

838351

DENISON RANGE

This land system covers an area of land between the Denison Range and Tim Shea, in the east of the study area. Ordovician rocks dominate with some Pleistocene glacial features above 800 m. It is a mountainous land system with prominent ridges and peaks. A well developed scree slope occurs immediately west of Reeds Peak.

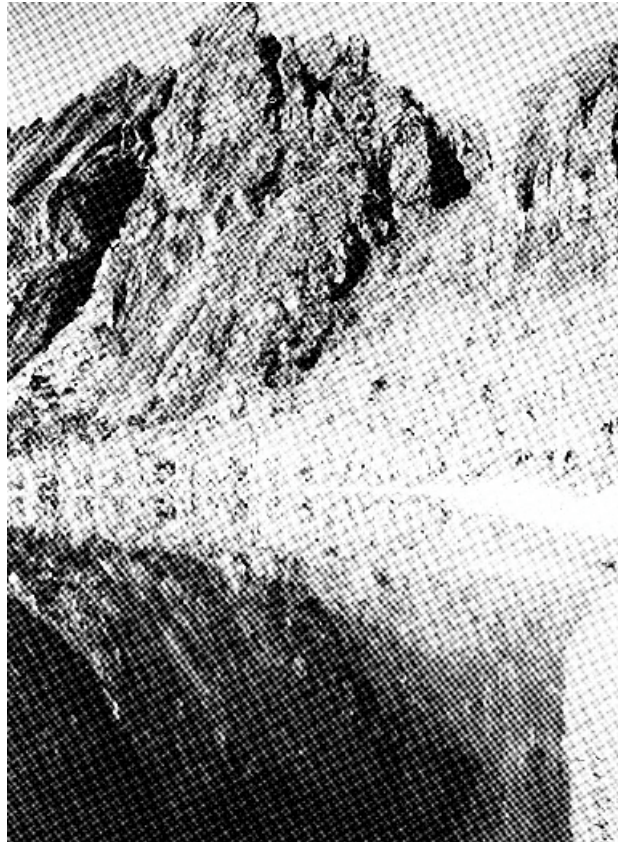
Organic soils are widespread and often overlie sandy or gravelly horizons which were probably derived from periglacial activity. Rainforest occurs in protected gullies, with sedgeland/heath to scrub dominating exposed slopes. Vegetation with alpine associations occurs in most exposed higher positions. Steeply dipping bedrock on higher slopes appears to have restricted soil formation due to soil slippage. Most peaks have poor soil development with a sandy peat between

conglomerate boulders at Reeds Peak supporting *Richea scoparia*, *R. pandanifolia*, *Poa* sp., *Astelia alpina*, *Drimys lanceolata*, *Epacris heteronema*, *Rubus gunnianus*, *Orites revoluta*, *Exocarpos humifusus* and *Celmisia saxifraga*. No site description was done on crest positions. Although no cushion plants or dwarf conifers were recorded during this survey they could occur at some alpine sites. *Athrotaxis selaginoides* and *A. cupressoides* are fairly common around glacial lakes where they grow on organic soil or well drained uniform sand. A hazard reduction burn in the Vale of Rasselas in 1982 escaped onto the Denison Range removing peat from well drained slopes and killing *Athrotaxis selaginoides* around Lake Rhona.

This initiated sheet erosion resulting in degraded peats which support sparse and stunted vegetation.

The mineral soils which underlie the peat are susceptible to rill erosion on steep road cuttings along the Gordon Road.

Photo 58



Lake Rhona a glacial lake in the Denison Range

LAND SYSTEM
DENISON RANGE

838351

Area (ha): 19952



ALTITUDINAL RANGE	600-900 (occasionally up to 1200)		APPROXIMATE ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm) 2000-2500		
SITE NO. /ALTITUDE (m)	32/550/N (34/520/N)	(31/650/N) (110/800/E)	111/800/S	113/840/S	115/1000/E
TOPOGRAPHY	Mountainous areas with prominent ridges, peaks and glacial features				
Position	Scrubby slopes	Exposed ridges, slopes and crests	Protected gullies	Exposed higher slopes	Upper slopes
Typical Slope()	15-40	5-30	10-40	20-50	40-80
Proportion (%)	20	30	10	20	20
GEOLOGY	Ordovician conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone. Some Pleistocene glacial features				
NATIVE VEGETATION	Low woodland to	closed	Open to closed	Closed to open-	Closed-heath/sedgeland
Structure	Eucalyptus nitida	Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus	Eucalyptus nitida	Nothofagus cunninghamii	Eucalyptus vemicosa
Floristic	Melaleuca	Melaleuca squamea	E. subcrenulata	Eucalyptus vernicosa	Melaleuca squamea
Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	M. squamea Leptospermum L. glaucescens Banksia marginata Agastachys odorata Sprengelia Bauera rubioides Gymnoschoenus Empodisma minus Dillwynia Epacris lanuginosa	Leptospermum nitidum L. scoparium Sprengelia incarnata Restio moncocephalus R. complanatus Banksia marginata Lepidosperma filiforme Baeckea leptocaulis Epacris lanugmosa E. corymbiflora Schcenus tenuissimus Acrtinotus	Atherosperma moschatum Eucryphia lucida Nothofagus Anodopetalum Richea pandanifolia Anopterus glandulosa Gaultheria hispada Richea milliganii Phyllocladus Trochocarpa Coprosma nitida	Orites diversifolia O. milliganii Nothofagus milliganii Boronia citriodora Richea scoparia Putelea lindlevana Tetracarpea tasmanica Personia gunnii Epacris serpyllifolia E. corymbiflora Bauera rubioides Lepyrodia tasmanica	Boronia citriodora Isophysis tasmanica Epacris serpyllifolia Exocarpos humifusus Oreobolus pumilio Carpha curvata Pentachondra pumilum Empodisma minus Sprengelia incarnata var Epacris navicularis Leucopogon hookeri
SOIL Surface(A or P horizon)Colour (moist) and	Very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) sandy peat	Black (10 YR 2/1) or dark brown (7. 5 YR 3/2) fibrous peat over a black (10 YR	Dark reddish brown (5 YR 2. 5/2) fibrous peat over a dark reddish brown	Very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) fibrous peat over a very dark greyish brown (10 YR	Dark reddish brown (5 YR 2. 5/2) peat over a very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) muck peat
Subsoil (or B horizon) colour (moist) and	Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) sard	Very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) sard or very dark grey (10 YR 3/1)		Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy gravel	Gravelly very dark grey (10 YR 3/1)
Primary Profile form	Organic	Organic	Organic	Organic	Organic
Depth surface horizon(m)	0.	0. 15-0. 35	0. 65	0. 25	0. 25
Typical total depth(m)	0. 30	0. 40	0. 65	>0. 45	0. 35
Permeability	High	High	High	High	High
LAND USE			Recreation		
HAZARD	High sheet erosion if burnt, High nil erosion on roadside verges			High sheet erosion if bu	urnt