

# 828251

## MARSDEN RANGE

This land system with steep, forested slopes stretches along the eastern shore of Lake Gordon to the Marsden Range. Sediments of Cambrian age cover most of the area with some small dolerite and basalt bodies.

Organic soils often overlie mineral soils which vary with the geology (see diagram). Components covered by rainforest have shallow reddish brown peats, often with a high litter content, over mineral

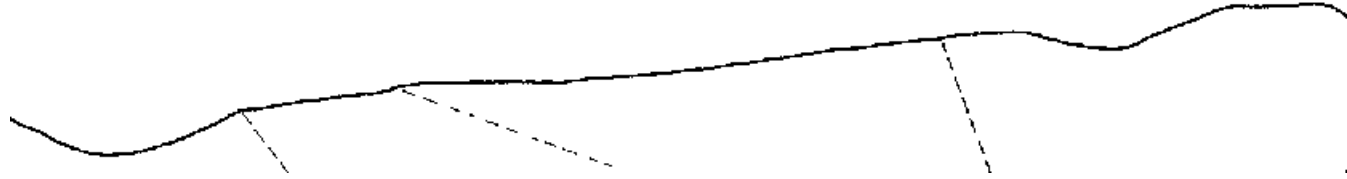
soil and occur on cooler western slopes. In contrast *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *E. delegatensis* tall open forest has developed on some relatively warm northern slopes (e. g. Mt Wedge). Slopes with gravelly soils have open to closed scrub dominated by *Eucalyptus nitida*, *Leptospermum* spp., and *Melaleuca squarrosa*.

At present forestry is the main land use in the land system. Some areas of rill erosion were observed during field work and extensive clearing could result in rill, gully and sheet erosion with landslips a possibility.

LAND SYSTEM  
MARSDEN RANGE

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Area (ha): 19075



ALTITUDINAL	300-600	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm) 2000-2500		
SITE NO. /ALTITUDE m) /ASPECT	61/340/W	(59/400/W) (60/360/W)	(37/480/N) (62/360/W)	68/600/SE
TOPOGRAPHY		Mountainous area with t	steep slopes	
Position	Protected gully	Slopes on conglomerate and sandstone	Slopes on mudstone	Protected slope
Typical Slope( )	5-10	20-40	15-20	5-15
Proportion (%)	20	10	40	30
GEOLOGY		Interbedded Cambrian sediments with some basalt and dolerite		
NATIVE Structure	Closed-forest	Open to closed-scrub	Open to tall open-forest	Closed-forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Nothofagus Atherosperma moschatum Phyllocladus Eucryphia lucida Dicksonia antarctica Histipteris incisa Polystichum proliferum Grammitis billardieri	Eucalyptus nitida leptospermum nitidum L. glaiescens Melaleuca squarrosa Agastachys odorata Monotoca glauca Cyathodes. glauca Aotus ericoides Gymnoschoenus Epacris lanuginosa E. impressa Schoenus tenuissinus	Eucalyptus obliqua E. delegatensis E. nitida Nothofagus cunninghamii Eucryphia lucida Acacia melanoxylon Phyllocladus aspleniifolius Phebalium squameum Zieria arborescens Gahnia grandis Dicksonia antarctica Monotoca glauca	Nothofagus cunninghamii Atherosperma moschatum Eucryphia lucida Anopterus glandulosus Prionotes cerinthoides Orites diversifolia Anodopetalum biglandulosum Richea pandanifolia Phyllocladus aspleniifolius
SOIL Surface(A or P horizon )Colour (moist)	Dark reddish brown (5 YR 2. 5/2) "litter" peat	Reddish black (10 R 2. 5/1) or black (7. 5 YR 2/0) fibrous peat	Reddish brown (5 YR 4/4) or brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) clay loam sometimes over a light brownish grey (10 YR 6/10) clay loam	Dark brown (7. 5 YR 3/2) Litter peat
Subsoil (or B horizon) colour (moist) and texture	Black (10 YR 2/1) clay loam over a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6)	Gravelly black (5 YR 2. 5/1) to very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) clay loam	Yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) light clay	Gravelly, brown/dark brown (7. 5 YR 4/2) sandy clay over a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sandy, gravelly
Primary Profile form	Duplex	Uniform	Uniform Gradational	Gradational
Depth surface horizon(m)	L) 0. 05	0. 05	0. 60	0. 05
Typical total depth (m)	>0. 60	0. 30-0. 60	>1. 00	>0. 50
Permeability	low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
LAND USE		Forest		
HAZARD		High rill, gully and sheet erosion and high landslip risk if cleared.		