

635221

FLORENTINE RIVER

This land system covers a considerable part of the Florentine Valley and consists of undulating plains underlain by Ordovician limestone.

Like the Lawrence Rivulet Land System it has some of the deepest mineral soil and tallest forest in the South West region. The soils are probably quite fertile and profiles typically have a gradational form. Surface horizons are characterised by shallow reddish brown fibrous peats which overlie clay loam (B) horizons. On

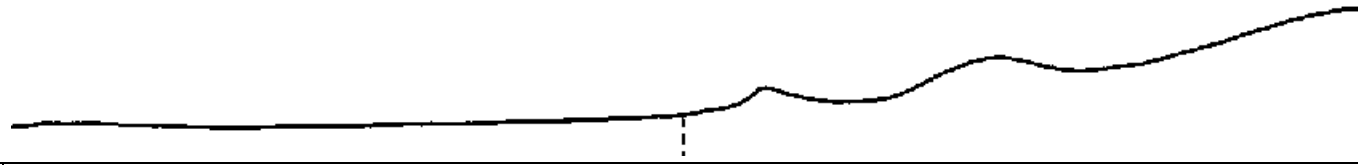
the flats yellowish brown clays dominate the B horizon while similarly coloured loams or clay loams are found on better drained country. Very tall (>55m) *Eucalyptus regnans* and *E. obliqua* are typical of unlogged areas while the understorey includes species such as *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Atherosperma moschatum* and *Dicksonia antarctica*. Other understorey species are characteristic of wet sclerophyll forests.

The main land use is forestry with associated soil problems including compaction and subsequent loss of physical fertility, horizon inversion or loss of organic layers, and rill and sheet erosion. All of these can have a negative affect on subsequent plant growth.

LAND SYSTEM
FLORENTINE RIVER

635221

Area (ha): 12100



ALTITUDINAL RANGE (m)	300-600 APPROXIMATE ANNUAL RAINFALL(mm) 1250-1500	
*SITE NO. /ALTITUDE	(141/280/-)(157/400/-) (27/280/NW)(28/300/NE)(156/400/W)	
(m)/ASPECT	(164/360/-) (165/440/-)(166/440/S)	
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating Plains	
Position	Flats Lo	w ridges, hills and slopes
Typical Slope()	0	5-30
Proportion(%)	50	50
GEOLOGY	Ordovician limestone with some dolerite boulders in soil profile	
NATIVE VEGETATION	Open to tall open-forest	
Structure	Open to tall open-forest (mixed forest)	(mixed forest)
Floristic Association (See Appendix 3A for common names)	Eucalyptus regnans E. obliqua Pomaderris apetala Acacia dealbata Pittosporum bicolor Olearia argophylla Nothofagus cunninghamii Dicksonia antarctica Coprosma quadrifida Polystichum proliferum Cassinia aculeata	Eucalyptus regnans E. obliqua Acacia dealbata Nothofagus cunninghamii Atherosperma moschatum Acacia melanoxylon Phebalium scruameum Zieria arborescens Olearia argophylla Pomaderris apetala Dicksonia antarctica
SOIL Surface(A and/or P horizon)Colour (moist) and texture	Reddish brown fibrous peat - in places over very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) or strong brown 7. 5 YR 5/6) or very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) clay loam or sandy clay loam	Dark reddish brown (5 YR 2. 5/2 or 5 YR 3/3) fibrous peat over a very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) or brown (10 YR 5/3) clay loam or sandy clay loam
Subsoil (or B horizon) colour (moist) and texture	Rocky yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8, 10 YR 5/6) light clay or sandy clay over a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) or brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) or dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) medium	Rocky yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6, 10 YR 5/8) or dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) clay loam, sandy loam or silty clay loam
Primary Profile form	Gradational (Complex in places)	Gradational
Depth surface horizon(m)	0. 05-0. 25	0. 10-0. 70
Typical total depth(m)	1. 50-2. 00	0. 45->1. 50
Permeability	Moderate	Moderate
LAND USE	Forestry	
HAZARD	Low waterlogging and moderate compaction	Moderate rill and sheet erosion
* For location of sites see Map 9.		