Physiographic Region	Sub Region	Map Symbol	Land Type	Rainfall (mm)	Geology	Soils	Native Vegetation
Flat to undulating plateaux in highest landscape positions		PG	Plateaux on granite and granodiorite, gneiss, rhyolite, schist and sedimentary rock.	750 >1400	Granite and granodiorite.	In the subalpine zone, organic soils and deep uniform loams to clay loams, well structured. At elevations below the subalpine, mostly deep well structured red gradational soils.	Small areas of subalpine woodland with *Eucalyptus pauciflora*. Mostly open forest II, III & IV: *E. dalrympleana*,*E. dives*,*E. radiata*, and *E. rubida*; *E. delegatensis* at higher elevations.
		PGs			Gneiss.		
		PR			Rhyodacite/Rhyolite, quartz porphyry.		
		PS			Schist and spotted phyllite.		
		PSy			Sandstone, shales and siltstones.		
Dissected plateaux	Hills	HG-DP	Hills on granite	800 - 1600	Granite and granodiorite.	Mostly red and yellow duplex soils and moderately to strongly structured gradational soils.	Mostly cleared for pine plantations; native vegetation probably predominantly as for mountains on granite (see below).
		HR-DP	Hills on rhyolite and rhyodacite	800 - 1400	Rhyodacite and rhyolite, quartz porphyry.	Typically yellow brown to red strongly structured gradational soils with clay loam to light clay subsoils. Some less well structured uniform soils with loam to silty loam textures.	Predominantly open woodland and open forest III, with *E. dives* and *E. dalrympleana* on drier more exposed sites and *E. delegatensis* on wetter sites at higher elevations; *E. pauciflora* on cold sites and at highest elevations.
		HS-DP	Hills on schist	800 - 1800	Schist and spotted phyllite.	Generally duplex or gradational soils, sometimes deep, with strongly structured subsoils.	Native vegetation now almost entirely cleared probably as for hills on schist with steep relatively even slopes (see below).
		HSy-DP	Hills on sedimentary rock	750 - 1400	Sandstone, shale and siltstone.	Generally gradational soils with moderately to strongly structured light clay subsoils; some uniform soils.	As for hills on sedimentary rocks (see below).
	Low hills and undulating terrain	LHUH	Low hills and undulating terrain in high landscape positions	750 - 1400	Granite (including leucocratic granite), granodiorite; small areas of schist and rhyolite/rhyodacite.	Slopes on colluvium or bedrock typically with red duplex or gradational soils with moderately to strongly structured subsoils. Alluvial areas mostly with one or more depositional layers and poorly developed soils.	Areas on granite predominantly cleared. Probably mostly open forest II, III with *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha* and *E. goniocalyx* on drier slopes and with *E. dives*, *E. radiata* and *E. dalrympleana* on wetter slopes.
Mountains	Mountains with uneven (benched) slopes common Areas with coarse crystalline rocks	MG	Mountains on Granite	650 - 1800	Granite, granodiorite and diorite.	On drier slopes and ridges, mostly shallow uniform claycy sands to sandy loams. Also some red, brown and yellow duplex soils. In wetter areas, such as on southerly slopes, mostly deep, well structured, red gradational soils.	Open forest I, II, III mostly with *Eucalyptus dives*, *E. macrorhyncha*, *E. goniocalyx* and *E. polyanthemos* and heathy or grassy understorey on drier slopes. Wetter slopes with open forest III,IV with *E. radiata*, *E. dalrympleana* and *E. globulus*, some *E. obliqua*.
		MGs	Mountains on gneiss	650 - 1000	Gneiss and gneissic pegmatite; minor Schist.	Mostly shallow, uniform clayey sands to sandy clay loams or red or yellow duplex soils. In more humid areas, moderate to deep, mostly well structured, red gradational soils.	
		MLG	Mountains on leucocratic granite	650 - 1000	Leucocratic granite.	Mostly shallow stony loamy coarse sands. More humid areas with deep, well structured red uniform or gradational soils; some well structured red duplex soils on gentle slopes.	Similar vegetation to mountains on granite and gneiss. Also extensive areas of open woodland I with *Eucalyptus blakelyi*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. macrorhyncha* and *Callitris endlicheri*.
	Mountains with steep, relatively even slopes, narrow crests an incised valleys ridge and ravin terrain	MR	Mountains on rhyolite and rhyodacite	800 - 1200	Rhyolite and rhyodacite, quartz porphyry and volcanic breccia.	Deep well structured gradational soils; some uniform loams to silty loams with weak to moderate structure.	Drier slopes: commonly with open forest II of *Eucalyptus dives*, *E. macrorhyncha* and *E. goniocalyx*. At higher elevations woodland or open forest II, III with *E. dives* and *E. dalrympleana; E. pauciflora* at highest elevations. Wetter slopes: with open forest II, III and IV commonly with *E. radiata*, *E. obliqua* and *E. globulus*; *E. delegatensis* and *E. dalrympleana* at higher elevations. Valleys in the south often with open forest III with *E. viminalis* and *E. radiata*.
		MS	Mountains on schist	650 - 2000	Schist and spotted phyllite.	Humid slopes mostly with deep, strongly structured red gradational soils with clay loam to light clay subsoils. Drier slopes with shallow stony uniform loams to sandy clay loams; some shallow to moderately deep gradational soils of variable structure.	
		MSy	Mountains on sedimentary rock	900 - 1600	Mostly sandstone, shale and siltstone sometimes locally metamorphosed to slate, phyllite, hornfels and quartzite.	Stony uniform or gradational soils, mostly red with moderately to strongly structured clay subsoils. Drier slopes with shallow uniform stony loams to sandy clay loams. Shallow gradational soils often with structured clay loam or clay subsoils.	