

772542

RODWAY RANGE

This land system includes high altitude, dolerite mountain tops in the Mt Field National Park. By extrapolation it also includes Pindars Peak and Precipitous Bluff and a number of small areas in the Southern Ranges. Glacial features such as aretes and cirques are found in the land system.

Rockfields are almost devoid of soils and vegetation except for lichens and mosses, or have a shallow (0.40 m), black, organic loam developed through a stone dominated profile. These areas support closed and open heaths dominated by *Olearia pinifolia*, *Diselma archeri*, *Microcachrys tetragona*, *Epacris serpyllifolia*, *Bellenden montana*, *Pentachondra pumila*, *Lycopodium fastigiatum* and *Ewartia planchonii*.

A deep (>1.40 m), strong brown, uniform, stony, gritty clay loam is found on crests and stony slopes. This supports sclerophyllous heath that includes *Cyathodes petiolaris*, *Orites revoluta*, *Leptospermum rupestre*, *Epacris serpylli folia*, *Richea sprengelioides*, *Drimys lanceolata*, *Orites acicularis*, *Exocarpos humifusus*, *Olearia ledifolia*, *Cyathodes straminea*, *Trochocarpa cunninghamii*, *Olearia pinifolia* and *Podocarpus lawrencii*.

Plateaux and moors have a shallow (0.40 m) fibrous peat over a muck peat on an olive brown clay that may have an olive grey mottle. This supports bolster moor and coniferous heath that includes *Abrotanella forsterioides*, *Pterygopappus lawrencii*, *Diselma archeri*, *Microstrobos niphophilus*, *Epacris serpyllifolia*, *Richea scoparia*, *Baeckea gunniana*, *Celmisia saxifraga*, *Oreobolus pumilio*, *Microcachrys tetragona*, *Astelia alpina* and *Empodisma minus*.

Snowbanks occur on the lee slopes of crests and plateaux. These contain an extremely shallow (0.15 m), stony, yellowish brown clay loam and support herbfields that include *Celmisia saxifraga*, *Erigeron pappochroma*, *Carpha alpina*, *Astelia alpina*, *Bellenden montana*, *Helichrysum backhousii*, *Drimys lanceolata*, *Oreobolus pumilio*, *Poa gunnii*, *Pterygopappus lawrencii*, *Lissanthe montana* and *Acaena montana*. The soils in the Mt Field National Park have been mapped as "yellow-brown soils and high moor peats on solifluction deposits" by Dimmock (1961).

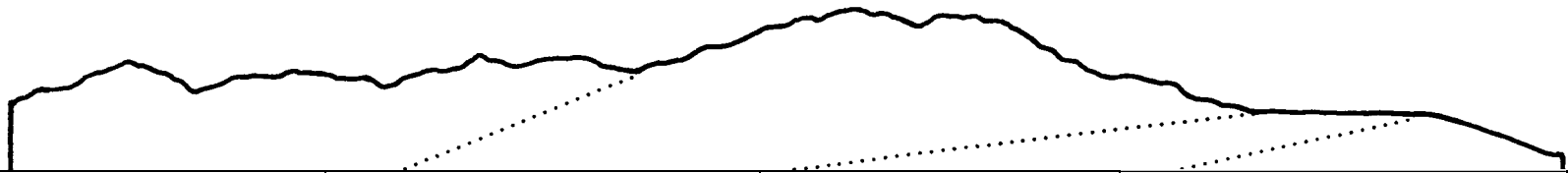
Sheet and wind erosion are major hazards in this exposed highland country, particularly when vegetation cover is removed from soils by fire and other disturbances. Needle-ice formation promotes the erosion problem and also retards revegetation. Snow and ice accumulation in areas subject to snow-lie may lead to avalanching during exceptionally high snowfall seasons.

See photos on previous page.

LAND SYSTEM
Rodway Range

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Area (ha):
3458



COMPONENT	A	B	C	D
PROPORTION (%)	40	40	10	10
RAINFALL (mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 1500-2000			
GEOLOGY	Jurassic Dolerite			
TOPOGRAPHY	Rugged Mountain Tops/Plateaus			
Position	Rockfields	Crests, Stony Slopes	Plateaus/Moors	Snowbanks
Typical Slope()	20	20	0	30
NATIVE VEGETATION	Bolster Moor/			
Structure	Alpine Open Heath	Alpine Open Heath	Coniferous Heath	Snowbank Herbfield
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	<i>Olearia pinifolia</i>	<i>Cyathodes petiolaris</i>	<i>Abrotanella forsterioides</i>	<i>Celmisia saxifraga</i>
	<i>Dlselma archeri</i>	<i>Orltes revoluta</i>	<i>Pterygopappus lawrencii</i>	<i>Erigeron pappochroma</i>
	<i>Mlcrocachrys tetragona</i>	<i>Leptospermum rupestre</i>	<i>Dlselma archeri</i>	<i>Carpha alpina</i>
	<i>Epacrils serpyllifolia</i>	<i>Epacris serpyllifolia</i>	<i>Microstrobos niphophilus</i>	<i>Astelia alpina</i>
	<i>Bellendena montana</i>	<i>Richea sprengelioides</i>	<i>Epacris serpyllifolia</i>	<i>Bellendena montana</i>
	<i>Pentachondra pumila</i>	<i>Drimys lanceolata</i>	<i>Richea scoparia</i>	<i>Helichrysum backhousii</i>
	<i>Lycopodlum fastlgiatum</i>	<i>Orites acicularis</i>	<i>Baeckea gunniana</i>	<i>Drimys lanceolata</i>
	<i>Ewartia planchonii</i>	<i>Exocarpos humifusus</i>	<i>Celmisia saxifraga</i>	<i>Oreobolus pumilio</i>
		<i>Olearia ledifolia</i>	<i>Oreobolus pumilio</i>	<i>Poa gunnil</i>
		<i>Cyathodes straminea</i>	<i>Microcachrys tetragona</i>	<i>Pterygopappus lawrencii</i>
	<i>Trochocarpa Cunninghamii</i>	<i>Astelia alpina</i>	<i>Lissanthe montana</i>	
	<i>Olearia pinifolia</i>	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Acaena montana</i>	
	<i>Podocarpus lawrencii</i>			
SOIL				
Surface (A) Texture	Organic Loam	Gritty Clay Loam	Fibrous Peat	Clay Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (moist) Texture and primary profile form	Shallow extremely stony	Stony, gritty clay loam-	Shallow muck peat on	
	organic loam - black	strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8).	clay - olive brown	
	(10 YR 2/1) . Profile dominated by rocks.	Uniform.	(2.5 Y 4/4) with olive grey (5 Y 5/2) mottle.	Extremely shallow clay loam-yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6).
	Uniform.		Complex.	Uniform.
Permeability	High	Medium	Medium	High
Typical depth(m)	0.40	>1.40	0.40	0.15
LAND USE	Nature Conservation, Bushwalking, Ski-ing, Water Catchment, Tourism			
HAZARDS		Moderate Sheet, Wind Erosion		Snow Ice Avalanching

RODWAY RANGE (772542) LAND SYSTEM [See description on next page.]



Snow-lie area (foreground) on the Rodway Range, with rockfield behind.



*Bolster moorland and coniferous heath on the Mount Mawson Plateau
(Mount Field National Park).*