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POINT VIVIAN

This land system is situated in the extreme south east of the study area. It consists of low undulating hills and exposed rocky headlands. Problems of access restricted work around the headlands which usually have broad wave cut platforms and low wind pruned, salt tolerant vegetation dominated by *Correa backhousiana*. Cambrian rocks dominate the land system with complex sedimentary sequences of conglomerate, breccia, sandstone, siltstone and a number of serpentinite bodies associated with dolerite and basalt. There are localised areas of Precambrian dolomite and Ordovician limestone (eastern side of Surprise and Prion Bays), sandstone and siltstone.

Soils vary markedly across the land system. Black peats are typical of poorly drained sites which have sedgeland/heath vegetation. These either overlie bedrock directly or, occasionally, a sandy, gravelly mineral substrate. Organic soils closer to

the ocean often have minor accumulations of (windblown) sand on the surface. By contrast peats which have developed in better drained positions under rainforest (protected slopes) tend to be reddish black rather than black and are underlain by deep mineral soils.

Rainforest usually grows in more protected aspects or in gullies on sandy clay loam or sandy, gravelly clays around creeks. The ferns *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Histiopteris incisa*, *Gleichenia dicarpa*, prickly currant bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*) and the woody climber (*Clematis aristata*) are relatively common in these habitats although they were not recorded in the site data. The proteaceous shrub *Persoonia muelleri* is scattered through some better drained sites. Crests and ridges are often covered by eucalypt forest providing evidence for a higher fire frequency. Soils and vegetation in these well drained exposed positions, are more likely to dry out and are therefore more prone to burning.

Nature conservation and recreation are the main land uses. There is a moderate to high hazard of peat loss if the sedgeland/heath is burnt during hot dry conditions. Easy access from the coast and South Coast Track make this a potential problem.

Photo 37



Poorly drained flats component dominated by *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* Precipitous Bluff is in the background (Photograph Mr R J Carpenter)

LAND SYSTEM
POINT VIVIAN

7 2 8 1 3 1

Area (ha) : 1543

ALTITUDINAL RANGE (m)	0-300	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm) 1500-2000		
SITE NO.	5/40/W	2/40/E	4/60/W	3/120/-
m) /ASPECT				
TOPOGRAPHY	Coastal dunes with undulating plains and low ridges and hills			
Position	Poorly drained flats	Protected slopes	Exposed slopes	Exposed ridges
Typical Slope()	0-2	3-15	3-10	0
Proportion (%)	25	40	20	15
GEOLOGY	Complex Cambrian	sequences with restricted occurrences of Ordovician and Precambrian rocks		
NATIVE VEGETATION	Open to closed-	Closed to open-		
Structure	sedgeland/heath	forest	Closed-scrub	Open-forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Gymnoscoenus sphaerocephalus Leptospermum nitidum Sprengelia incarnata Baeckea leptocaulis Leptocarpus tenax Xyris sp. Epacris corymbiflora Lepyrodia tasmanica Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides Restio australis	Eucalyptus nitida Leptospermum scoparium Phyllocladus aspleniifolius Agastachys odorata Anopterus glandulosus Nothofagus cunninghamii Aristotelia peduncularis	Eucalyptus nitida Leptospermum nitidum Melaleuca squarrosa Gahnia grandis Pultenaea juniperina Banksia marginata Melaleuca	Eucalyptus nitida Pomaderris apetala Pittosporum bicolor Anopterus glandulosus Gahnia grandis Pteridium esculentum Polystichum proliferum
SOIL Surface(A or P horizon) Colour (moist) and texture	Black (5 YR 2. 5/1) fibrous peat over a black (5 YR 2. 5/1) muck peat	Reddish black (10 R 2. 5/1) fibrous peat over very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) muck peat	Very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) clay loam	Very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) loam
Subsoil (or B horizon) colour (moist) and texture		Very dark greyish brown (2. 5 Y 3/2) sandy clay loam	Grey (10 YR 5/1) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) light to medium clay (mottled in	Gravelly dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) clay loam
Primary Profile form	Organic	duplex	Duplex	Gradational
Depth surface horizon(m)i	0. 75	0. 50	0. 10	0. 05
Typical total depth(m)	0. 75	>0. 80	0. 60	0. 50
Permeability	High	High	low	Moderate
LAND USE	Nature conservation, recreation			
HAZARD	Moderate track erosion			