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APPENDIX IA - MORPHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DOMINANT SOILS.

The colours quoted are for the moist soil based on comparisons with the Munsell Soil Colour Chart. The terms describing structure and consistency follow those described in the USDA Soil Survey Manual 1951.

Soils on the Sedimentary Rocks

Red amphipodzol

Profile No. 534 is from the long gentle slope of an alluvial—colluvial fan in the lower valley of Eurobin Creek. The vegetation is wet sclerophyll forest of narrow-leaf peppermint and manna gum with a tall shrub stratum of burgan.

Depth (inches)

0-¾	dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2); loam; strong, fine crumb; loose; stones up to 1 in occasional; abruptly over
¾-5½	dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4); clay loam; moderate, fine subangular blocky; crumbly to friable; stones about ¼ in common; gradually changing to
5½-10	dark reddish-brown (5 YR 4/6); light clay; moderate, fine subangular blocky; friable to slightly hard; stones from ¼ in. to 1 in. common; gradually changing to
10-43+	yellow-red (5 YR 4/6); light clay; strong, fine subangular blocky; friable; stones from ¼ in. to 1 in. and larger abundant.

Cryptopodzol

Profile 367 was described from the side of the fire-access track which takes off from near the 10-mile post on the main road from Porepunkah. This is a broad ridge-top which widens to the south to form a plateau at about 2,300 feet. The parent material appears to be *in-situ* weathered greywackes. The vegetation is wet sclerophyll forest of narrow-leaf peppermint, broad-leaf peppermint and manna gum with tall shrubs of hickory wattle and abundant Austral bracken.

Depth (inches)

0-1	very dark brown (7.5 YR 2/2); loam; strong, medium crumb; slightly hard; stones ¼ in. to ½ in. common; clear boundary to
1-8	very dark brown (7.5 YR 2/2) loam; strong, fine to medium crumb slightly hard; stones up to 2 in. common; clear boundary to
8-18	dark brown (7.5 YR 3-4/4); loam to clay loam; moderate, fine subangular blocky tending towards granular; slightly hard; stones up to 2 in. common; gradually changing to
18-32+	dark reddish-brown (5 YR 3/4); clay loam; moderate, fine subangular blocky; slightly hard; stones up to 2 in. and larger common.

Soils on the Granite

Acid brown earth

Profile 368 was described from a roadside exposure near the 14-mile post on the main road from Porepunkah. The site is on the side of a steeply sloping gully at about 3,850 feet elevation. The vegetation is wet sclerophyll forest of alpine ash with occasional mountain gum, tall shrubs of catkin wattle and a low shrub stratum of hop bitter-pea.

Depth (inches)

0-5	black (10 YR 2/1); coarse sandy loam; strong fine to medium subangular blocky; slightly hard; small stones (4 in.) abundant clear boundary to
5-9	very dark greyish-brown (10 YR 3/2); coarse sandy clay loam weak, fine to medium subangular blocky; slightly hard; small stones (4 in.) abundant; clear to gradual boundary to
9-24	dark yellowish-brown (10 YR 3/4); coarse sandy clay loam; weak, fine to medium subangular blocky; slightly hard to loose; small stones (4 in.) abundant; gradually changing to

24-35	dark yellowish-brown (10 YR 3/4); coarse sandy clay loam; single grain tending to cohere to fine granular; loose; small stones (4 in.) abundant; abrupt boundary to
35+	large granite boulder

Transitional alpine humus soil.

Profile 371 was described from the access track to Keown Ski Lodge and the Dingo Dell ski run. This is rolling topography at about 4,600 feet with relatively free drainage at the site of the description. The vegetation is regrowth snow gum (wet mallee formation) with tall hickory wattle, low shrubs of alpine Oxylobium and ground cover of snow grass.

Depth (inches)

0-2	very dark brown (10 YR 2/2); coarse sandy loam; strong, fine crumb loose; small stones (4 in.) common; clear boundary to
2-5	very dark brown to greyish-brown (10 YR 2-3/2); coarse sandy loam strong, fine crumb; loose to slightly hard; small stones (4 in.) common; clear boundary to
5-18+	brown to dark brown (10 YR 4/3) coarse sandy clay loam; lacking structure; hard; small stones (4 in.) abundant (weathered granite).

Alpine humus soil

Profile 533 is from a moderately sloping site in a small gully to the south-east of the Hump at about 4,800 feet. The vegetation is old regrowth snow gum (tending towards sub-alpine woodland from wet mallee formation) with tall shrubs of hickory wattle and low shrubs of alpine Oxylobium. Ground cover is predominantly snow grass.

Depth (inches)

0-3	black (10 YR 2/1); coarse sandy loam; strong, very fine crumb loose; occasional stones up to 1 in.; clear boundary to
3-12 (22)	black (10 YR 2/1 – 2.5 Y 2/0) coarse sandy loam; strong, fine crumb loose; small stones (4 in. to 1 in.) common; abruptly over
12 (22) +	very stoney.

Peat

Profile 535 was described from tube samples taken from a raised bog peat on the Crystal Brook track. The species present were scattered small patches of Sphagnum moss, with dominance of spreading rope-rush and candle heath.

Depth (inches)

0-7	black to very dark brown (10 YR 2/1-2); fibrous organic silty loam; clear boundary to
7-28	black (2.5 Y 2/0); silty organic loam; amorphous somewhat sticky; breaking to medium angular blocky.

APPENDIX IB - METHODS OF SOIL ANALYSIS

All results are expressed in terms of the oven-dry soil passing a 2 mm sieve (fine earth) except that of gravel, which is expressed as a percentage of the air-dry field sample.

Particle size analysis: The plummet balance method of Hutton (1956) was employed, with organic matter and carbonate removal where necessary. The hand decantation method of Piper (1942) was used to separate the sand from the finer fractions.

Electrical Conductivity **(E.C. 25° C.):** A 1:5 soil-water suspension was shaken for one hour, and the conductivity was measured with a "Philips" conductivity bridge and dip cell.

Soil reaction **(pH):** The above suspension was used, with measurements being made with a glass electrode pH meter.

Chloride **(Cl^-):** The electrometric silver nitrate titration technique of R. J. Best was used, as detailed in Piper (1942).

Organic carbon **(Org. C):** The method used was the wet combustion technique of Walkley and Black, as in Piper (1942). No recovery factor has been applied to the results listed. Carbon/nitrogen ratios should be calculated by use of the factor 1·3 C/N.

Total nitrogen **(N):** Nitrogen was determined by the semi-micro method described by Metson (1956), in which a finely-ground sample of soil weighing 0·2 to 0·5g is digested in concentrated sulphuric acid, and the ammonia recovered by distillation of the digest in a Markham still.

Hydrochloric acid extract: The extract was prepared by boiling 4g of soil with 20 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid for four hours with refluxing, with subsequent filtration and dilution to 200 ml Phosphorus was determined on an aliquot of this extract by a colorimetric method (molybdenum blue) with ascorbic acid as the reducing agent (Hutton *et. al.,* priv. comm.). Absorbance measurements were made with a "Unicam" SP600 spectro-photometer at wavelength 825 mm. Potassium was determined by flaming a portion of the extract, suitably diluted, in a "Lange" flame photometer.

Free iron oxide **(Fe_2O_3):** The method of Haldane (1956) was employed, in which a ground sample of soil is extracted with an oxalic acid-ammonium oxalate buffer and powdered zinc, and the ferrous iron in the treated extract titrated with potassium dichromate.

Exchangeable cations: Samples were treated by the proposed method of Hutton and Bond (unpublished data), in which N/1 ammonium chloride is used as the leaching agent for the individual cations, and cation exchange capacity is determined by subsequent leaching of the ammonium-ion saturated soils with N/1 sodium sulphate.

Sodium and potassium were determined by direct flaming of the ammonium chloride leachate in the "Lange" flame photometer, and calcium and magnesium by titration with E.D.T.A. with Eriochrome Black T as a visual indicator for calcium plus magnesium, and Murexide as indicator in the colorimetric titration for calcium, in an " Eel Titrator ". Ammonium ion in the sodium sulphate leachate was determined by the Nessler method, and chloride ion by electro-metric titration. The difference between these two gave the cation exchange capacity.

Structure and porosity**:** The soil cores were saturated with water from below at zero tension, by standing them in water overnight or longer. They were weighed when saturated and placed on a ceramic suction table which was held at one meter tension of water. When the cores reached equilibrium with the applied tension, they were weighed, oven dried at 105°C. and weighed again. The soil was then washed through a 2 mm sieve. The gravel remaining on the sieve was weighed and its volume was calculated by dividing the weight by 2.65 (the average specific gravity of gravel).

These figures enabled the percentage of water at saturation and field capacity, on a volumetric basis, to be determined, and consequently the volume of pores occupied by air at field capacity was calculated.

The percentage water at wilting-point was measured in the pressure membrane apparatus at 15 atmospheres with a gravel-free, fine-earth sample. This figure has been converted to the volumetric basis. It is necessary to use a gravel-free basis, as one core sample of this size cannot give an accurate estimate of the gravel present in the soil as a whole.

APPENDIX IC – ANALYTICAL DATA FOR SELECTED SOIL PROFILES

APPENDIX 1C

ANALYTICAL DATA FOR SELECTED SOIL PROFILES

Soil Group Profile No. Parent Material	Horizon	Depth of Sample	Field Texture	Particle Size Analysis					pH	E.C.25°C µmho/cm	Cl−	Org. C	Total N	HCl extract		Free Fe 2·3	Exchangeable Cations									
																	m. equiv. %					% of C.E.C.				
				Gravel	Coarse Sand	Fine Sand	Silt	Clay						P	K		Ca++	Mg++	K+	Na+	Cation exch. cap.	Ca++	Mg++	K+	Na+	H+
				%	% f.e.	% f.e.	% f.e.	% f.e.			%	%	%	%	%	%										
Red amphipodzol	A_1	0–1	L	6	11	28	29	25	4·8	150	0·009	9·0	0·50	..	..	..	8·2	4·8	0·9	0·1	31·2	26	15	3	< 1	56
534	A_2	1–6	CL	6	11	27	29	34	4·8	70	0·005	3·4	0·21	..	..	..	2·1	1·8	0·6	0·1	22·5	9	8	3	< 1	80
Sedimentary rock	A_3/B_1	6–10	LtC	6	10	24	25	40	4·9	48	0·003	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	1·1	0·7	<0·05	19·1	7	6	4	< 1	83
	B_2	20–28	LtC	21	11	24	20	45	4·8	38	0·003	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	0·9	0·5	<0·05	15·7	1	6	3	< 1	90
Cryptopodzol	A_1	0–2	L	22	14	23	29	24	5·5	56	0·005	7·0	0·32	0·033	0·40	4·1	5·6	3·2	2·0	0·1	33·2	17	10	6	< 1	67
367	A_2	2–8	L	14	12	22	30	27	5·0	82	0·010	6·5	0·29	0·030	0·37	4·1	1·9	1·5	1·3	0·1	36·4	5	4	4	< 1	87
Sedimentary	B_1	8–18	L to CL	6	9	23	28	35	4·6	75	0·010	3·1	0·13	0·025	0·36	4·9	0·2	0·3	0·5	0·1	29·1	1	1	2	< 1	96
rock	B_2	18–24	CL	5	9	24	32	34	4·5	99	0·014	..	..	0·025	0·36	4·9	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·1	26·9	1	1	1	< 1	97
	B_3	24–32	CL	10	12	28	14	43	4·6	75	0·011	..	..	0·024	0·39	5·0	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·1	21·7	1	1	1	< 1	97
Acid brown earth	A_1	0–5	CoSL	34	36	28	16	11	4·8	160	0·018	7·4	0·32	0·018	0·33	1·2	1·6	2·2	0·8	0·1	32·8	5	7	2	< 1	86
368	A_2	5–10	CoSCL	28	30	24	19	22	4·9	100	0·010	2·8	0·13	0·017	0·35	1·7	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·1	19·4	2	4	3	1	90
Granite	B_1	10–15	CoSCL	32	28	23	17	29	4·8	170	0·022	0·94	0·055	0·019	0·45	2·1	0·7	0·8	0·7	<0·05	10·9	6	7	6	< 1	80
	B_2	15–25	CoSCL	31	28	23	17	29	5·1	69	0·008	0·71	0·051	0·018	0·45	2·1	0·8	0·8	0·7	<0·05	12·7	6	6	6	< 1	82
	B_3	25–30	CoSCL	40	33	23	15	26	4·8	120	0·018	..	..	0·015	0·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transitional alpine	A_1	0–2	SL	38	35	16	16	19	4·6	110	0·008	12·6	0·71	0·024	0·29	1·0	5·6	2·9	1·1	0·1	40·0	14	7	3	< 1	76
humus soil	A_2	2–8	CoSL	49	42	20	12	15	4·5	86	0·009	10·1	0·52	0·023	0·27	1·2	0·4	0·3	0·6	0·1	31·0	1	1	2	< 1	96
369	B_1	8–16	CoSL	35	42	25	17	9	4·9	110	0·015	3·0	0·14	0·019	0·29	2·2	0·1	<0·05	0·3	0·1	20·0	1	< 1	2	1	96
Granite	B_2/C	24–28	CoSL	29	..	..	..	..	4·7	180	0·027	6·2	0·37	0·019	0·26	1·3	0·2	<0·05	0·5	0·1	31·0	1	< 1	2	< 1	97
Transitional alpine	A_1	0–2	CoSL	28	37	23	17	14	5·2	87	0·010	6·6	0·35	0·030	0·20	1·5	1·0	0·8	0·8	0·2	27·0	4	3	3	1	89
humus soil	A_2	2–5	CoSL	25	34	25	17	16	5·1	59	0·006	3·3	0·18	0·030	0·25	2·0	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·1	21·5	1	1	2	< 1	96
371	C	12–18	CoSL	35	38	22	12	24	4·8	61	0·010	1·0	0·064	0·020	0·32	1·4	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	11·7	2	1	3	1	93
Granite																										
Alpine humus	A_1	0–2	CoSL	23	37	17	16	22	4·6	140	0·006	5·3	0·43	..	..	..	2·9	0·8	0·7	0·1	23·6	12	3	3	< 1	82
to transitional	A_2	2–10	CoSL	24	36	21	12	25	4·7	91	0·005	3·3	0·26	..	..	..	1·1	0·5	0·4	<0·05	17·9	6	3	2	< 1	89
alpine humus soil	A_3	12–18	CoSL	38	37	21	12	26	4·7	53	0·003	1·6	0·13	..	..	..	0·3	0·1	0·3	<0·05	13·0	2	1	2	< 1	95
532																										
Granite																										
Alpine humus soil	A_1	0–3	CoSL	40	34	22	20	14	4·8	120	0·011	13·0	0·81	..	..	..	5·0	2·8	0·5	0·1	52·0	10	5	1	< 1	84
533	A_2	3–12	CoSL	29	32	25	23	13	4·7	110	0·009	9·2	0·51	..	..	..	1·1	0·8	0·4	0·1	30·1	4	3	1	< 1	92
Granite																										
Peat		0–7	SiL	6	..	..	..	..	5·1	290	0·025	25	1·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
535		7–28	SiL	3	..	..	..	..	5·0	120	0·015	24	1·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant remains																										
Dry peat																										
537		0·5–11	CoSL	52	40	20	14	15	4·5	110	0·009	9·7	0·70	..	..	..	1·1	1·3	0·3	0·1	24·6	4	5	1	<1	90
Plant remains alluvium																										
Humified peat		0–3	L	7	18	29	24	14	5·2	110	0·018	14·0	0·84	0·047	0·22	1·5	2·8	1·6	0·7	0·3	42·0	7	4	2	1	86
370		3–8	L	6	13	32	29	10	4·8	210	0·032	16·0	1·00	0·063	0·22	1·6	1·2	1·5	0·8	0·2	47·0	3	3	2	< 1	92
Plant remains alluvium		8–15	SiL	8	14	36	33	9	5·0	110	0·019	13·0	0·69	0·043	0·23	1·6	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·2	40·0	2	1	1	1	95
		15–24	CoSL	9	27	39	24	4	4·7	310	0·050	9·5	0·46	0·037	0·24	0·8	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·2	28·0	1	1	2	1	95

Key to abbreviations in Appendix 1c.

.. Analysis not carried out
L Loam
SL Sandy loam
CoSL Coarse sandy loam
SiL Silty loam
CL Clay loam
CoSCL Coarse sandy clay loam
LtC Light clay

APPENDIX II - COMMON NAMES AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES USED IN THE STUDY

Plants

Eucalypts

Alpine ash	.. *Eucalyptus delegatensis R.* T. Baker
Black sallee	.. *E. stellulata* Sieb. ex. DC.
Bogong gum	.. *E. chapmaniana A.* K. Cameron
Brittle gum	.. *E. mannifera* Mudie
Broad-leaf peppermint	.. *E. dives* Schau.
Buffalo sallee	.. *E. mitchelliana* Cambage
Candlebark gum	.. *E. rubida* H. Deane and Maiden
Long-leaf box	.. *E. goniocalyx* F. Muell. ex. Miq. (syn. *E. elaeophora* F. Muell.)
Manna gum	.. *E. viminalis* Labill.
Mountain gum (Kindling-bark)	.. *E. dalrympleana* Maiden
Mountain swamp gum	.. *E. camphora R.* T. Baker
Narrow-leaf peppermint	.. *E. radiata* Sieb. ex. DC.
Red stringybark	.. *E. macrorhyncha* F. Muell. ex. Benth.
Snow gum (White sallee)	.. *E. pauciflora* Sieb. ex. Spreng.

Wattles

Alpine wattle	.. *Acacia alpina* F. Muell
Blackwood	.. *A. melanoxylon* R. Br.
Buffalo sallow wattle	.. *A. phlebophnlla* (F. Muell.) E. C. Andrews
Catkin wattle	.. *A. dallachiana F.* Muell.
Hickory wattle	.. *A. obliquinervia* M. D. Tindale

Other shrubs

Alpine Baeckea	.. *Baeckea gunniana* Schau.
Alpine Grevillea	.. *Grevillea australis R. Br.*
Alpine Oxylobium	.. *Oxylobium alpestre* F. Muell.
Alpine pepper	.. *Drimys xerophila* Parment
Box Micrantheum	.. *Micrantheum hexandrum* Hook. f.
Burgan	.. *Leptospermum phylicoides* (A. Cunn. ex. Schauer) Cheel
Candle heath	.. *Richea continentis* B. L. Burtt.
Cherry ballart ..	.. *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Labill.
Common Cassinia	.. *Cassinia aculeata* (Labill.) R. Br.
Common fringe-myrtle	.. *Caltrix tetragona* Labill.
Derwent speedwell	.. *Veronica derwentia* Andr.
Elderberry panax	.. *Tieghemopanax sambucifolius* (Sieber ex. DC.) R. Viguier
Fern-leaf Baeckea	.. *Baeckea crenatifolia* F. Muell.
Gorse bitter-pea	.. *Daviesia ulicifolia* Andr.
Hakea	.. *Hakea lissosperma* R. Br.
Handsome flat-pea	.. *Platylobium formosum* Sm.
Hop bitter-pea	.. *Daviesia latifolia R.* Br.
Leafy Bossiaea	.. *Bossiaea foliosa* A. Cunn.
Lemon bottle-brush	.. *Callistemon pallidus* (Bonpl.) DC.
Long-leaf Lomatia	.. *Lomatia myricoides* (Je. Gaertn.) Domm.
Monkey mint-bush	.. *Prostanthera waited F.* Muell.
Mountain beard-heath	.. *Leucopogon hookeri* Sond.
Mountain plum-pine	.. *Podocarpus lawrencei* Hook. f.
Musk daisy-bush	.. *0learia argophylla* (Labill.) Benth.
Myrtle tea-tree	.. *Leptospermum myrtifolium* Sieb. ex. DC.
Rosy heath-myrtle	.. *Baeckea ramosissima A.* Cunn
Rough Coprosma	.. *Coprosma hirtella* Labill.
Rusty pods	.. *Hovea longifolia R.* Br.
Shiny Cassinia	.. *Cassinia longifolia R.* Br.
Short-flower heath	.. *Epacris breviflora* Stapf.
Shrubby Platysace	.. *Platysace lanceolata* (Labill.) Norman

Small-flower Grevillea	.. *Grevillea parviflora* R. Br.
Swamp heath	.. *Epacris pahrdosa R.* Br.
Victorian Christmas bush	.. *Prostanthera lasianthos* Labill.
Violet Kunzea	.. *Kunzea parvifolia Schau.*
Woolly tea-tree	.. *Leptospermum lanigerum* (Ait.) Sm.
Yellow Kunzea	.. *Kunzea maelleri* Benth.
-	.. *Baeckea crenatifolia*

Grasses

Alpine spear grass	.. *Stipa nivicola* J. H. Willis
Snow *grass* (Tussock grass*)*	.. *Poa australis* Sp. *agg.*

Other herbaceous plants

Common billy-buttons	.. *Craspedia glauca* (Labill.) Spreng.
Common fringe-lily	.. *Thysanotus tuberosus* R. Br.
Ivy Goodenia	.. *Goodenia hederacea* Sm.
Mountain gentian	.. *Gentianella diemensis* (Griseb.) J. H. Willis
Pale vanilla-lily	.. *Arthropodium milleflorum* (DC) Macbride
Prickly starwort	.. *Stellaria pungens* Brongn.
Spreading rope-rush	.. *Calorophus laterflorus (R.* Br.) F. Muell.
Sedge	.. *Carex gaudichaudiana* Kunth.
Tall spike-rush	.. *Eleocharis sphacelata R. Br.*
Tasman flax-lily	.. *Diane/la tasmanica* Hook. f.

Moss

Sphagnum moss	.. *Sphagnum cristatum* Hpe.

Ferns

Austral bracken	.. *Pteridium esculentum* (Forst. f.) Nakai
Austral king fern	.. *Todea barbara* (L.) T. Moore
Hard water-fern	.. *Blechman procerum* (Forst. f.)

Animals

Insects

Bogong moth	.. *Agrotis infirsa* Boisd.
Casemoth	.. *Plutorectis caespitosa* Oke.
Phasmatid (Stick insect)	.. *Didymuria violescens* Leach
Swift moth	.. (Fam. Hepialidae)

Birds

Australian raven	.. *Corvus coronoides* V. and H.
Black-backed magpie	.. *Gymnorhina tibicen* La.
Grey currawong	.. *Strepera versicolor* La.
Laughing kookaburra	.. *Dacelo gigas* Bodd.
Pied currawong	.. *Strepera graculina* Shaw
Red wattle-bird	.. *Anthochaera carunculata* Shaw
Superb lyrebird	.. *Menura novae-hollandiae* La.
Yellow-tailed black cockatoo	.. *Calyptorhynchus firnereus* Shaw

Mammals

Rabbit	.. *Oryctolagus cuniculus* L.
Wombat	.. *Vombatus hirsutus* Perry