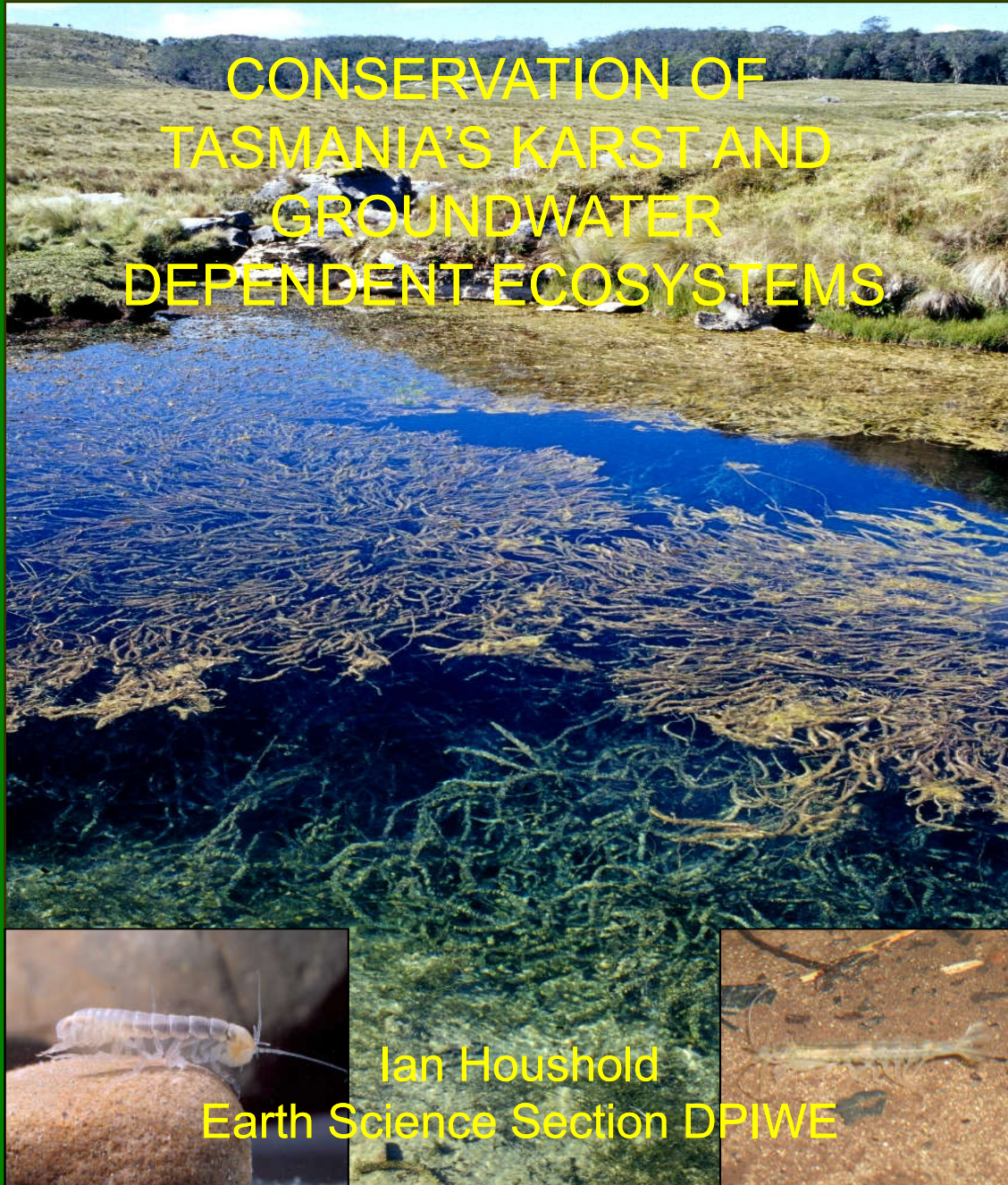
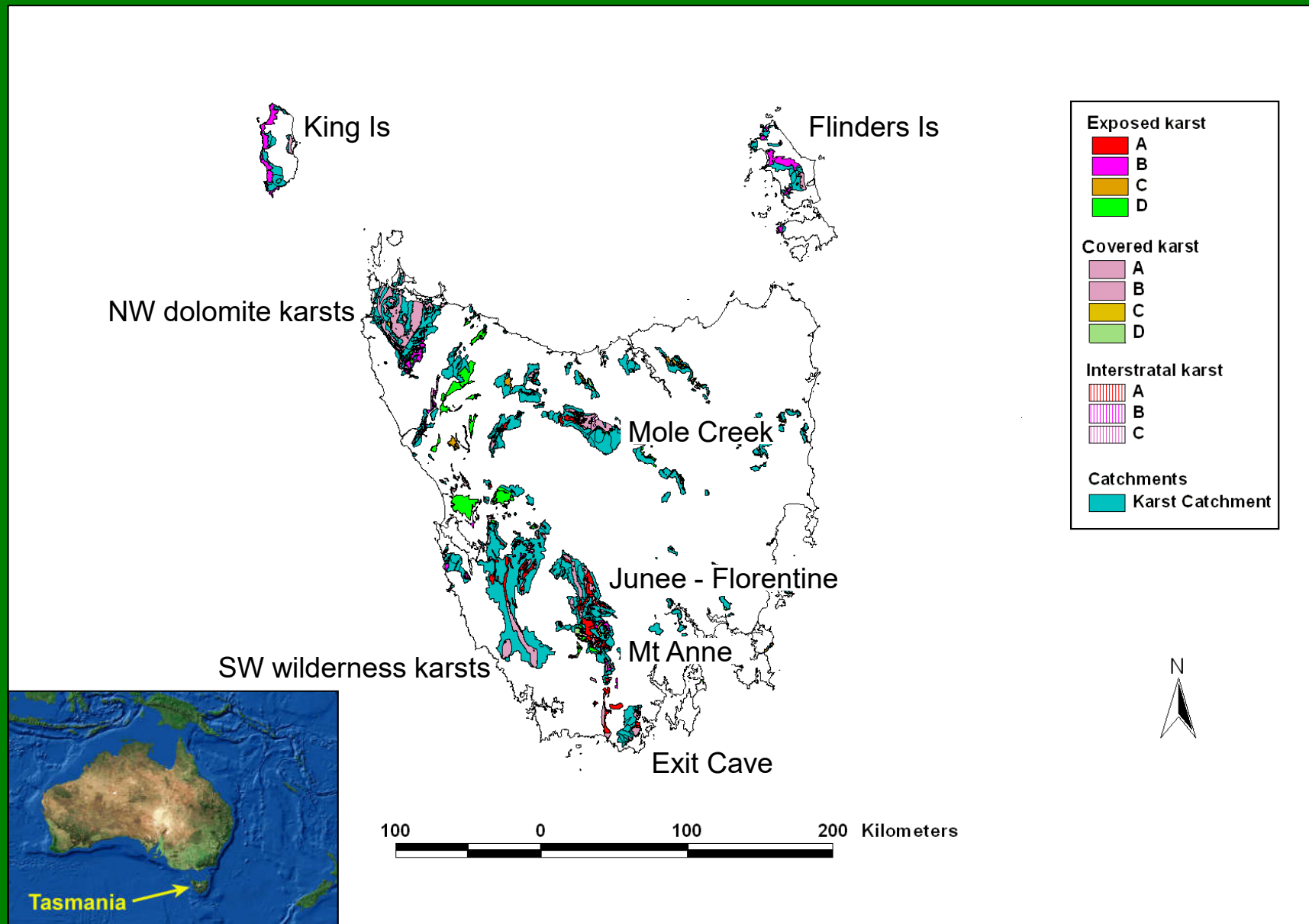


# CONSERVATION OF TASMANIA'S KARST AND GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEMS



Ian Houshold  
Earth Science Section DPIWE

# Tasmania's karst areas





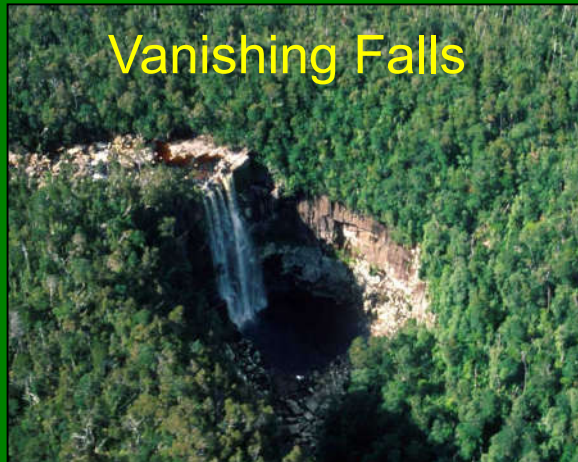
Mt Bobs



Weld Arch



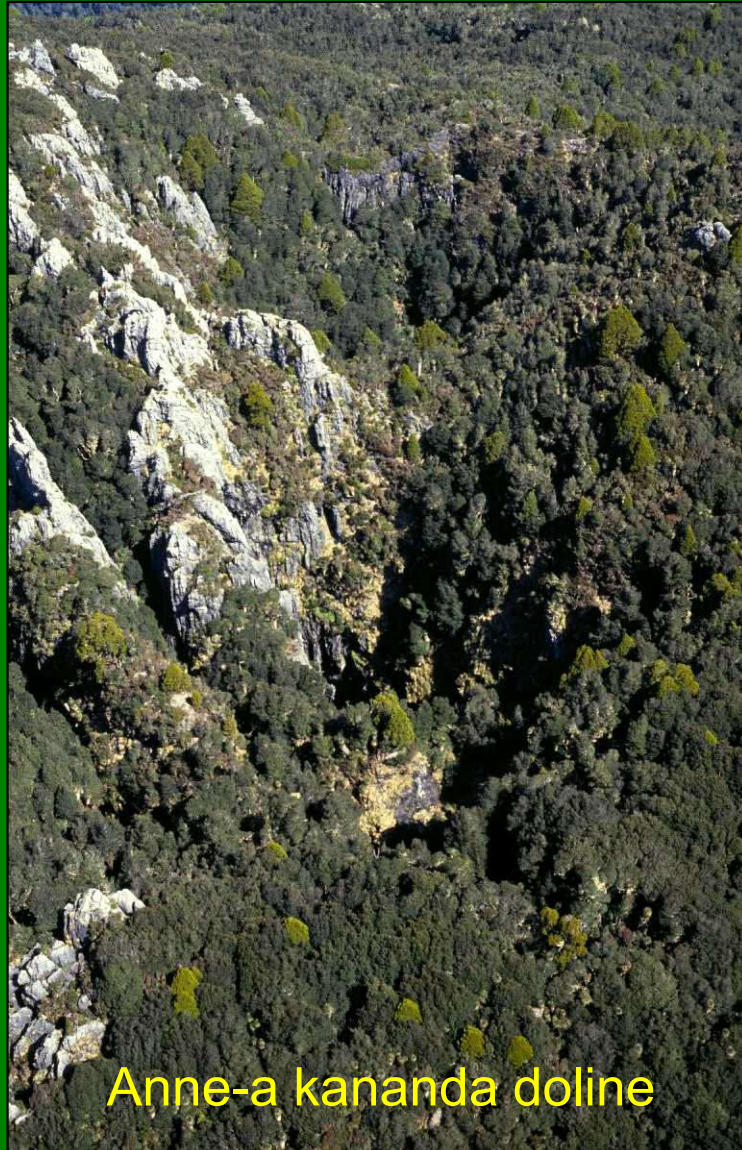
Vanishing Falls



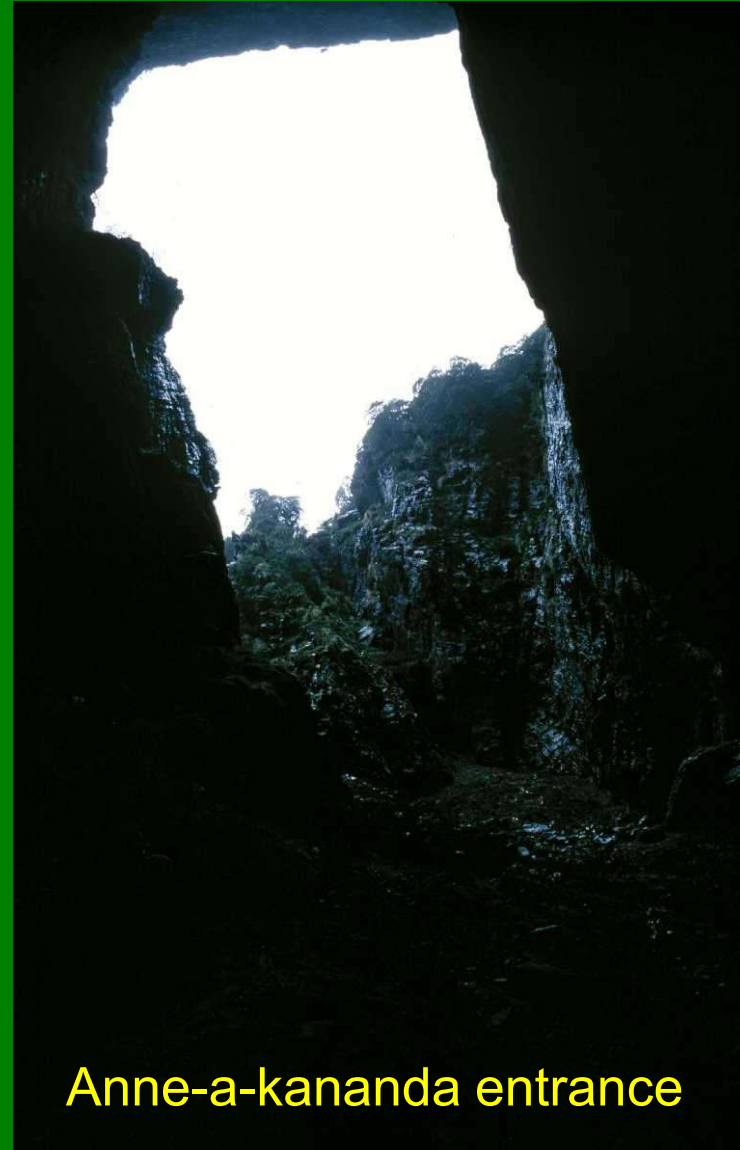
Wilderness  
karst  
SW  
Tasmania



# Mt Anne alpine karst



Anne-a kananda doline



Anne-a-kananda entrance





Sub-alpine karst  
Vale of Belvoir  
N Tasmania



Riveaux



## Forested karst - drowned dolines

Trowutta Arch





West Coast  
Flinders Island



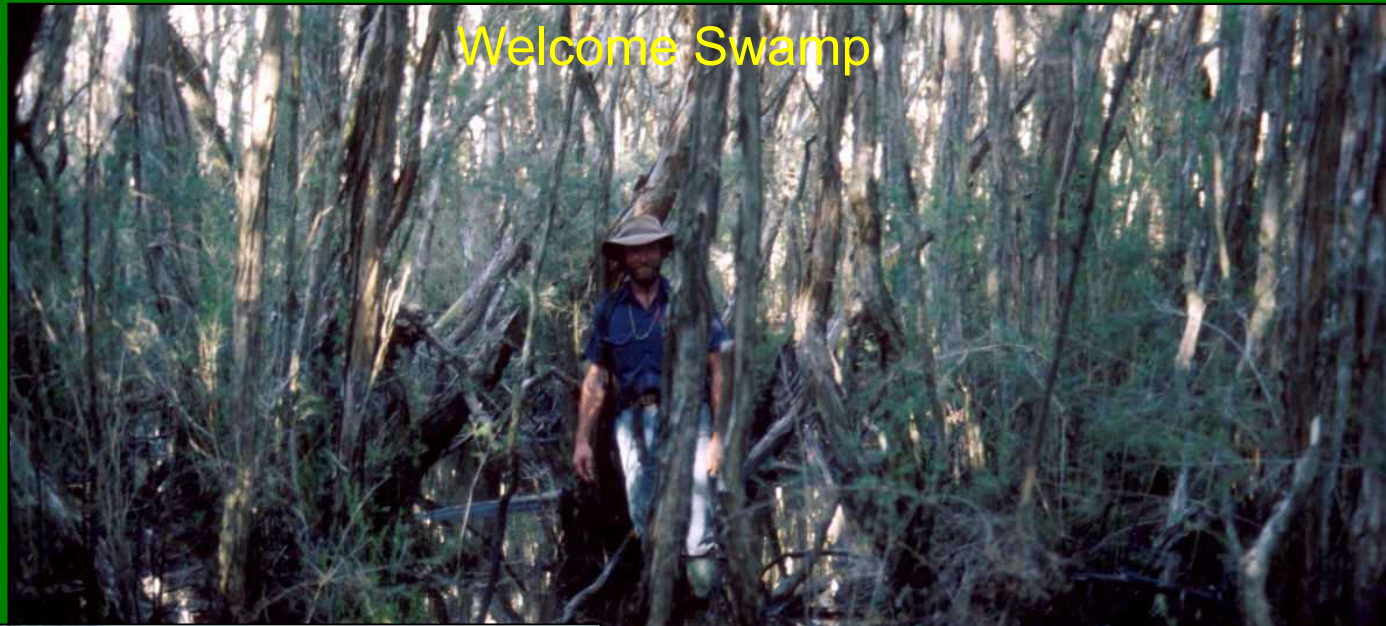
## Coastal karst

Boggy Ck terraces King Island





# NW dolomite - extensive karst groundwater systems



Welcome Swamp



Dairy on mound spring, Mella

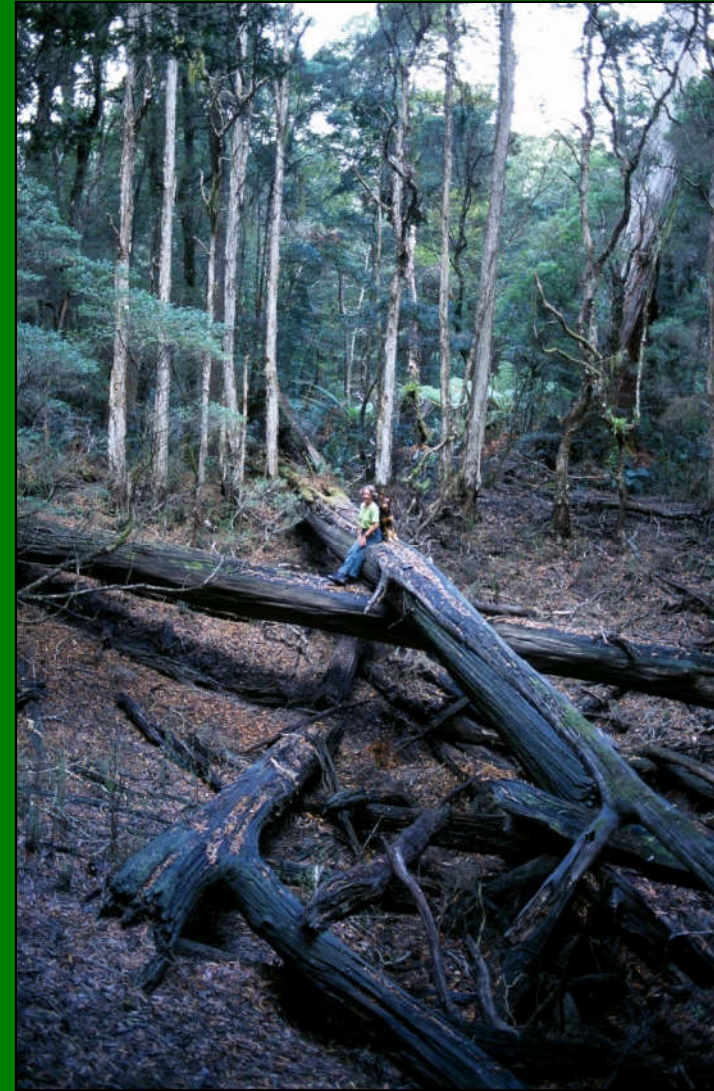


R Eberhard

Pumping from mound spring



# Dismal Swamp polje NW Tasmania





# Montagu Cave NW Tasmania





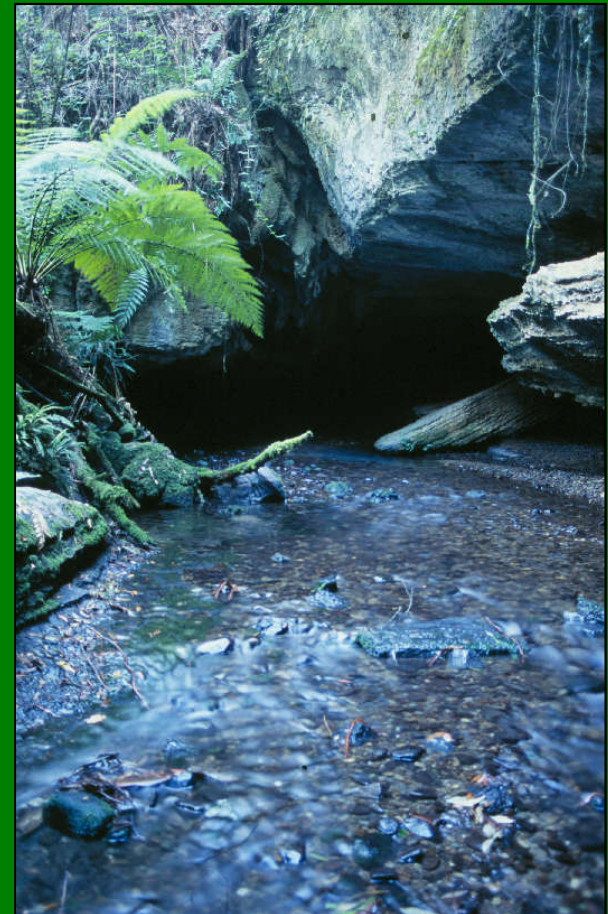
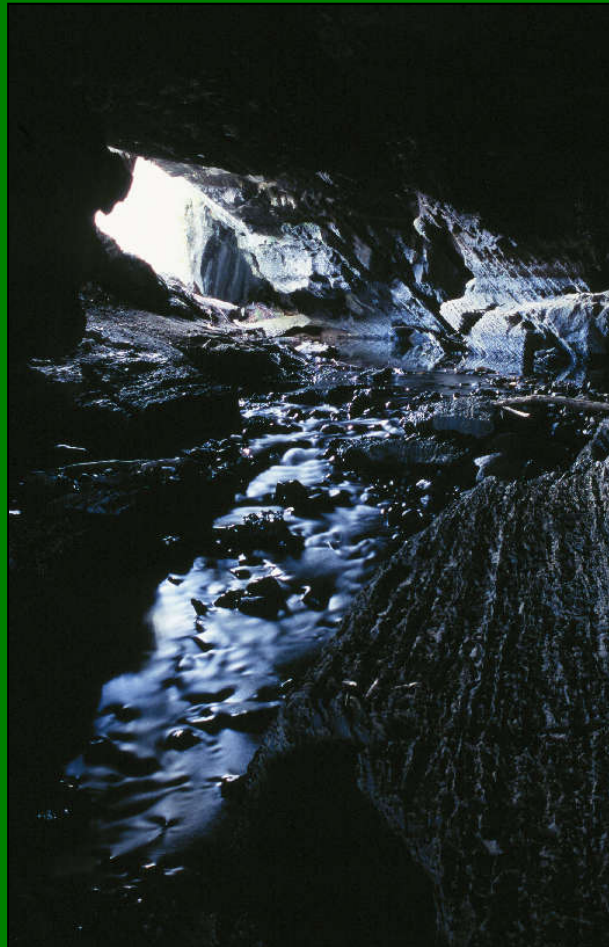
# Mayberry polje Mole Creek karst



Photos Rolan Eberhard



# Mole Creek Caves N Tasmania





# Speleothems Mole Creek Caves





# Exit Cave Lune River S Tasmania





## Junee - Florentine

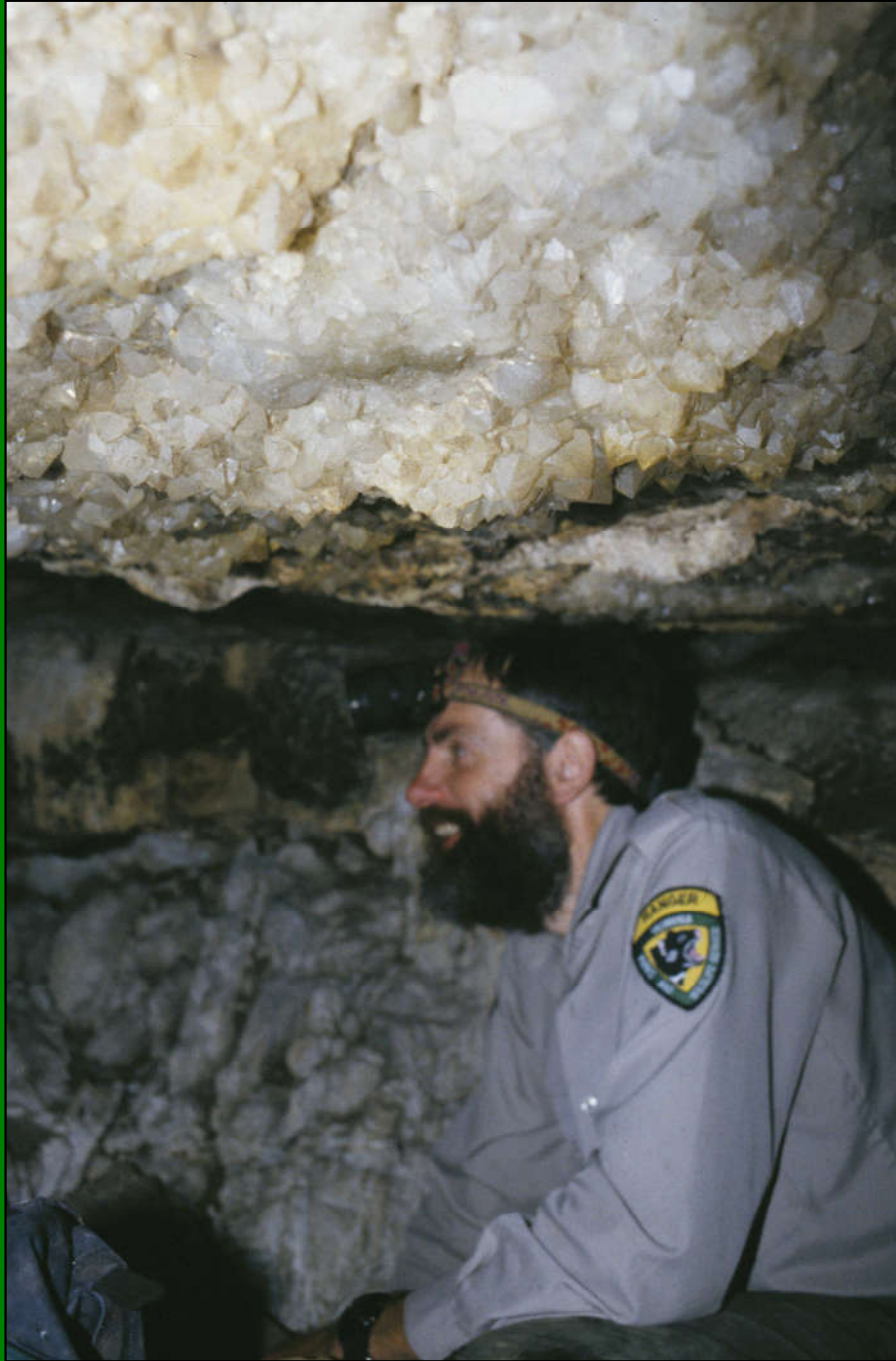


Khazad-dum



Lawrence Rivulet





Crystal Cave  
Mt Weld  
S Tasmania





Megafauna  
subfossils  
Montagu Caves  
NW Tasmania



# Tasmanian Cave Arachnids



Tasmanian  
Cave Spider



Amaurobioid  
Spider

Arthur Clarke



Harvestman  
*Lomanella* sp.



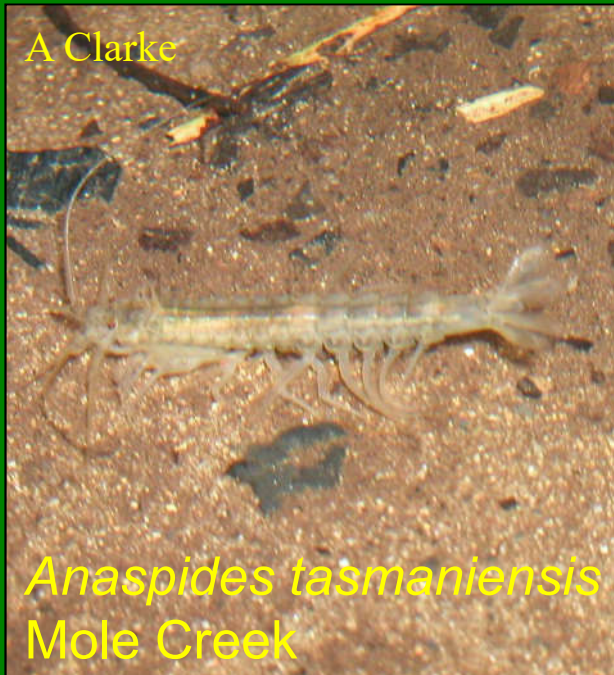
Phreatoicid isopods  
Mole Creek



J Gooderham

## Aquatic cave fauna

A Clarke



*Anaspides tasmaniensis*  
Mole Creek

*Galaxias* sp.  
Exit Cave



J Gooderham



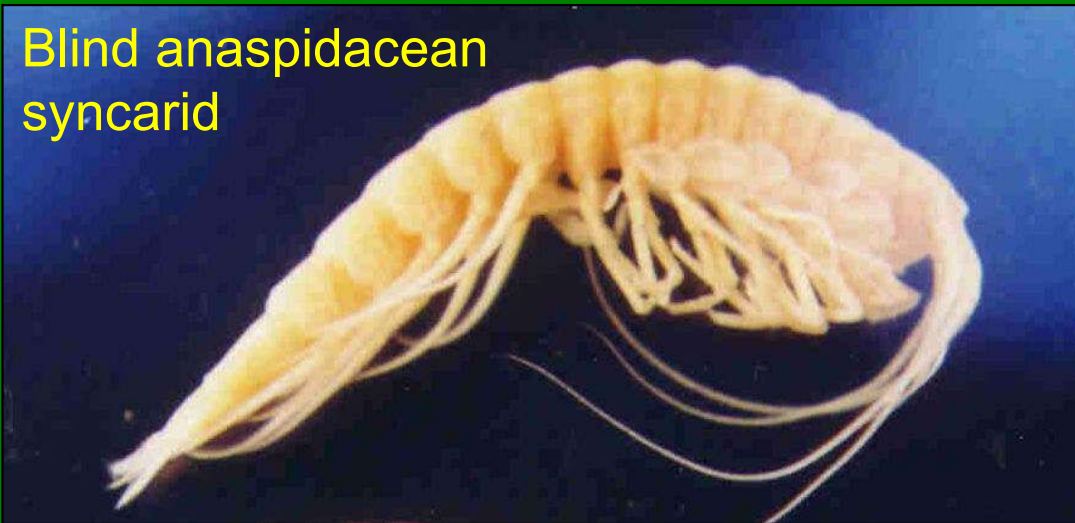
# Aquatic cave fauna

Photos by Arthur Clarke



Crangonyctoid amphipod

Blind anaspidacean  
syncarid



Undescribed phreatoicid



# Platypus Nest Riveaux Cave



S. Munks



# Exit Cave

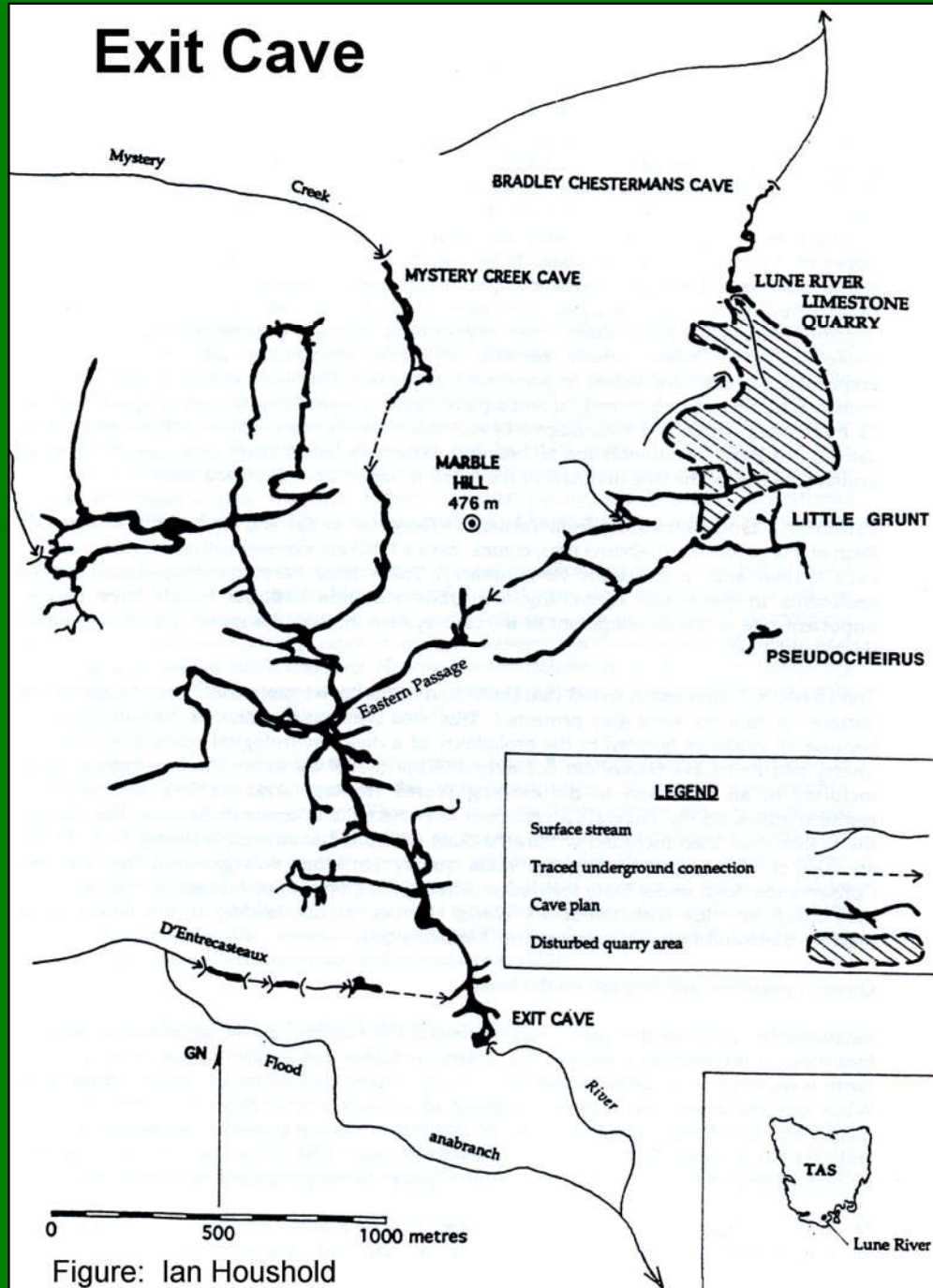
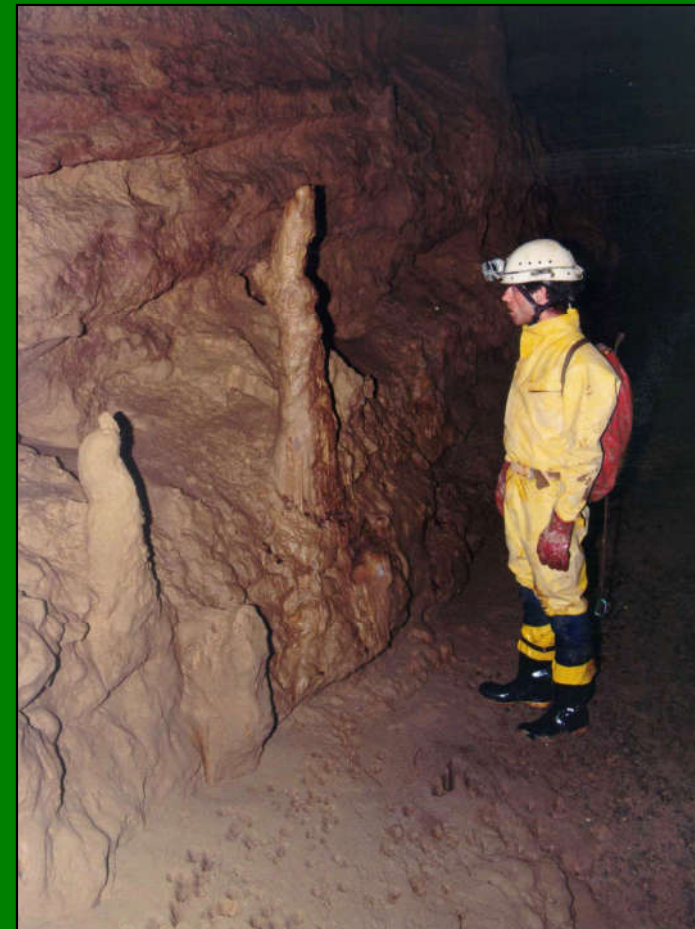


Figure: Ian Houshold

## Lune River limestone quarry





# Physical rehabilitation Lune River quarry







# Railton cement works





# Forest operations Florentine Valley





## Recreational impacts



Precipitous Bluff



King Solomons Cave

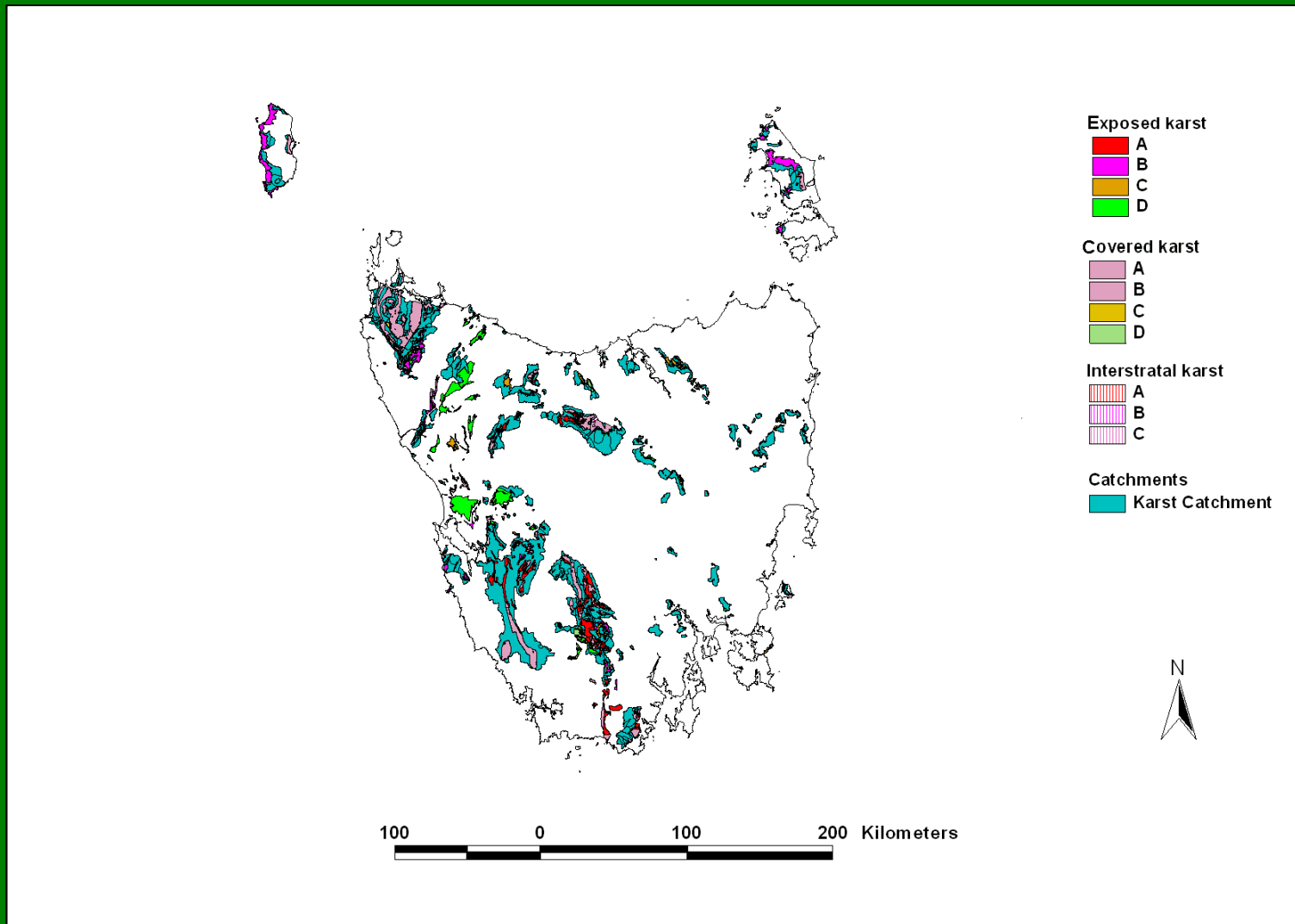


# Management tools

- Tasmanian digital karst atlas project
- Tasmanian Geoconservation database
- Groundwater prospectivity and flow path mapping
- State geomorphic regionalisation
  - Allows context areas to be set for geoconservation
  - Permits 'templates' to be defined for rehabilitation
- Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values (CFEV) project

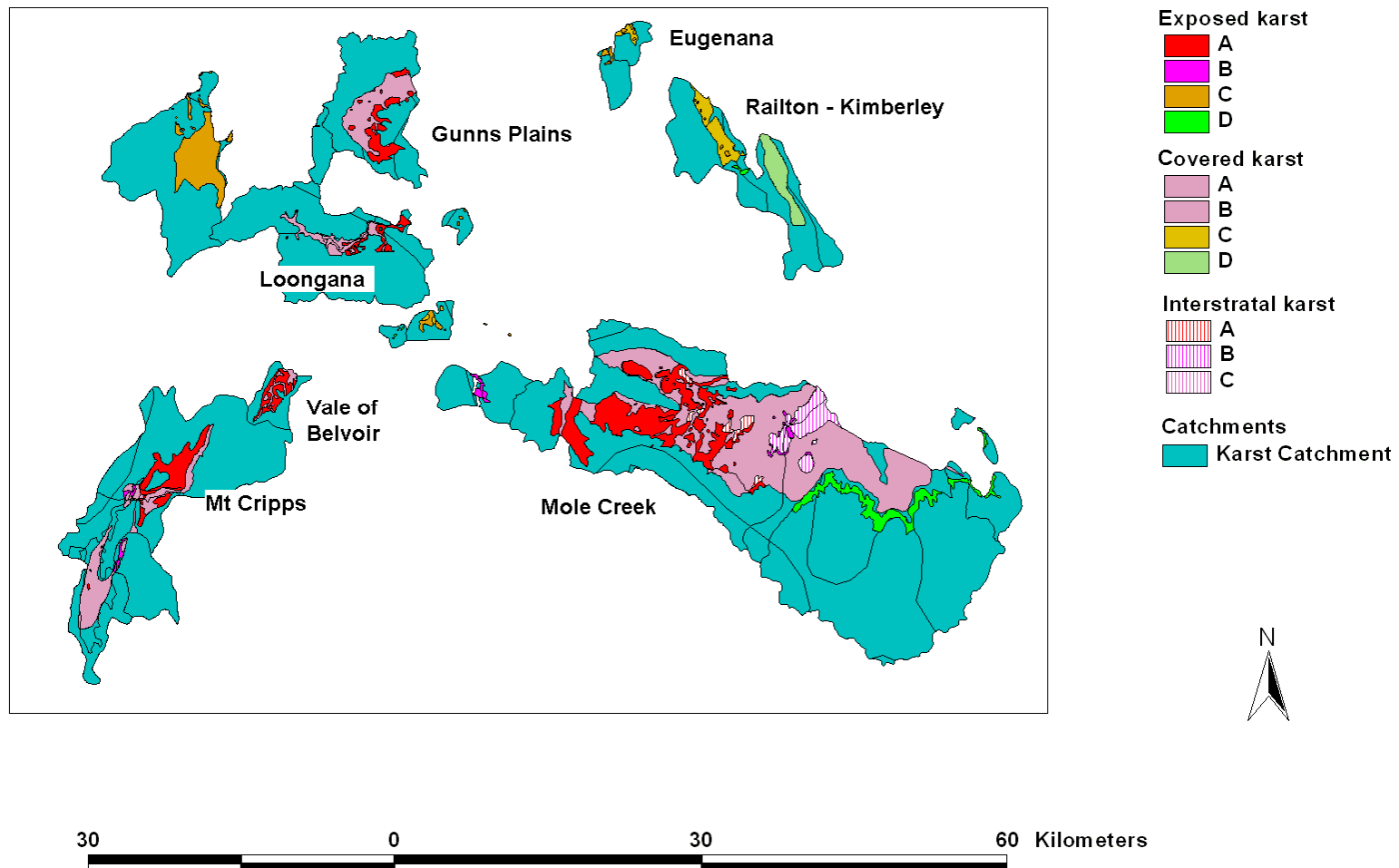


# Tasmanian digital karst atlas project



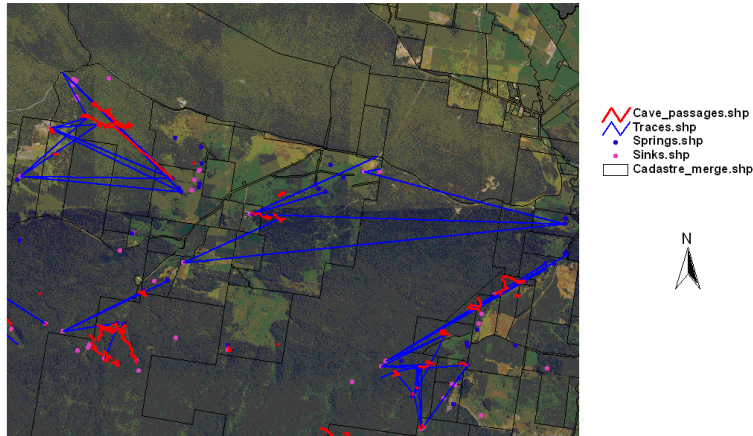


# Tas Karst Atlas Mole Creek area

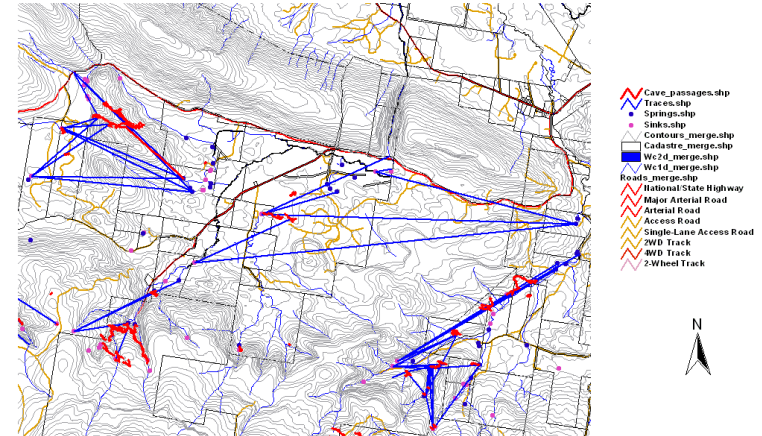




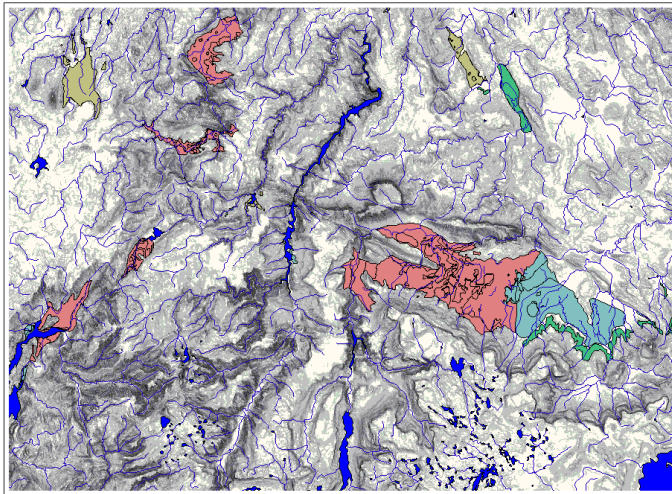
# Local area karst atlas output



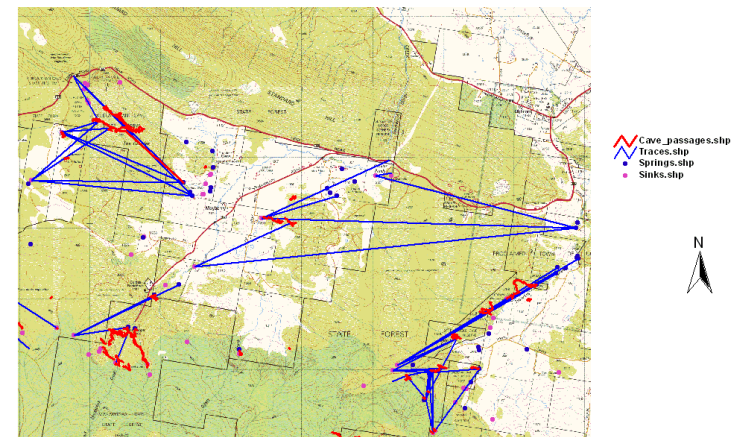
Mole Creek - aerial photos



Mole Creek vector map

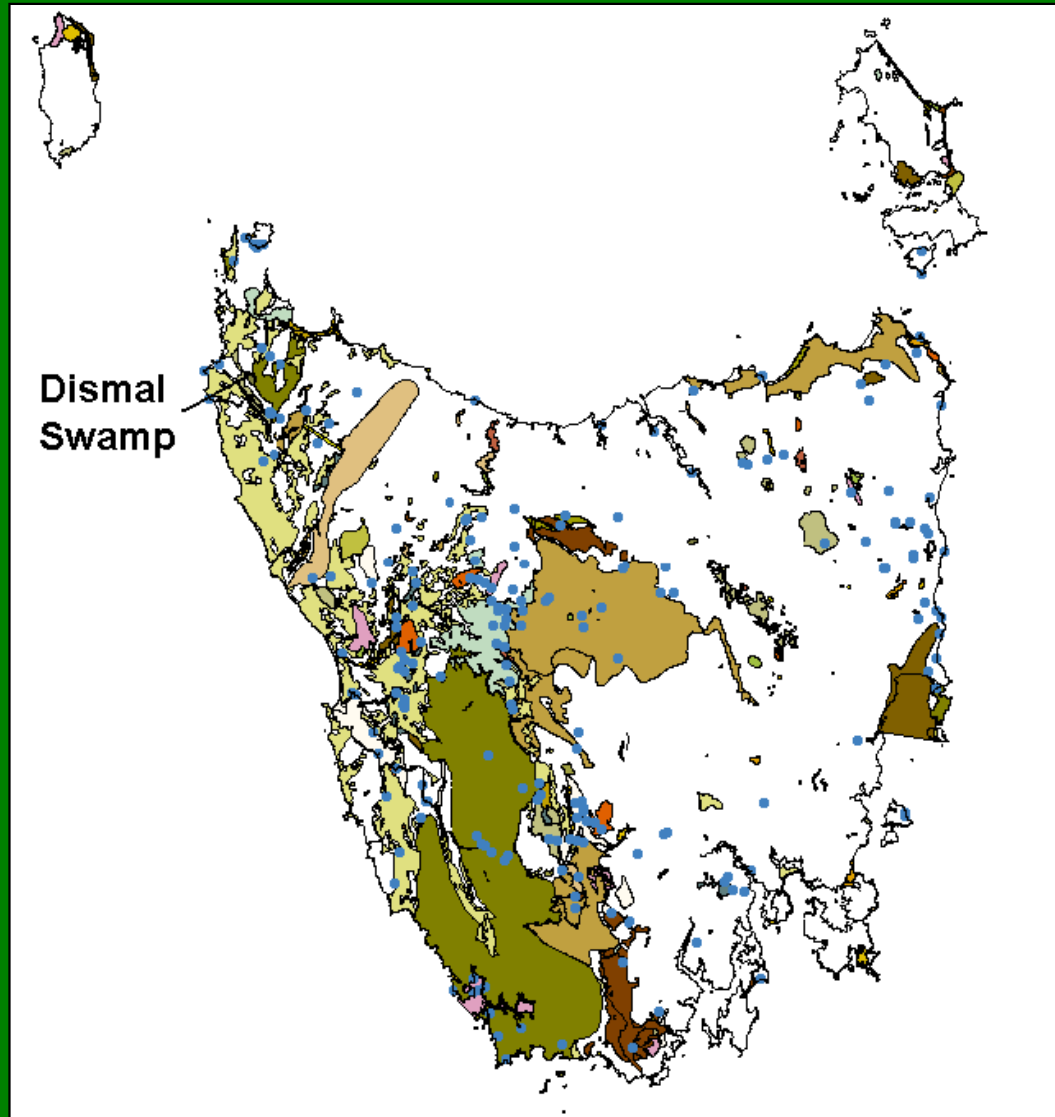


Mole Creek karst/slope



Mole Creek topo base

# Tasmanian Geoconservation Database



GIS code:

Org  
HUN23

Site Name: **Dismal Swamp Polje**

Listing  
status: Listed

Site description: Far northwest Tasmania, about 27 km southwest of Smithton.

Co-ord: Centre of the internally draining karst depression (polje).

AMG 317500 1:100,000 map no. and 7816 ~ HUNTER

AMG Northing: 5462500 1:25000 map no. and 3046 ~  
MARRAWAH

Management  
suitable  
status: Size: Medium/area Interpretation :

Physical	National estate	criteria	Tenure	name	For
Landform	status	D1		Dismal Swamp	Na
	Potential	B1		Dismal Swamp	S

## Geological features

type	significanc	level	age	sens- itivity	degrade
------	-------------	-------	-----	------------------	---------

## Geomorphological features

type	significanc	level	age	sens- itivity	degrade
Karst	Outstanding	Australia	Cainozoic	4	slight

## Soil features

type	significanc	level	age	sens- itivity	degrade
------	-------------	-------	-----	------------------	---------

## Site significance

Most sig base	Most sig level	Most sig age	Overall
Outstanding	Australia	Cainozoic	

## Comments:

Very large flat-floored internally draining karst depression (polje), with nested sink hole demonstrating karst drainage. A west-flowing stream has partly captured drainage from west side of swamp, but main portion of swamp still drains internally. Classical polje form, probably best example in Australia by comparison with Dinaric type examples. The swamp is unusual for lacking significant peat accumulations (contra Richley 1978); this is probably due to karst drainage allowing regular soil drying. Additional conservation values - the swamp is one of the few large swamps in northwest Tasmania which have not been artificially drained, and supports an important Blackwood Swamp forest which is the reason for the declaration of the Dismal Swamp Forest Reserve and Nature Reserve.

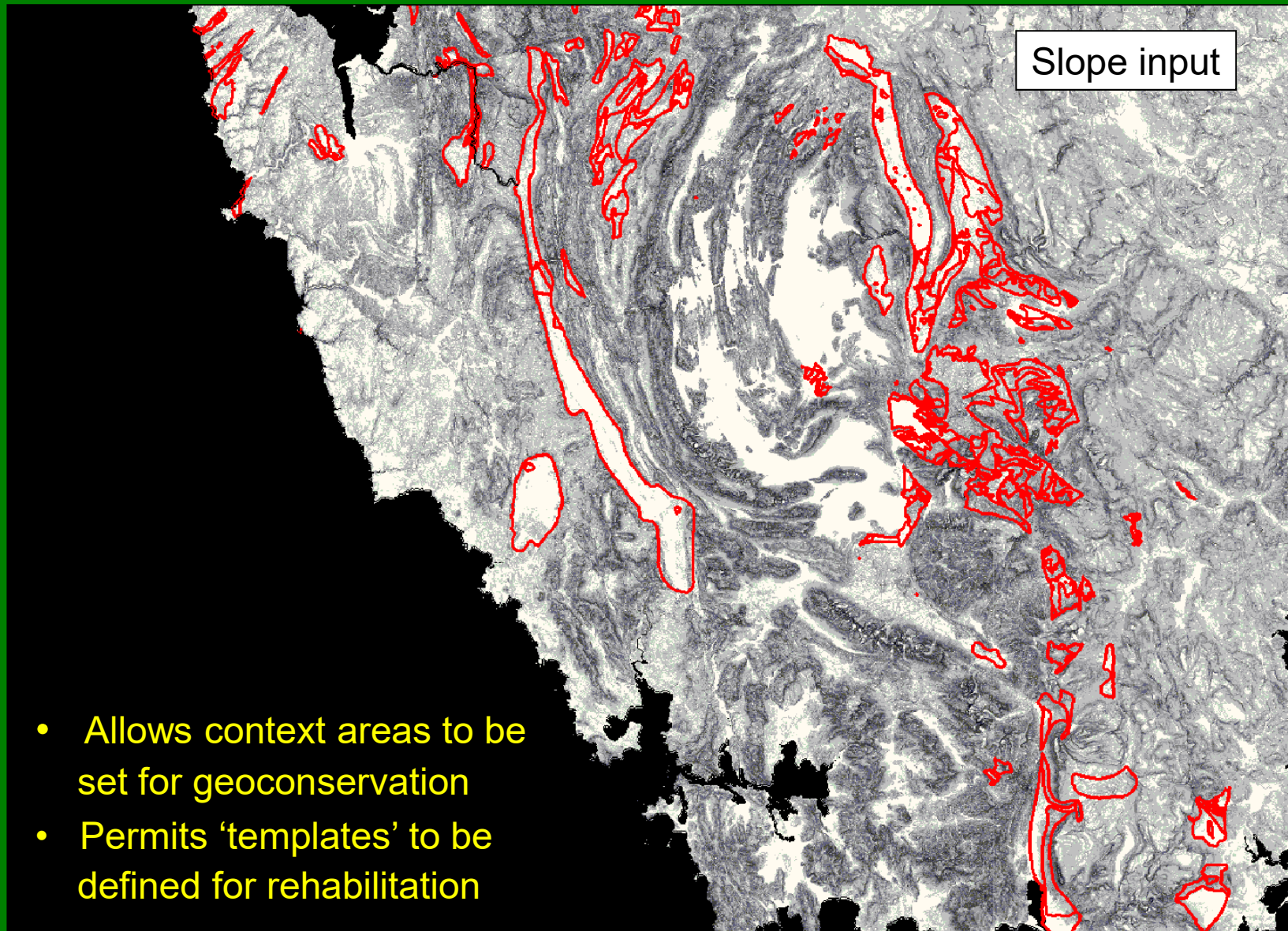
## Management

Management area comprises Dismal Swamp valley floor and surrounding slopes draining into the swamp. Some degradation of the landform has occurred due to roading on polje rim. The Forest Reserve and Nature Reserve cover only a portion of the polje floor, and do not include the nested sinkhole or polje rims. Major management concerns include maintaining characteristic form of rim slopes, preventing ground disturbance at western stream outlet which could lead to gully and artificial drainage of the swamp, and maintaining quality of waters flowing into swamp.

Nominated by: date: Listed by:  
date: 09/10/2004

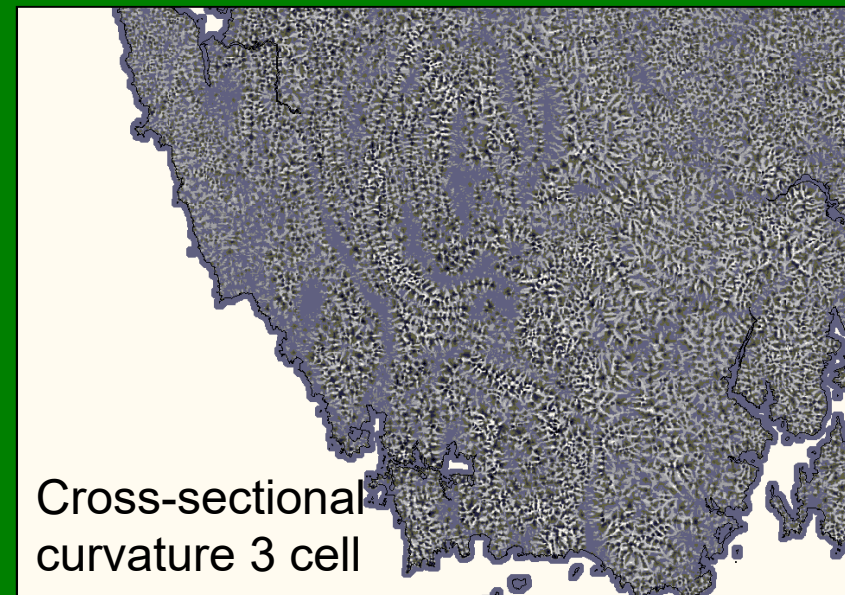
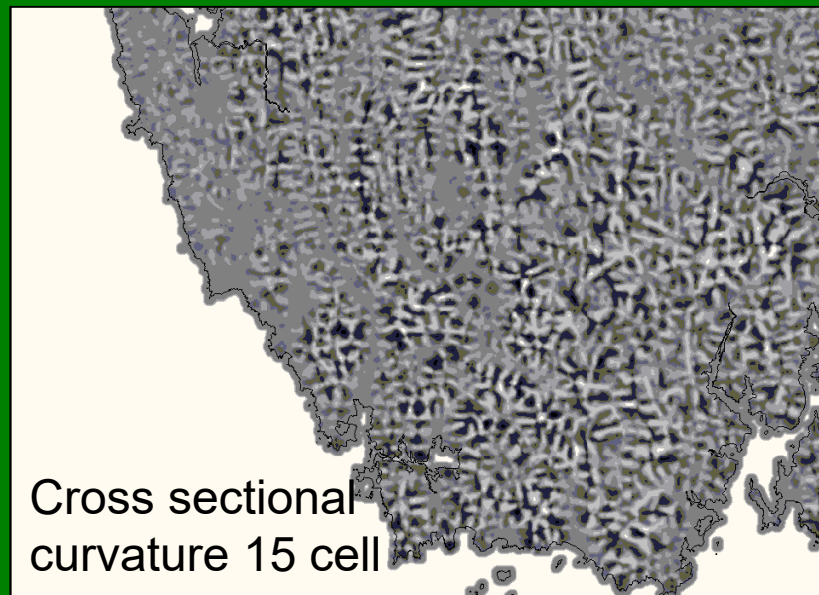
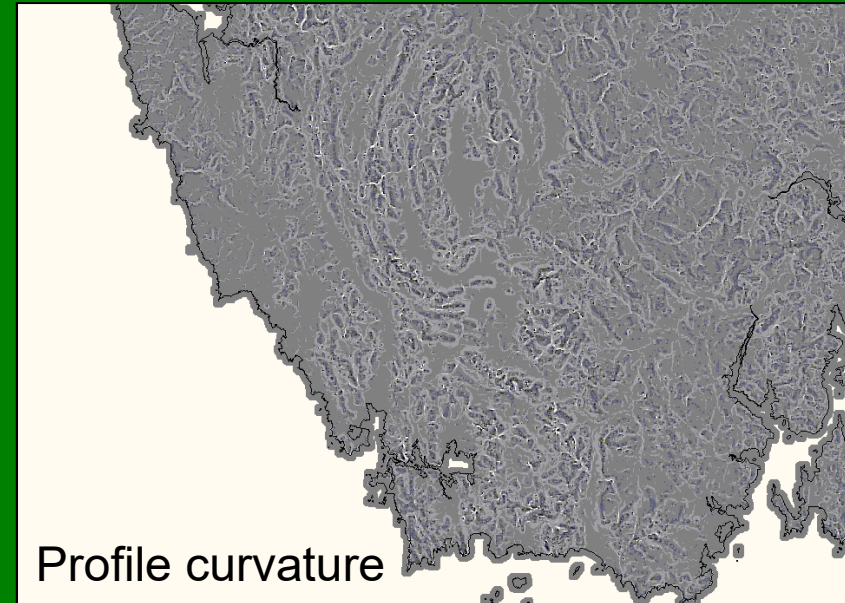
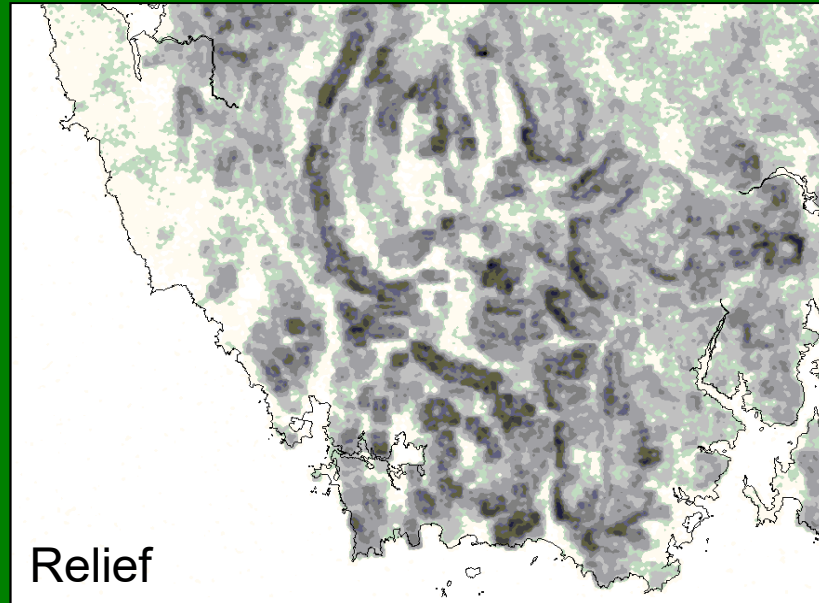


# State geomorphic regionalisation - Environmental Domain Analysis



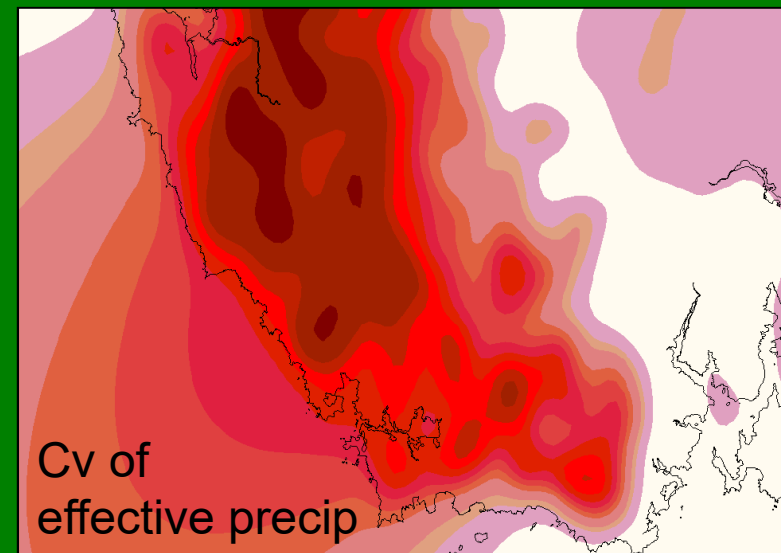
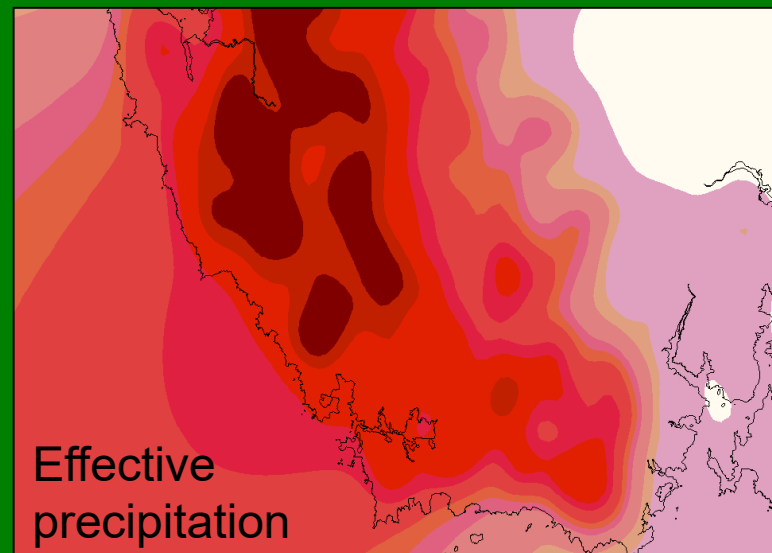
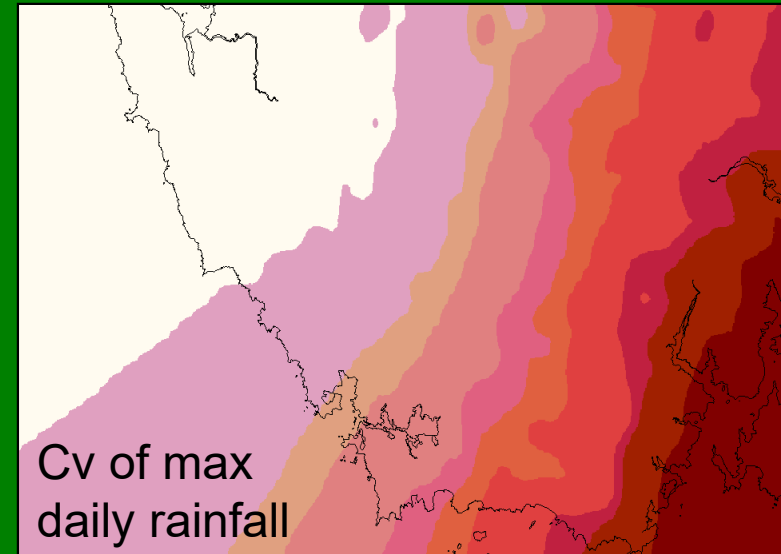
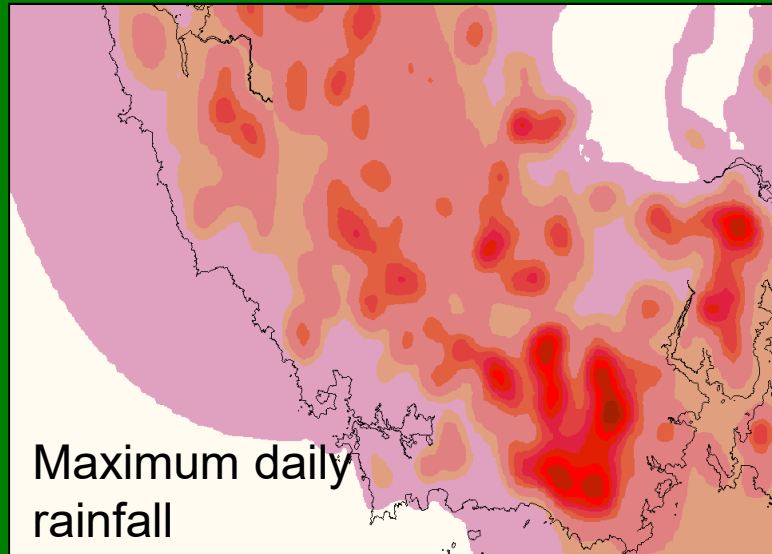


# EDA topographic inputs

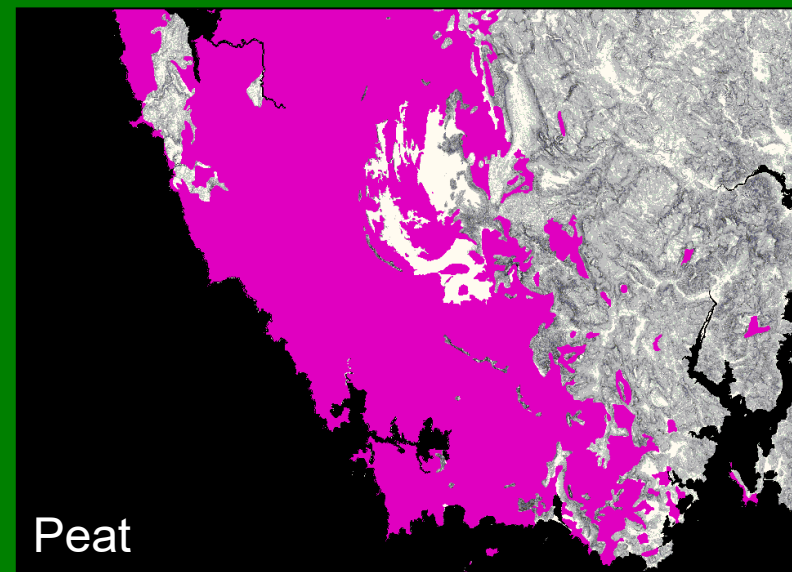
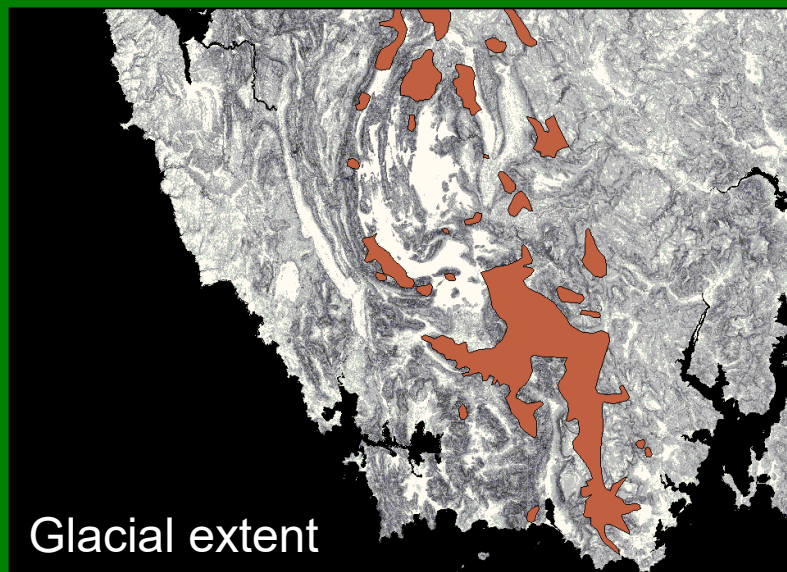
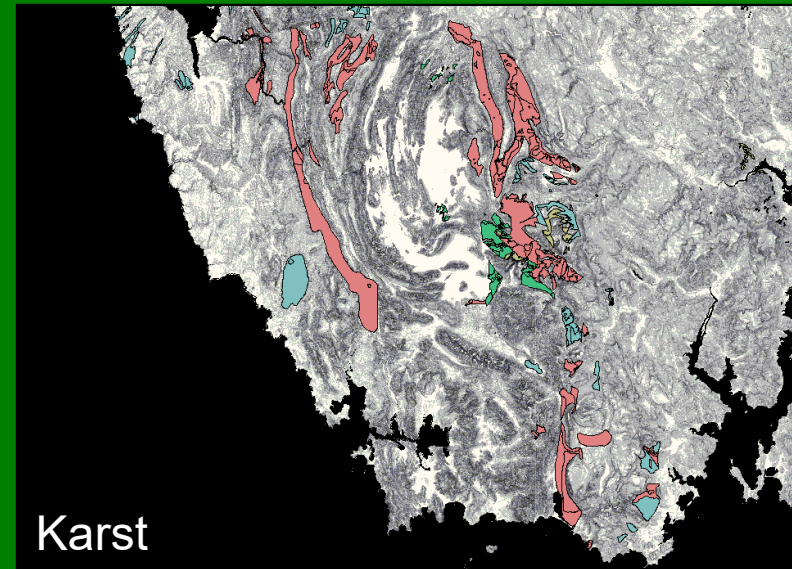
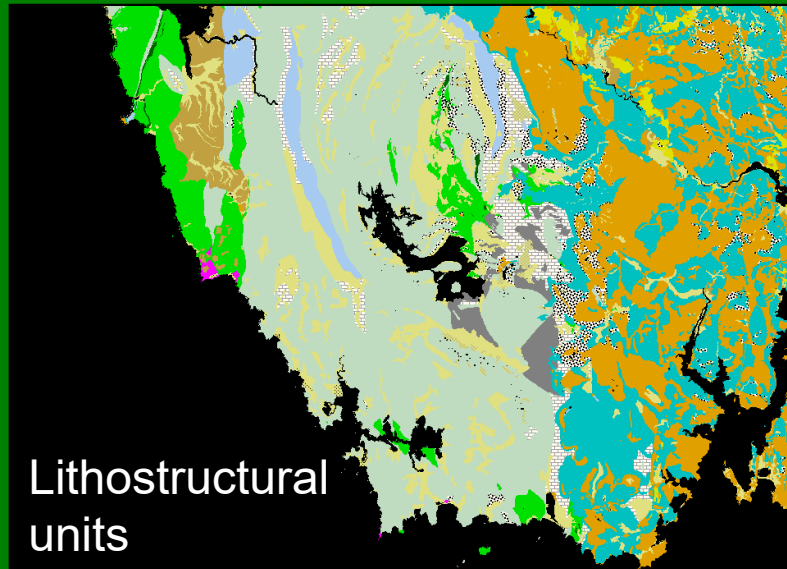




# EDA climate inputs

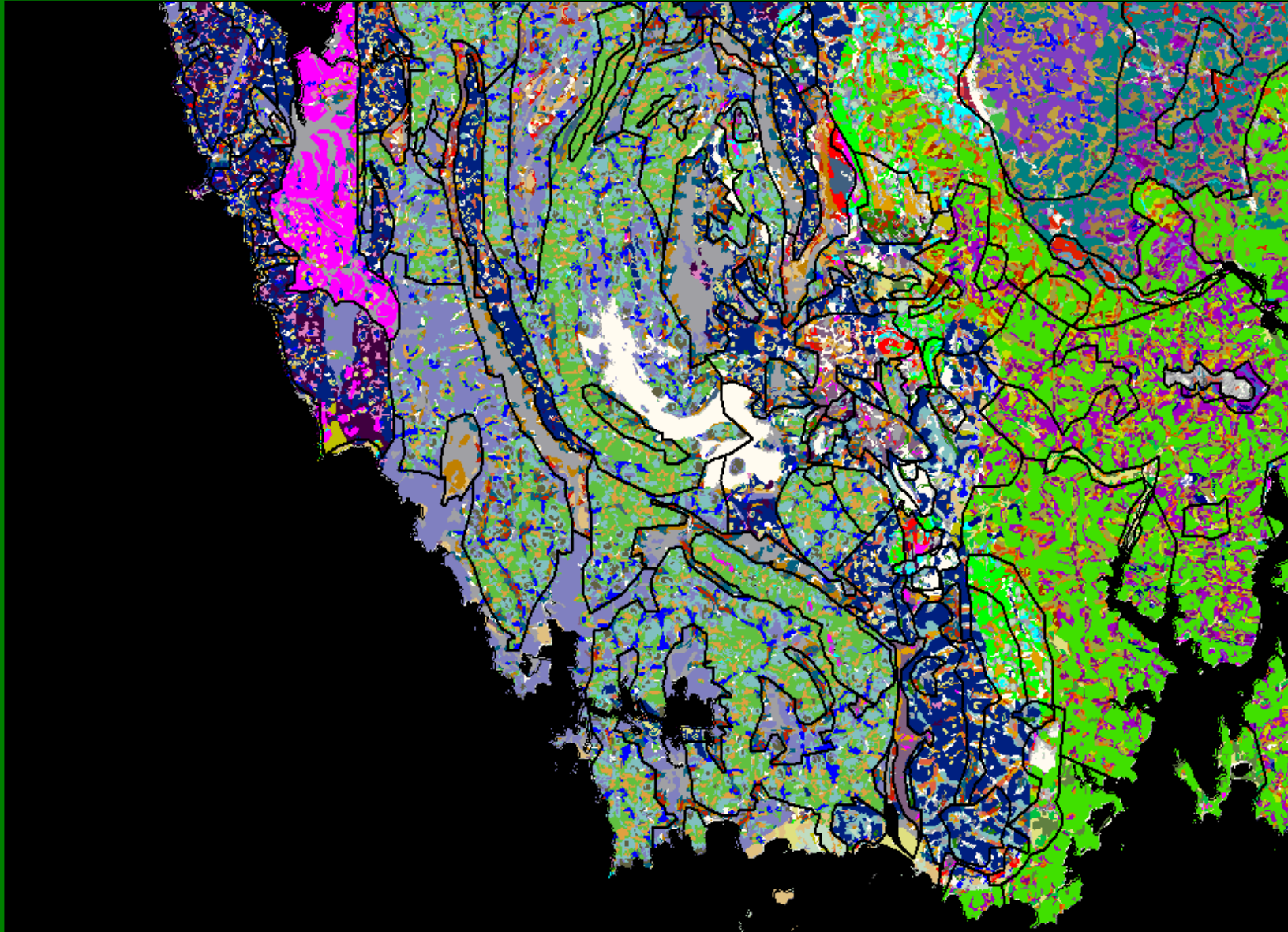


# EDA lithostructure and process history

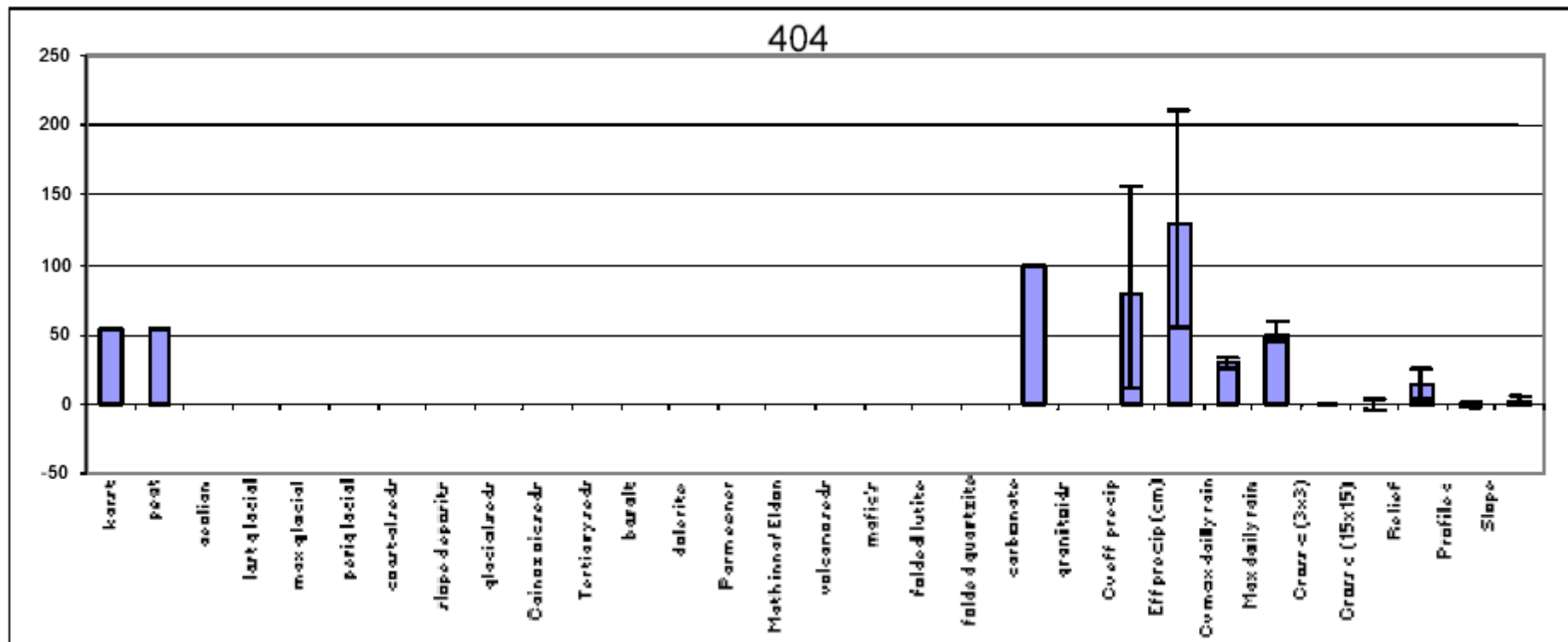




# Final Environmental Domain Analysis and geomorphic mosaics



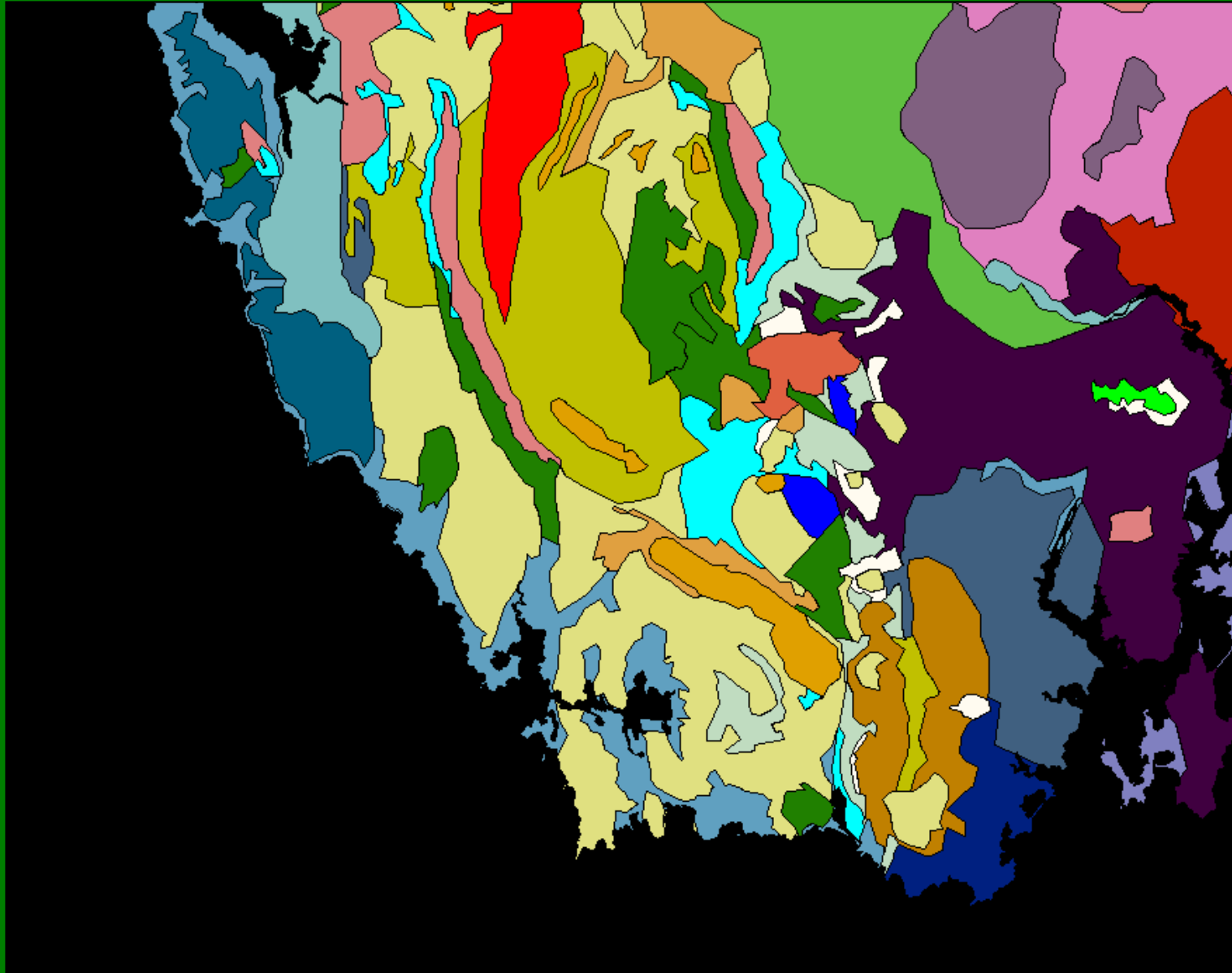
# Components of Environmental domains



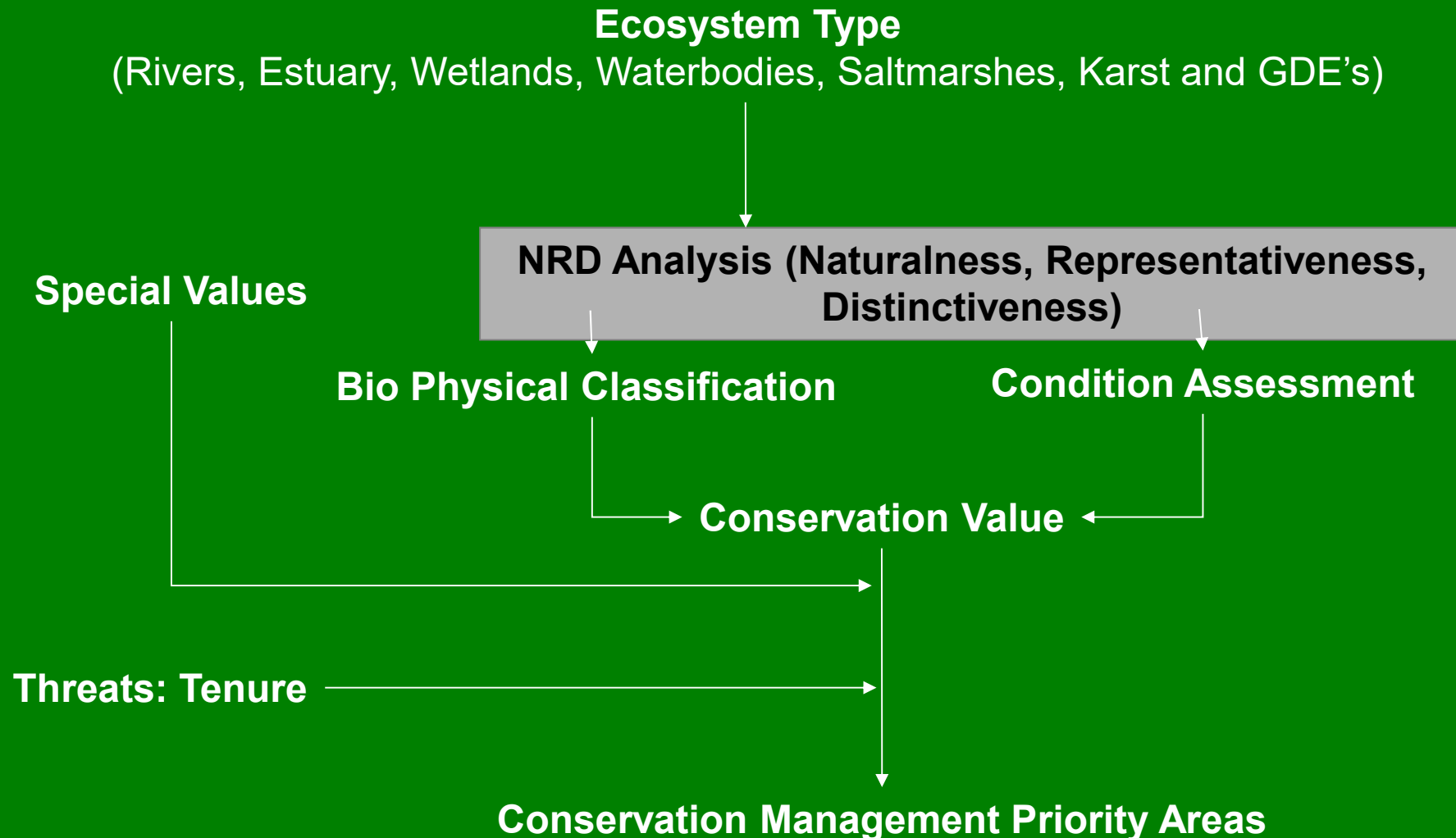
The range of each system control in domain 404



# SW Tasmanian Geomorphic regions

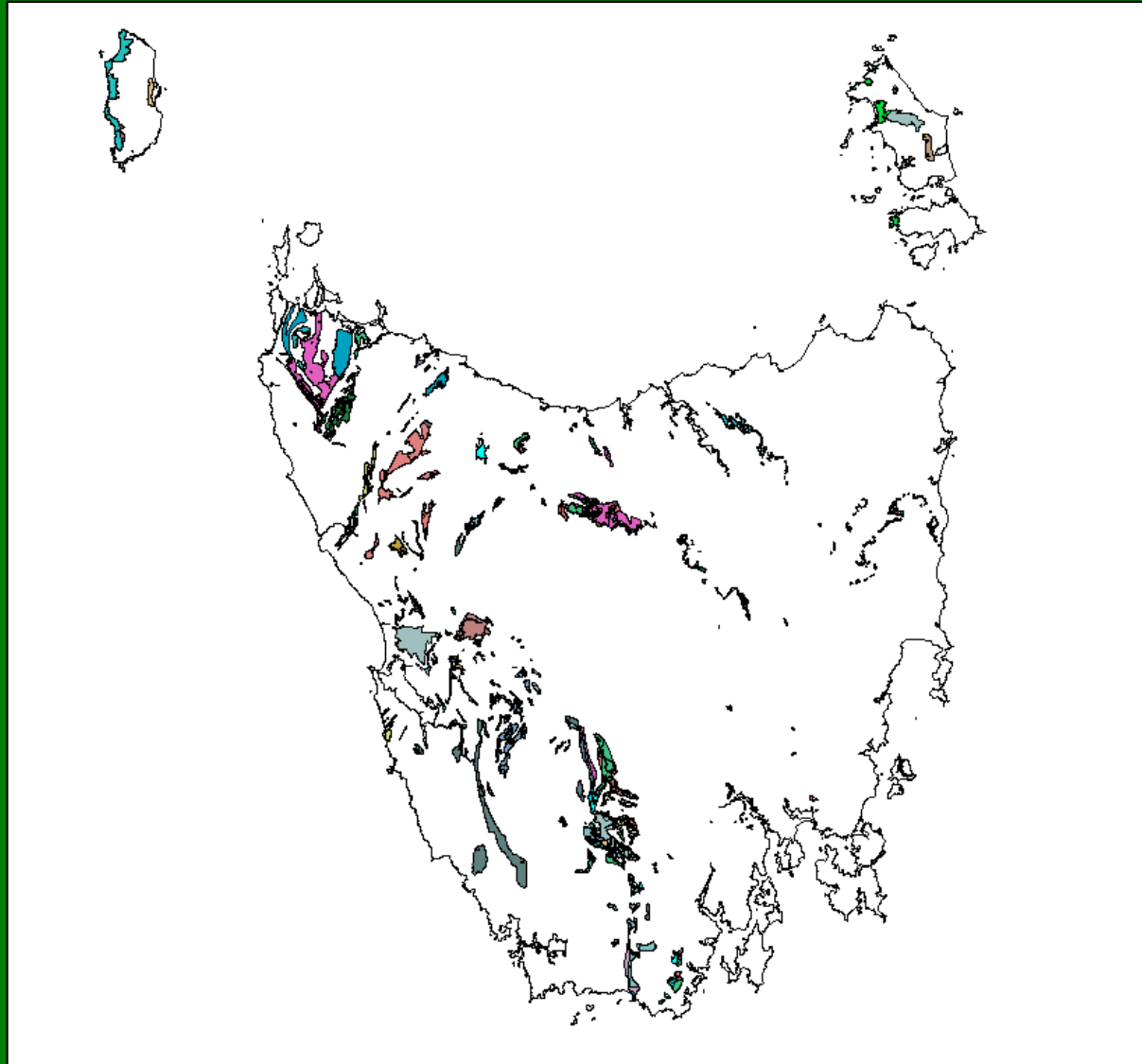


# Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values project

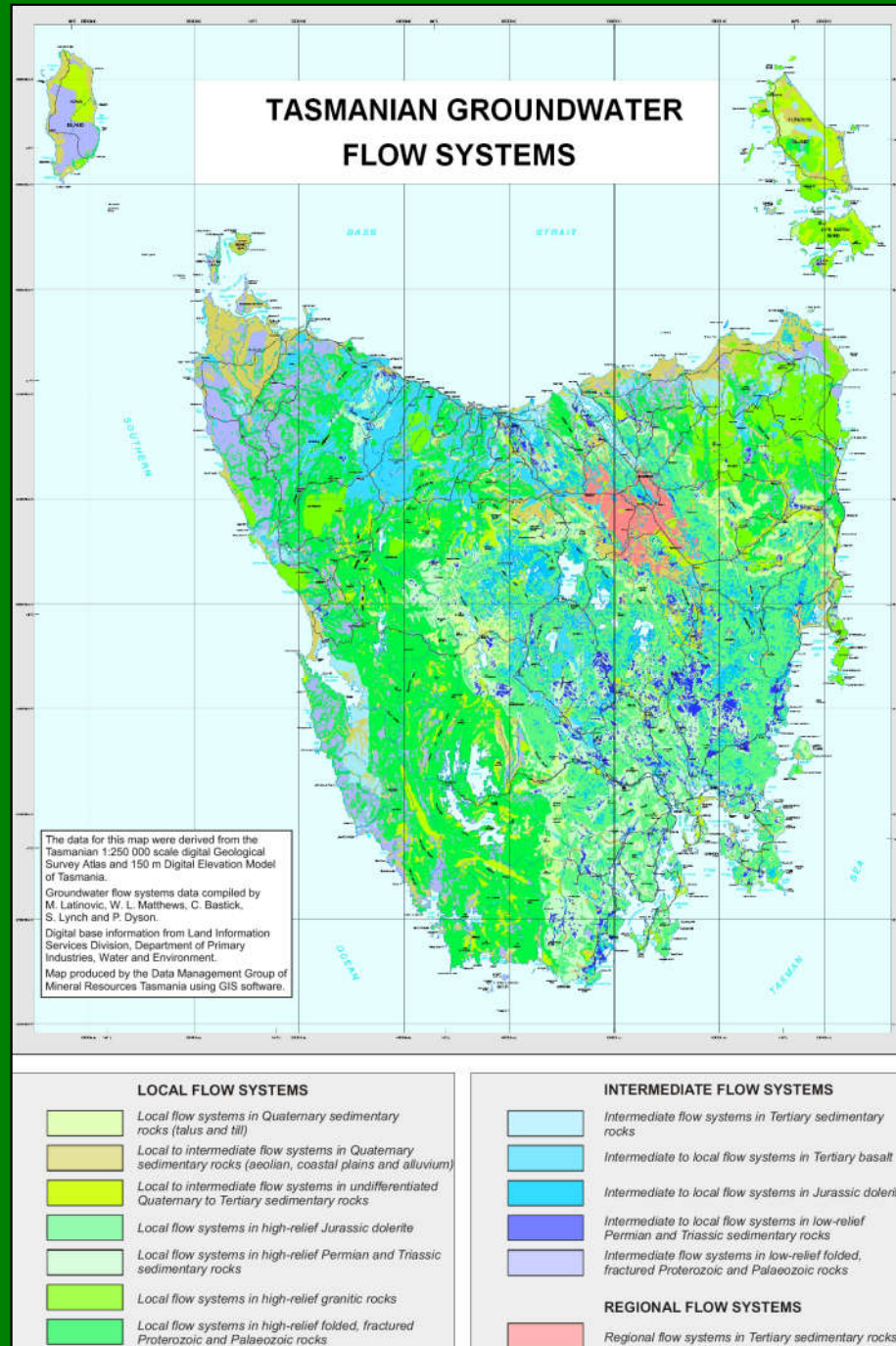




# Physical karst classification for CFEV



# Groundwater flow mapping for non-karst GDE's





# Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem categories

- Terrestrial vegetation
- River baseflow systems
- Aquifer and cave ecosystems
- Wetlands
- Estuarine and near shore marine
- Terrestrial fauna

# Working list of GDEs

- Karst systems: limestone, dolomite, magnesite
- Springs: warm springs, mound springs, karstic and non-karstic springs
- Preferential underground flows: dolerite colluvium, peat soils, Granite
- Dolerite slump Ponds: Weilangta, Mt Barrow, Ben Lomond, etc
- Alpine bogs: Mt Wellington, Mt Field, etc
- Coastal wetlands in Quaternary sands: Henty Dunes, New River, Wineglass Bay, Furneaux Ids, etc
- Alkaline Pans: Maxwell River, Davey River, Hardwood River
- Salt pans, lunettes, deflation hollows: Midlands, Central Plateau
- Tufas: Boggy Ck, Mole Ck, Maria Is, Forestier Peninsula
- Vegetation types on saturated soils: Sphagnum, blanket bogs

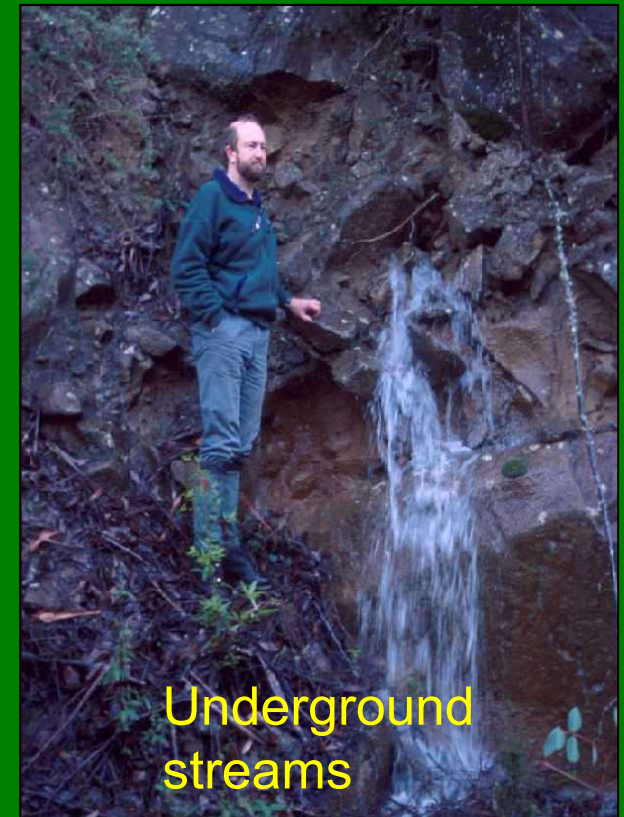


# Peatlands - blanket bogs and sphagnum





# Subterranean streams in slope deposits - dolerite



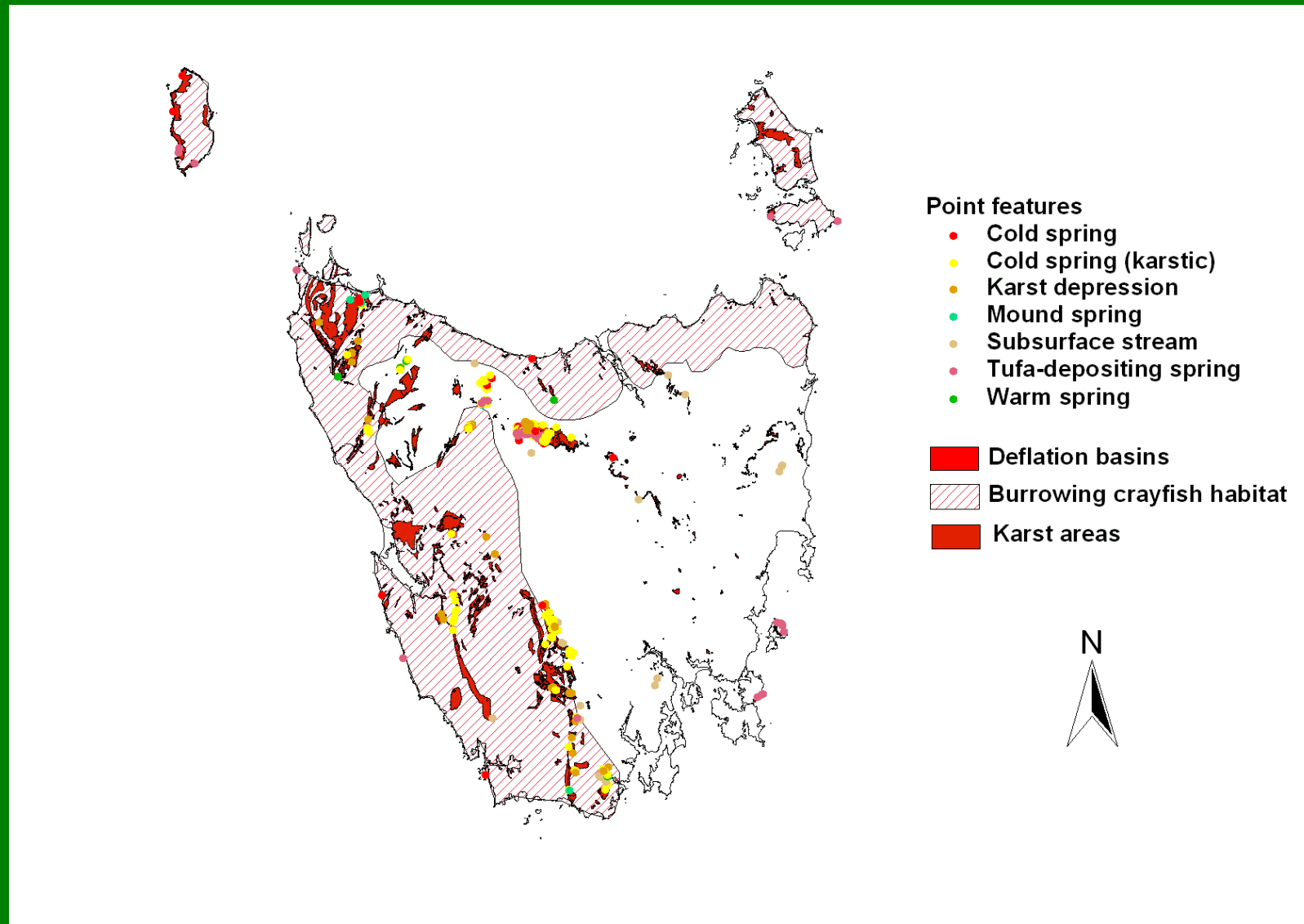


# Underground streams in slope deposits - granite

Blythe River



# Karst areas and GDE's mapped to date





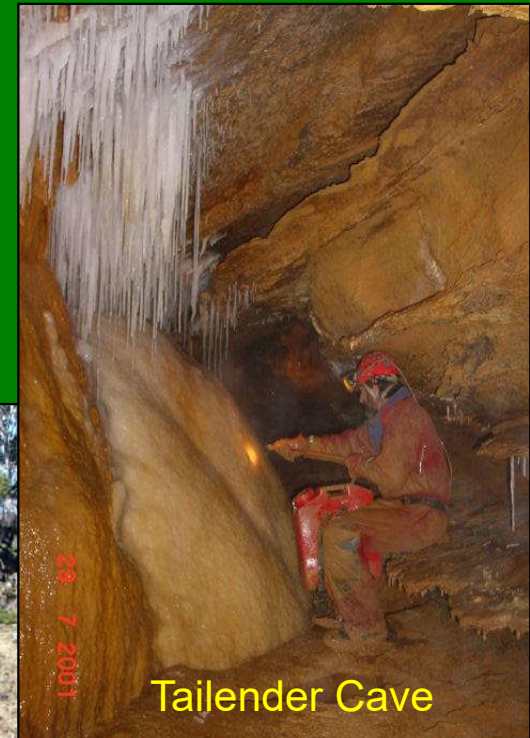
# Conservation mechanisms

- Formal reservation under *Nature Conservation Act*
  - 10 Reserve categories
- Informal reservation under *Forest Practices Act*
  - Forestry Tasmania Management decision classification
- Conservation covenants on private land
  - Private Forests Reserves Program (RFA)
  - Protected Areas on Private Land (non-forest ecosystems)
- Volunteer work on all tenures
  - Landcare, Rivercare, Karstcare

# Karstcare



Tailender Cave



Tailender Cave



Flowers' property Mole Creek (Kubla Khan)