

613121

EKBERG CREEK

A gently undulating plain has developed on broad strips of Precambrian dolomite lying west and south-west of Trowutta. It includes the area round the upper reaches of the Salmon and Montagu Rivers and extends south of the Arthur River at its confluence with Ekberg Creek and Stephens and Blackwater Rivulets. A smaller strip occurs west of Corinna, in the Pieman River.

As well as the very gravelly, pale sands which predominate on the slight rises, isolated areas of yellowish brown clay soils were also noted. The

typically mottled gradational profiles on the lower flats were in some cases also quite gravelly.

Smithton peppermint, stringybark, swamp gum and myrtle dominate the tall open forest vegetation while the understorey is composed of woolly tea-tree manuka, *Acacia mucronata*, lancewood and stinkwood.

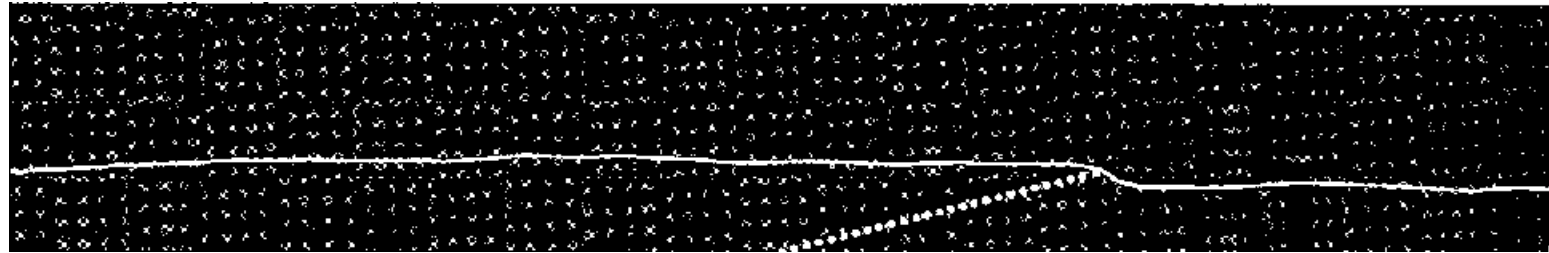
Ekberg Creek land system mainly serves as a zone of nature conservation with forestry of secondary importance.

The high rill and gully erosion hazard on the rises is due to the highly erodible nature of the sandy soils. Flooding and waterlogging may be a problem on the lower flats.

LAND SYSTEM

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Ekberg Creek



COMPONENT	1	2
PROPORTION %	70	30
CLIMATE	Average Annual Rainfall 1 250-1 500 mm	
GEOLOGY	Precambrian dolomite	
TOPOGRAPHY	Gently undulating plain	
Land form	Gently undulating plain	
Position	Low rises	Flats
Average Sideslope °	2	0
NATIVE VEGETATION	Tall open forest	
Structure	Tall open forest	
Association	Smithton peppermint, stringybark, swamp gum, myrtle, wooly tea tree, manuka, <i>Acacia mucronata</i> , lancewood, stinkwood	
SOIL	Very gravelly light grey (10 YR 7/1) sand soil, uniform texture	Mottled light brownish grey (2.5 Y 6/2), yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) gradational soil
Surface Texture	Loamy sand	Loam
Permeability	High	Moderate
Average Depth m	>1.8	1.6
PRESENT LAND USE	Nature conservation, forestry	
HAZARDS	High rill, gully erosion	Low flooding, waterlogging