



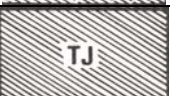





Land Units in the Tyers River Catchment

Legend

	Land-unit Area and percentage of total area	Average annual precipitation	Geology	Dominant Soil Groups	Dominant native vegetation	Land-use	Erosion
	Baw Baw 110 km ² , 3% BB	1800-2000 mm including snow	Granodiorite and moss peat	Transitional alpine humus soil, acid brown earth, bog peat, humified peat	Sub-alpine woodlands of snow gum, bogs of <i>Sphagnum</i> moss and heath and sedge species	Water supply is of prime importance, also recreation and limited cattle grazing	Scouring of entrenched streams in the bogs, also sheet erosion on some steep hillslopes facing north and west
	Upper Tyers 87 km ² , 27% UT	1250-1800 mm including snow	Granodiorite and metamorphosed sedimentary rock	Transitional alpine humus soil, acid brown earth and red earth	Wet sclerophyll forests of shining gum and of mountain ash	Water supply and hardwood forestry. A source of high quality milling timber	No erosion except along roads and tracks
	Lower Tyers 140 km ² , 43% LoT	840-1250 mm	Siluro-Devonian mudstones, shales, fine sandstones	Clay leptopodzol	Dry sclerophyll forests of mainly silvertop and messmate on exposed slopes, wet sclerophyll forests of mainly mountain grey gum on sheltered slopes	Has more effect on water quality than on quantity. Hardwood forestry is important for milling timber and pulpwood	Some sheet erosion on steep hillslopes facing north and west, also scouring along roads
	Blair's Hill sub-unit 10 km ² 3% BH	840 mm	Jurassic sandstones and conglomerates overlie Siluro-Devonian strata	Skeletal soil	Short woodlands of red box on exposed slopes, wet sclerophyll forests of mainly mountain gum on sheltered slopes	To remain untouched as an area of protection forest	Some sheet erosion on steep hillslopes facing north and west
	Tyers Junction sub-unit 2 km ² , -1% TJ	1140 mm	Recent alluvium	Undifferentiated clay soil	Originally wet sclerophyll forests of mainly manna gum, now mostly cleared	Dairy farming	Some examples of streambank erosion
	Erica 28 km ² , 9% E	1020-1200 mm	Basalt	Krasnozem	Originally dry sclerophyll forests of silvertop, messmate, mountain grey gum; now mostly cleared	Dairy farming, potato growing, some forestry	Generally no erosion. Examples of rilling occur along roads and on potato paddocks
	Leslie's Track 45 km ² , 14% LT	840-1090 mm	Tertiary gravels, sands, clays	Podzolised duplex soil, sandy clay leptopodzol	Dry sclerophyll forests of mainly yertchuk, and also silvertop, messmate and brown stringybark	Mostly protection forest for the catchment	No erosion except rilling along roads
	Cooper's Turnoff 4 km ² , 1% CT	1150 mm	Tertiary gravels, and clays	Brown acidic clayey soil	Dry sclerophyll forests of mostly silvertop and messmate	Hardwood forestry providing milling timber	No erosion except rilling along roads.