

# 738141

## MOUNT OSMUND

Ordovician (Owen) conglomerate, forming low ridges and hills, outcrops between Mount Osmund and the Wanderer River in the west of the study area and forms the Mt Osmund Land System. It also occurs in minor areas to the east. The area appears to have been subjected to frequent burns which have destroyed surface peats. This has been documented by Pemberton (1988).

There is a prominent rainforest-sedgeland/heath boundary which corresponds with the fault contact between conglomerate and Cambrian volcanics (Mainwaring River Land System) to the west.

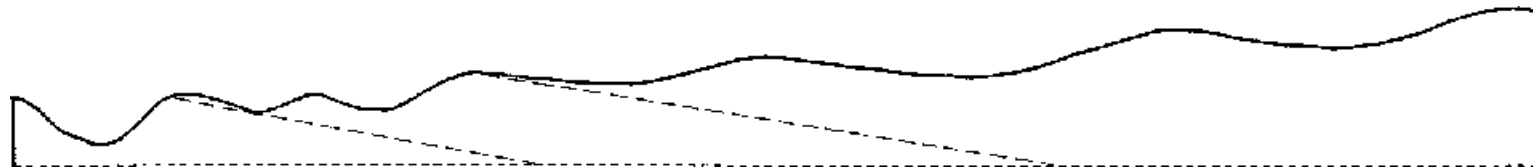
Soils on the conglomerate are mainly sheet eroded organic horizons over sandy, gravelly layers. These support depauperate sedgeland/heath with some forest in protected situations. Slope/crest components were examined (a year) after a fire which, prior to this, appear to have been dominated structurally by *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Banksia marginata* and some *Eucalyptus nitida* scrub. Brief observations were made of well drained slopes between this land system and the Mainwaring River Land System (728121) to the west and they appear to be dominated by *Eucalyptus nitida*, *Banksia marginata*, *Melaleuca* sp. and *Leptospermum* sp. woodland to low open forest.

This land system is in the South West Conservation Area.

LAND SYSTEM  
MT OSMUND

738141

Area (ha): 5751



ALTITUDINAL RANGE (m)	0-300	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm) 1500-2000	
SITE NO. /ALTITUDE (m)/ASPECT	49/160/W	46/200/-	47/220/W
TOPOGRAPHY		Low ridges and hills	
Position	Protected gullies	Drainage lines/bogs	Slopes/crests
Typical Slope( )	10-15	0-3	0-5
Proportion(%)	10	20	70
GEOLOGY	Interbedded Ordovician conglomerate, sandstone and shale		
NATIVE VEGETATION	Tall open-forest	Open to closed sedgeland/heath	Low shrubland
<u>Structure</u>			
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Eucalyptus nitida Acacia verticillata Phebalium scruameum Banksia marginata Melaleuca squarrosa Gahnia grandis Pseudopanax gunnii Amperea xiphoclada Pteridium esculentum	Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus Boronia citriodora Calorophus elongatus Drosera sp. Gleichenia dicarpa Restio australis Lepidosperma filiforme Sprengelia incarnata Restio monocephalus Leptospermum nitidum Microlaena tasmanica Pimelea lindleyana	Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus Helichrysum punilum Melaleuca squarrosa Lepidosperma filiforme Restio monocephalus R. australis Calorophus elongatus Boronia citriodora Isophysis tasmanica Actinotus bellidioides Schoenus tenuissimus Lycopodium serpentinum Stylidium graminifolium
SOIL Surface(A or P horizon)Colour (moist) and texture	Dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/2) litter peat	Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) fibrous peat over a black (5 YR 2.5/1) muck peat	Shallow dark brown (10 YR 3/3) fibrous peat (sheet eroded)
Subsoil (or B horizon) colour (moist) and texture	Gravelly very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) loam	Gravels	Gravelly, very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) organic clay loam
Primary Profile form	Uniform	Organic	Uniform
Depth surface horizon(m)	0.10	0.30	0.05
Typical total depth(m)	0.30	>0.40	0.30
Permeability	High	High	High
LAND USE	Nature conservation		
HAZARD	High sheet erosion if burnt		