

998121

CAMERONS FLAT

Camerons Flat and Tuan Gabby Flat are two flood affected plains along the lower reaches of the Gordon River. Camerons Flat is a typical levee bank and back swamp location with sandy material deposited on the river banks and finer silty material, which settles out of suspension following flooding, on lower back swamps. Low alluvial banks consisting of silty material occur at Tuan Gabby Flat near the mouth of the Gordon River.

Deep alluvial deposits covered by dark reddish brown fibrous peat occur on relatively well drained sites (levee banks) and support rainforest. Most species are typical in riverine rainforests although the occurrence of *Leptospermum glaucescens* is probably a reflection of the good drainage. In contrast, closed scrub dominated by *Acradenia frankliniae* (see photograph under Scrub to Low

Forest in Vegetation section) with scattered emergent *Acacia melanoxyton*, *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius*, *Atherosperma moschatum* and *Eucryphia lucida* grow in the silty backswamp soils. Woody fragments were found from about 2.5 m to 3 m in the soil profile and provide evidence for an old flood event. At Tuan Gabby Flats *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca* scrub dominates

This land system is included in the Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park and is in an impressive area of considerable tourist value. Erosion is a serious problem on levee banks, and low alluvial banks near the mouth exposing roots and undercutting trees. This problem has been caused by tourist boats. Some steps have been taken towards alleviating this problem.

The regulation of water flow from the Gordon Dam could result in fewer large flood events and affect this environment which is dependent on flooding to provide sand for the levee bank, silt for the back swamp locations and silt for the low alluvial banks.

Photo 67

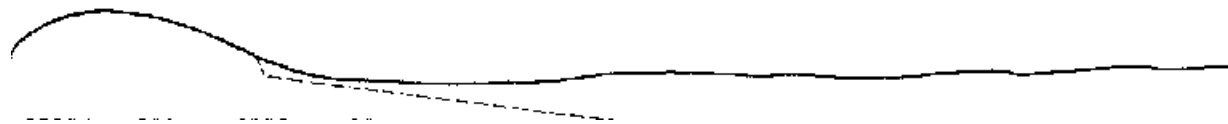


Deep alluvial deposits which form the levee bank component support riverine rainforest (closed forest)

LAND SYSTEM
CAMERONS FLAT

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Area(ha): 647



ALTITUDINAL RANGE	0-300 APPROXIMATE ANNUAL RAINFALL(mm) >2500	
SITE NO. /ALTITUDE (m)/ASPECT	(100/1/E) (103/2/S)	99/0/-
TOPOGRAPHY	Levee banks and flood plains	
Position	Levee banks	Flood plains
Typical Slope()	3-5	0
Proportion(%)	20	80
GEOLOGY	Alluvial deposits	
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure	Closed forest	Closed-scrub
	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	<i>Acradenia frankliniae</i>
Floristic	<i>Lagarostrobos franklinii</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
Association	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>
(See Appendix 1	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	<i>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</i>
for common	<i>A. verticillata</i>	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>
names)	<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>	<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>
	<i>Acradenia franklinii</i>	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>
	<i>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</i>	<i>Anopterus glandulosus</i>
	<i>Anodopetalum biglandulosum</i>	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>
	<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	
	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	
	<i>Anopterus glandulosus</i>	
SOIL Surface(A or P horizon) Colour (moist) and texture	Dark reddish brown (5 YR 2.5/2) fibrous peat	Dark greyish brown (2.5 Y 4/2) silt loam
Subsoil (or B horizon) colour (moist) and texture	Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) clayey sand over an olive brown (2.5 Y 4/4) sandy loam over a grey (10 YR 5/1) sandy clay loam over a dark grey (10 YR 4/1) silty clay	Grey (10 YR 5/1) silty clay loam over a dark grey (10 YR 4/1) silt loam occasionally with woody material from 2.5 m
Primary Profile form	Gradational (alluvium)	Complex (alluvium)
Depth surface horizon(m)	0.10	0.70
Typical total depth(m)	>2.80	>3.00
Permeability	High	Moderate
LAND USE	Nature conservation, recreation, tourism	
HAZARD	High streambank erosion	