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Jackeys Marsh

Rocks of the Lower Parmeener Supergroup underlie the Jackeys Land system which occurs on the footslopes of the Great Western Tiers. The higher components are littered with Jurassic dolerite boulders which have fallen from the cliffs and slopes of the Scarp - Great Western Tiers land system. Jackeys Marsh land system is composed of moderately steep slopes dissected by numerous creeks and rivulets, including the headwaters of the Meander River.

Upper slope components are characterised by poorly drained boulder fields with sparse vegetation cover and poor soil development. Rock benches and cliffs of sandstone are common. Soils on well drained slope components are deep, yellowish brown and gradational, while the flats are dominated by mottled duplex soils. Soil profiles in drainage lines usually have loamy alluvial material although river gravels are common.

Although it is very similar to the stockers Creek Land System its more protected situation is reflected in the wetter floristic associations. Slopes are dominated by Eucalyptus delegatensis open to tall open forests with a dense wet sclerophyll to rainforest understorey composed of Pomaderris apetala, Bedfordia salicina, Nothofagus cunninghamii, Atherosperma moschatum and Eucryphia lucida. Lower slopes often support E. obliqua. With the exclusion of fire Nothofagus cunninghamii and Atherosperma moschatum dominated closed forest would probably become more widespread. At lower altitudes tall open forests of Eucalyptus amygdalina and E. viminalis occur with a characteristic dry sclerophyll understorey, although rainforest species may occur along protected drainage lines.

Land use includes forestry and limited grazing on private land. Rill and gully erosion are a hazard on the sandy loam soils of the slope components with a weak surface horizon consistency.

View across the Jackeys Marsh Land System to the slopes of the Scarp-Great Westem Tier Land System.

LAND–SYSTEM

Jackeys Marsh

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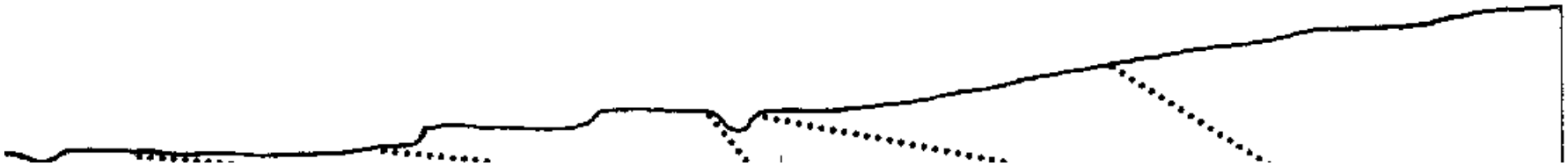
Area(ha):
4093



COMPONENT	1	2	3	4	5	6
PROPORTION(%)	10	15	20	5	20	30
RAINFALL (mm)			Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1500-2000			
GEOLOGY		Lower Parmeener Supergroup (Upper Carboniferous to Permian sediments)				
	Alluvium					
TOPOGRAPHY			Escarpment	undulating plain		
Position	Lower Drainage Lines	Forested Flats	Stepped Lower Slopes	Upper Drainage Lines	Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes/Boulder Fields
Typical Slope(°)	1	1	1	1-5	5-7	7-10
NATIVE			Open Forest			
Structure	(Tall) Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	(Remnant in Places)	Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest	(Tall) Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix l for common names)	Eucalyptus amygdalina E. viminalis Lomatia tinctoria Pultenaea juniperina Hibbertia serpyllifolia Nothofagus	Eucalyptus amygdalina E. viminal is Acacia dealbata Cyathodes parvifolia Lomatia tinctoria	Eucalyptus delegatensis Acacia dealbata Pomaderris apetala Atherosperma moschatum Cassinia aculeata	Eucalyptus delegatensis Nothofagus cunninghamii Atherosperma moschatum Pomaderris apetala Olearia argophylla	Eucalyptus delegatensis E. dalryrapleana Pomaderris apetala Bedfordia salicina Lectospermum lanigerum Billardiera	Eucalyptus delegatensis Acacia dealbata Bedfordia salicina Leptospermum lanigerum Cyathodes parvifolia
SOIL –	Loam	Silty Loam	Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam-Loam	Sandy clay Loam-Clay Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and	Stony, brown (7. 5 YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) silty	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) to grey (10 YR 5/1) silty clay loam. Mottled in	Stony, gravelly, strong brown (7. 5 YR 4/6) to dark brown (10 YR 3/3)	Stony, gravelly, dark brown (7. 5 YR 3/2) clay loam. Gradational	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) to dark brown (7. 5 YR 3/2) clay loam. Gradational	Stony, dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/4) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) light
Permeability	High-Moderate	High-Moderate	High-Moderate	High	High	High-Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>1. 00	>1. 40	1. 50	>0. 40	0. 60-1. 40	0. 40
Depth(A)Horizon(m)	0. 15	0. 20	0. 10	0. 05	0. 10-0. 20	0. 20
LAND USE			Forestry, grazing			
HAZARDS	Waterlogging		Low sheet erosion, moderate rill and gully erosion			