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Cluan Tier

This land system is situated in the north east of the study area at the top of the Cluan Tiers. It is an undulating sloping area dominated by low rocky hills. Jurassic dolerite occurs extensively and rock fragments are common in the soil profile. This probably resulted from the mixing effects of solifluction conditions during Pleistocene times.

Gradational, brown or reddish brown stony soil typify most situations. Some have organic rich top soil. All profiles are moderately deep, although accurate depth measurements to bedrock, were prevented by the rocky nature of soils.

The vegetation grades from rainforest on the crests to mixed forest (Gilbert 1959) and finally eucalypt dominated forest on lower slopes. Rainforests on the crests and upper slopes are dominated by Nothofagus cunninghamii with Atherosperma moschatum a secondary species. Mid slopes support mixed forests with N. cunninghamii occurring locally, but Eucalyptus obliqua, E. delegatensis and E. regnans are more widespread. The understorey has many species which are common to wet sclerophyll forests. Drier lower slopes have an open understorey and the (tall) open forest canopy is composed of E. obliqua and E. delegatensis.

Recreation and forestry are present land uses. There is a low sheet erosion hazard throughout.



Mixed forests on mid and lower slopes are beingclearfelled at present.

LAND SYSTEM

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Ar e a(ha): 997				
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COMPONENT	1	2	3	4
PROPORTION(%)	20	30	40	10
RAINFALL(mm)		Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1250-1500		
GEOLOGY		Jurassic dolerite		
TOPOGRAPHY		Undulating slopes rising to rocky hills		
Position	Lower Slopes	Mid Slopes	Steep Upper Slopes	Rocky Crests
Typical Slope(°)	5-7	7-10	10-15	7-10
NATIVE VEGETATION		(Tall) Open Forest	Closed Forest	Closed Forest
Structure	(Tall) Open Forest	(Mixed Forest)	(Rainforest)	(Rainforest)
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus obliqua E. deiegatensis Beddfordia salicina Coprosma nitida Pultenaea juniperina	Eucalyptus obliqua E. deiegatensis E. regnans Nothofagus cunninghamii Acacia dealbata Bedfordia salicina Leptospermum lanigerum Zieria arborescens Lomatia tinctoria Gahnia grandis Senecio	Nothofagus cunninghamii Atherosperma moschatum Acacia dealbata Dicksonia antarctica	Nothofagus cunninghamii Atherosperma moschatum Acacia dealbata Prostanthera rotundifolia Dicksonla antarctica
SOIL	Clay Loam	Organic Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Organic Clay Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and primary profile form	Stony, strong brown (7. 5 YR 4/6) light medium clay. Gradatlonal.	Stony, strong brown (7. 5 YR 4/6) to very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) light medium clay.	Stony, gravelly, strong brown (7. 5 YR 4/6) sandy clay loam. Uniform.	Stony, gravelly, dark reddish brown (5 YR 2. 5/2} to strong brown (7. 5 YR 4/6) sandy clay loam to light
Permeability	Moderate-Low	Moderate-Low	High	High-Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>1. 00	>1. 00	>0. 70	>0. 60
Depth(A)Horizon(m)	0. 15	0. 15-0. 20	0. 20	0. 20
LAND USE		Forestry	Forestry, recreation	
HAZARDS		Low sh	Low sheet erosion	