692341

Dyes Harsh

Dyes Marsh Land System covers two areas of land between Lake King William and the Nive River. One occurs just north of Nive Plains while the other is the Wentworth Hills. Prominent rocky dolerite ridges are common in the rather hilly terrain which is heavily timbered. The areas are dominated by unconsolidated Pleistocene deposits which are probably derived from Jurassic dolerite.

Gravelly, stony, yellowish brown soils are common on well drained slope components. These are often deep in contrast to those on rocky crests which are seldom over 0. 20 m. In these situations rock outcrop is the prominent feature. Swamps are usually underlain by an organic ooze which are covered by sphagnum moss and Richea scoparia. complex alluvial soils occur in riverine environments ranging from gravels to uniform light clays.

Eucalyptus delegatensis tall open forest is the most widespread forest type on slopes, with depressions susceptible to cold air drainage supporting Eucalyptus coccifera open forest. Forested areas around swamps and in gullies may support Nothofagus cunninghamii with an understorey of Leptospermum lanigerum, Acacia dealbata and Telopea truncata. Callistemon viridiflorus is widespread around swamp margins while Eucalyptus rodwayi, which is tolerant of waterlogged soils, grows in the swamps. Hummocks of sphagnum MOSS which could be classified as raised bogs also occur in these swamps.

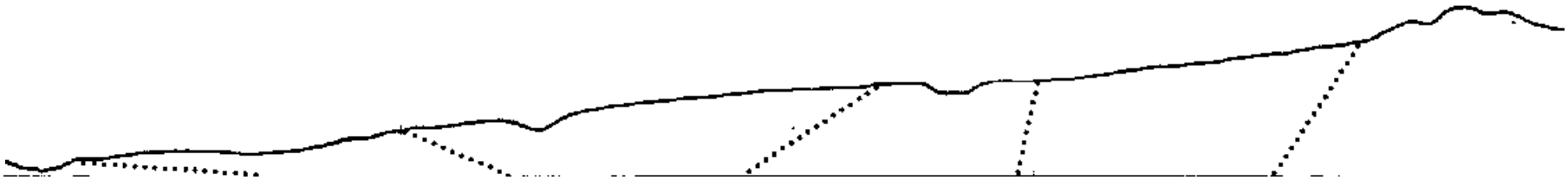
Land use is restricted to forestry. Potential land degradation includes sheet and streambank erosion.

LAND—SYSTEM

Dyes Marsh

692341

Area(ha):
9904



COMPONENT	1	2	3	4	5	6
PROPORTION(%)	5	20	30	10	20	10
RAINFALL (mm)			Average Annual Rainfall: 1200-1500			
GEOLOGY			Jurassic dolerite and Pleistocene periglacial deposits			
TOPOGRAPHY			Hilly terrain with prominent rocky ridges			
Position	River Flats	Lower Slope	Mid Slopes/Wet Gullys	Upper Flats/Swamps	Upper slopes	Rocky Crest/Ridge
TypicalSlope(°)	7-10	3-7	10-15	0-5	7-15	20-30
NATIVE	Open Heath	Tall Open Forest	Open Forest	Low Open Forest	Tall Open Forest	Tall Open Forest
Structure				Open Heath/SedgeLand		
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Hakea epiglotis Epacris gunnii	Eucalyptus dalegatensis Eucalyptus coccifera Bedfordia linearia Lomatia tinctoria Lissanthe montana	Eucalyptus delegatensis Cyathodes parvifolia Pultenaea juniperina Lomatia polymorpha Nothofagus cunninghamii	Eucalyptus coccifera E. deligatensis Cyathodes parvifolia Lomatia polymorpha Pultenaea juniperina Hakea lissosperma	Eucalyptus delegatensis Leptospermum lanigerum Cyathodes parvifolia Lissanthe montana Hakea epiglottis Pultenaea	Eucalyptus delegatensis Cyathodes parvifolia Pultenaea juniperina Lomatia polymorpha
SOIL—Surface(A)Tex	Light clay	Clay Loan	Organic Loam	Organic Loam	day Loam	Silty Loam
BHorizon(sub soil) Colour (wet)Texture and primary profile form	Stony, mottled yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6), grey Light clay. Uniform	Gravelly, stony, yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) light clay. Gradational	Gravelly, stony, yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) light day. Gradational.	Stony, dark, reddish brown (5 YR 3/4) light clay on flats. Organic accumulation	Gravelly, stony, yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) light clay. Gradational	Dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/3) to yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) clay loams. Gradational
Permeability	Moderate— Low	Moderate	High-Moderate	High-Moderate	Moderate	High
Typical depth(m)	>0. 40	>1. 00	>0. 50	>0. 45	>1. 00	0. 20
Depth(A)Horizon(m)	0. 30	0. 20	0. 10	0. 05	0. 15	0. 05
LAND USE			Forestry			
HAZARDS	Streambank erosion			Low sheet erosion		