fine Sandy Loam

Clay Loam

B Horizon (subsoil)

Stony light clay - yellowish

Deep dark yellowish brown

Colour (moist)

brown (10 YR 5/6).

(10 YR 4/6) light clay.

Texture and

primary profile

form

Duplex.

Duplex.

Permeability

Moderate

Moderate

Typical depth (m)

1.20

>1.40

LAND USE

Water Catchment, Nature Conservation

HAZARDS

Moderate Sheet, Rill, Gully, Tunnel Erosion

564241

FERN TREE

This land system is located on the slopes of Mt Wellington south-west of Hobart, and consists of steep slopes formed on mudstone sequences of the Parmeener Supergroup.

Steep exposed mudstone slopes commonly contain a stony, shallow to deep (1.20 m), duplex soil with a fine sandy loam surface over a yellowish brown, light clay. This supports an open forest with a heathy understorey that includes *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Gahnia grandis*, *Coprosma hirtella*, *Olearia stellulata*, *Goodenia ovata* and *Epacris Impressa* and *Acacia verniciflua*.

Protected gullies have a deep (>1.40 m), duplex soil with a clay loam surface over a yellowish-brown light clay. This supports an open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus regnans* with a dense understorey of *Pomaderris apetala*, *Olearia argophylla*, *Blechnum wattsii*, *Bedfordia salicina*, *Coprosma quadrifida*, *Pittosporum bicolor*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Microsorium diversifolium* and prolific moss.

The land system is predominantly used for nature conservation and water catchment, although subdivision and grazing also occur. It is vulnerable to erosion problems. Slopes are prone to sheet and rill erosion, whilst gully, tunnel and streambank erosion occur along drainage lines.



Exposed slopes of the Fern Tree (564241) Land System dominated by Eucalyptus obliqua with an understorey of Oxylobium ellipticum and Acacia verniciflua.