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Headlam Hill

Surrounding the northern and north western shores of the Great Lake is a relatively steep escarpment with a few rocky ridges and hills. All landforms are covered by scree material while boulder deposits are common on upper and mid slopes. Pleistocene periglacial conditions were probably responsible for these features and the extremely rocky, stony soils which are widespread. Periglacial activity such as nivation and solifluction are likely to have reached a maximum during Pleistocene times when ice caps were situated immediately north and west of the land system (Derbyshire et al 1964). Country rock is Jurassic dolerite.

Rock fragments which occur through all horizons make depth measurements difficult. Soils vary in colour from yellowish brown on lower slopes to dark reddish brown on mid slopes and strong brown on rocky crests with loamy textures common. Surface horizons may be overlain by a 5 to 10 cm litter layers, organic soils are characteristically found around lower sections of watercourses on gentle gradients. These areas are dominated by open heath and sedgeland, with mossbeds of *Sphagnum cristatum* in places. Occasional specimens of *Athrotaxis cupressoides* are situated in less fire prone positions on these bogs or on small islands in the creeks. *Eucalyptus delegatensis* open forest dominates slower slopes. Low woodlands; of *E. coccifera* on mid! slopes and crests, are indicative of the cold conditions which often prevail.

Boulder slopes are often devoid of vegetation but may support thickets of *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Orites revoluta* and *o. acicularis*. The highest positions in this land system are on the (tree line) boundary between sub-alpine and alpine habitats. A low heath understorey occurs under forested components which contrasts with dense scrub understoreys typical of wet sclerophyll forest at lower altitudes.

Land uses include hydro-electric power generation, recreation and shack development. Potential land degradation problems include waterlogging and sheet erosion.



Boulder fields often lack vegetation and have very limited soil development between poorly sorted dolerite rock fragments.

LAND—SYSTEM

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Area (ha):
4695



COMPONENT	1	2	3	4	5
PROPORTION(%) RAINFALL (mm)	5	30	30	25	10
Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1000-1250					
GEOLOGY			Jurassic dolerite		
TOPOGRAPHY	Escarpment with scattered hills and scree deposits				
Position Typical Slope(°) NATIVE VEGETATION	Watercourses/Swamps 2-5	Rocky Lower Slopes 5-7	Rocky Mid Slopes 10	Rocky Upper Slopes/ Boulder 10	Rocky Crests 7-10
Structure	Sedgeland/Open Heath	Open Forest	Low Woodland	Low Woodland	Low Woodland
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Poa sp.</i> <i>Restio australis</i> <i>Empodisma minus</i> <i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i> <i>Astelia alpina</i> <i>Sphagnum cristatum</i> <i>Orites acicularis</i> <i>Boronia citriodora</i> <i>Epacris gunnii</i> <i>Richea</i>	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> <i>Hakea lissosperma</i> <i>H. epiglottis</i> <i>Cyathodes parvifolia</i> <i>Lissanthe montana</i> <i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i> <i>Helichrysum hookeri</i> <i>Poa sp.</i>	<i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i> <i>E. delegatensis</i> <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> <i>Cyathodes parvifolia</i> <i>Coprosma nitida</i> <i>Orites revoluta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i> <i>Trochocarpa</i> <i>Orites revoluta</i> <i>O. acicularis</i> <i>Cyathodes straminea</i> <i>Coprosma nitida</i> <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> <i>Nothofagus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i> <i>Orites revoluta</i> <i>Cyathodes parvifolia</i> <i>Richea acerosa</i> <i>R. sprengeioides</i> <i>R. scoparia</i> <i>Lissanthe montana</i> <i>Monotoca erapetrifolia</i>
SOIL Surface(A)Textu	Peat	Loam - Clay Loam	Loam	Organic Rich Loam	Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and	Dark yellowish brown (10 yr 4/4) clay Organic.	Stony, gravelly, strong brown (7. 5 YR 5/6) to yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) clay	Stony, dark reddish brown (5 XR 3/4) clay loam.	Stony, gravelly, dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/2) clay loam.	Stony, gravelly, strong brown (7. 5 YR 5/6)
Permeability		High-Moderate	High	High	High
Typical depth(m)	>0. 45	>2. 00	0. 20	0. 15	0. 30
Depth(A)Horizon(0. 30	0. 10 - 0. 20	0. 02	0. 05	0. 20
LAND USE	Hydro-electric power generation, recreation, shack development				
HAZARDS	Low waterlogging	r	Low sheet erosion		