

Land Unit 2.

The main basin formed in sedimentary rocks within the Park occurs at elevations of around 800 feet to 1,500 feet in the lower reaches of Eurobin Creek and just within the Park boundary.

The definition of the physiography of this unit is as for Unit 1. It consists of a broad valley with predominantly concave slopes ranging up to about 25 per cent. The mantle of soil parent material is predominantly colluvium derived from the slopes of greywackes and shales. There is usually a considerable proportion of angular rock fragments in the soil mantle.

The average annual rainfall is probably about 45 inches and winter snow is rare. Estimates of average monthly temperature indicate a range from about 70° F. in January to about 45° F. in July.

The vegetation consists mainly of peppermint—gum forest (*E. radiata*—*E. rubida*—*E. dives* alliance) with some development of the mountain swamp gum component (*E. camphora* association) along the permanently wet stream flats. Austral bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*) is the dominant ground-flora species.

The soils are red amphipodzols with weathering rock generally at 3 feet to 4 feet and small rock chips throughout the profile. Small areas of leptopodzols occur in the lower parts of the land unit. These appear to be formed on more recently transported material than that on which the amphipodzols have formed.

Fig. 2

LAND UNIT 2 (Basin: sedimentary rocks—Ordovician greywackes and shales)

