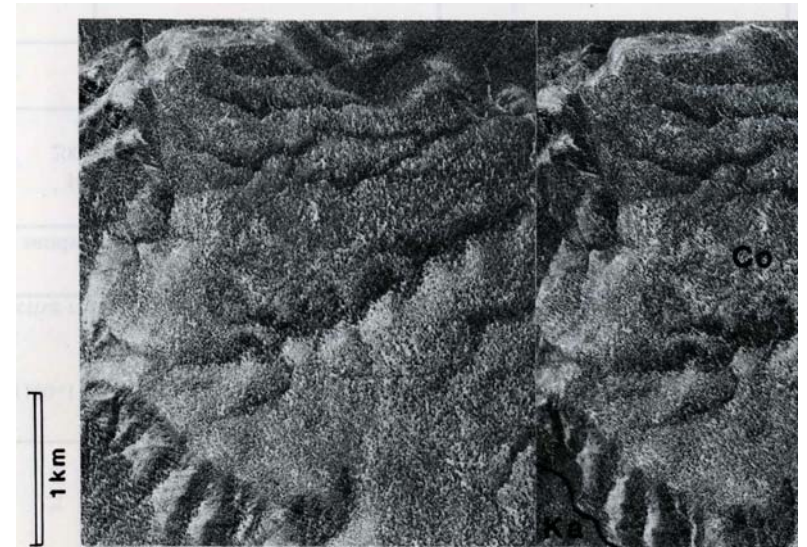
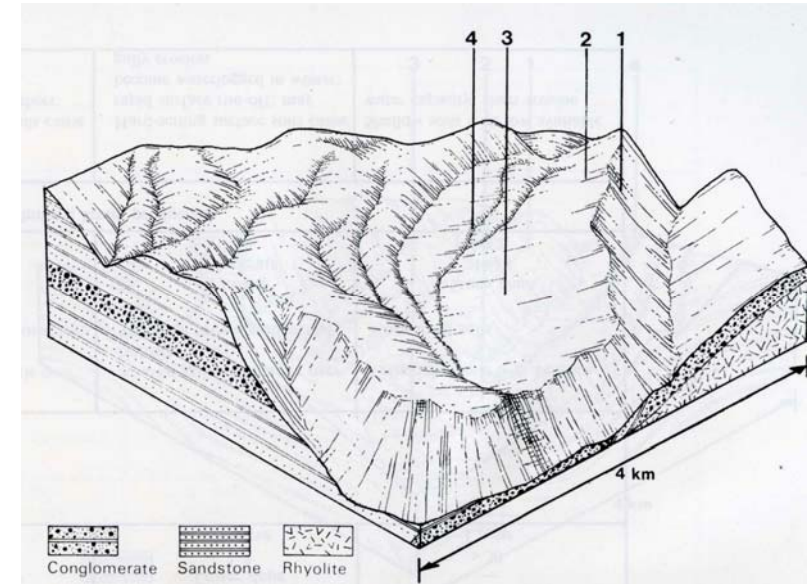


7.6 Cobbler land system

The Cobbler land system is similar physiographically to the Wabonga land system but is at a much higher elevation. Its western edge, between Little Cobbler and the main peak, has the characteristic cuesta form caused by the gently dipping Carboniferous sedimentary rocks. Average annual rainfall is high and regular winter snow is usual. The temperature regime is mild to cool in the summer and cold in winter.

Soils on the plateau are mostly friable brown gradational soils more than 1.5 m deep. Shallow stony forms also occur, and on the escarpments stony loams and extensive areas of bare rock are common. The higher areas carry organic loams.

The predominant vegetation is open forest of *Eucalyptus dalrympleana* and *E. pauciflora* with some *E. dives*. Small areas of open forest of *E. delegatensis* occur in sheltered valleys on the plateau. The summit has open heathland or low shrubland with small patches of herbfield.



COBBLER LAND SYSTEM Area 21 sq km

CLIMATE Rainfall, mean (mm) Temperature, mean (°C) Seasonal growth limitations	Annual 1250-1500; lowest January (70-100), highest July (150-180); winter snow Annual 8; lowest July (1), highest January (15) Temperature – less than 10°C (av): April – October Precipitation – months less than 50% frequency of effective rain: nil			
GEOLOGY Age, lithology	Lower Carboniferous conglomerate, red sandstone, siltstone, shale			
PHYSIOGRAPHY Landscape Elevation range (m) Relative relief (m)	Moderately dissected plateau 1100-1628 50			
LAND COMPONENT Percentage of land system	1 2	2 3	3 15	4 80
PHYSIOGRAPHY Land form Position on land form Slope range (%) Slope shape	Rocky escarpment and peaks above about 1600 m - 50 Linear	Plateau Slope above about 1500 m 10-20 Linear-Concave	Sheltered valley - 10-25 Concave	Plateau Slope below about 1500 m 5-10 Linear
NATIVE VEGETATION Structure Dominant species	Open heath to closed heath <i>Oxylobium alpestre</i> , <i>Leucopogon suaveolens</i>	Low woodland to open scrub <i>E. pauciflora</i>	Open forest IV <i>E. delegatensis</i>	Open forest II to woodland <i>E. dalrympleana</i> , <i>E. pauciflora</i>
SOIL Parent material Description Surface texture Permeability Depth (m)	<i>In situ</i> bedrock; scree Rock or organic loam soils Stony loam High <0.3	<i>In situ</i> weathered rock Friable brown gradational soils; organic loam soils Gravelly loam High 0.7	<i>In situ</i> weathered rock Friable brown gradational soils Loam High 2.0	<i>In situ</i> weathered rock Friable brown gradational soils Sandy loam High 1.5
LAND USE	Uncleared; timber production from <i>E. delegatensis</i> forests; forest grazing; recreation			
SOIL DETERIORATION HAZARD Critical land features, processes, forms	Extreme exposure, winter cold, low available water capacity of soils; sheet erosion	Low winter temperatures; short growing season; frost heave on bare soils; high rainfall and permeable soils could result in nutrient decline; sheet erosion; erosion of tracks, which concentrates run-off		