

792421

Clarence Lagoon

Clarence Lagoon Land System is situated east of Lake St Clair on the southern boundary of the lower plateau surface. It extends from Clarence Lagoon in the south to Great Pine Tier in the north. Pleistocene ice caps probably flowed south over this land system and its southern escarpment boundary onto the plains east of Derwent Bridge. Glacial deposits (derived mainly from Jurassic dolerite) include moraines and boulder clays. Clarence Lagoon is one of the best examples of a moraine dammed 'lake', on the Central Plateau. Swamps, slopes and rocky ridges produce the undulating topography of this land system. It contrasts with the country immediately north (Lakes land system) which is interspersed with thousands of lakes and tarns. It covers the mid to upper reaches of the Little Pine, Nive and Pine Rivers.

Soils vary in colour from dark brown on slopes to dark reddish brown on flats and yellowish red on rocky ridges. All of these have gradational profiles although organic soils are common in most swamps. These (organic soils) could extend up slope in the north east of the land system where conditions are wetter, vegetation on swamps is a complex mosaic of sedgeland, heathland and grassland. slopes and flats support sedgeland and heathlands in positions which are probably too cold to support woodland or forest. These are restricted to ridges unaffected by cold air drainage.

The southern part of the land system is in the Central Plateau Protected Area with recreation the most important land use. Bush grazing occurs on privately owned land in the east and north.

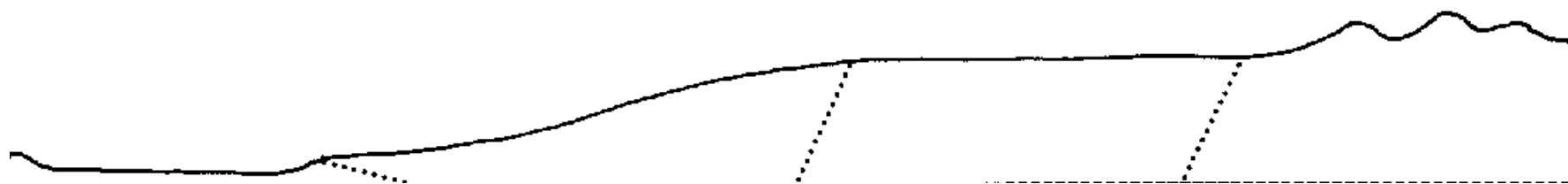
Waterlogging is a potential hazard in swamp areas, while sheet erosion could be a problem on flats, slopes or swamps if the soil is disturbed.

LAND—SYSTEM

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Area (ha):
19238



COMPONENT	1	2	3	4
PROPORTION(%)	20	35	25	20
RAINFALL(mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1500-2000			
GEOLOGY	Jurassic dolerite with pleistocene glacial deposits			
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating plains			
Position	Swamps	Slopes	Flats	Rocky Ridges
Typical Slope(°)	0-1	10-15	1-3	3-5
NATIVE VEGETATION	Bolster Moorland/Sedgeland			
Structure	Heathland/Grassland	Open Heath/Sedgeland	Open Heath/Sedgeland	Low Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Restio australis Lepidosperma filiforme Empodisma minus Astelia alpina Abrotanella forsterioides Pterygopappus lawrencii Richea scoparia Poa gunnii Boronia citriodora	Poa gunnii Grevillea australis Epacris gunnii Richea acerosa Hakea epiglottis Hibbertia fasciculata Orites acicularis Helichrysum hookeri	Grevillea australis Helichrysum hookeri Epacris gunnii Richea acerosa Lepidosperma filiforme Bossiaea riparia	Eucalyptus coccifera E. subcrenulata Orites revoluta Cyathodes parvifolia Lissanthe montana Pultenaea juniperina Monotoca empetrifolia
SOIL				
Surface(A)Texture	Peat	Clay Loam	Loam	Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and primary profile	Mineral soil untexturable due to high water content.	Stony, gravelly, dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) light clay. Gradational.	Stony, gravelly, dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/4) light clay. Gradational.	Stony, gravelly, yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) clay loam. Gradational.
Permeability		Moderate	Moderate	High-Moderate
Typical depth(m)	>0.30	>0.30	>0.60	0.60
Depth(A)Horizon(m)	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05
LAND USE	Nature conservation, bush grazing, recreation			
HAZARDS	Waterlogging		Low-moderate sheet erosion	