Wet Tropics Region Plant Index

Common name	Scientific name	Page
grader grass*	*Themeda quadrivalvis*	WT01, WT02, WT04
grass tree	*Xanthorrhoea* sp.	WT07
green couch	*Cynodon dactylon*	WT02
green panic*	*Panicum maximum* var. *trichoglume*	WT01
grevilleas	*Grevillea* spp.	WT04, WT05, WT06
grey box	*Eucalyptus leptophleba*	WT03, WT08
gulf bluegrass	*Dichanthium fecundum*	WT04, WT05, WT08
gum-topped bloodwood	*Corymbia erythrophloia*	WT04
Indian couch*	*Bothriochloa pertusa*	WT02, WT04, WT05
kangaroo grass	*Themeda triandra*	WT01, WT02, WT03, WT04, WT05, WT06, WT07, WT08
kerosene grass	*Aristida* sp.; *A. holathera*	WT01
lantana*	*Lantana camara*	WT01, WT04
lemon-scented grass	*Cymbopogon bombycinus*	WT02, WT04, WT05, WT08
leucaena*	*Leucaena leucocephala*	WT04
lovegrasses	*Eragrostis* spp.	WT04, WT06, WT08
mimosa bush*	*Acacia farnesiana*	WT02
Moreton Bay ash	*Corymbia tessellaris*	WT01
narrow-leaved ironbark	*Eucalyptus crebra*	WT03, WT04, WT05, WT06, WT08
native millet	*Panicum decompositum*	WT02
noogoora burr*	*Xanthium occidentale*	WT02
northern wanderrie grass	*Eriachne obtusa*	WT02, WT06, WT08
pitted bluegrass	*Bothriochloa decipiens*	WT02, WT04
plume sorghum	*Sarga plumosum*	WT04, WT05, WT08
poplar gum	*Eucalyptus platyphylla*	WT08
*Praxelis**	*Praxelis clematidea*	WT01, WT05
Queensland bluegrass	*Dichanthium sericeum*	WT04

* Denotes non-native species.

Alluvial

Landform	Alluvial plains.
Woody vegetation	Blue gum, river red gum, Moreton Bay ash woodland with understorey of tea trees.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	
Non-preferred	Kerosene grass, blady grass, rat's tail grasses.
Annual grasses	
Suitable sown pastures	Green panic, Rhodes grass, setaria, urochloa, creeping bluegrass.
Introduced weeds	Grader grass, lantana, weedy rat's tail grasses, rubbervine, *Praxelis.*
Soil	Non-basaltic alluvium, including grey clays, yellow earths and podzolics.
Description	***Surface:*** Friable; ***Surface texture:*** loam; ***Subsoil texture:*** light clay.
Features	
Water availability	Medium

Fertility

Moderate to high; variable nitrogen (1–17 mg/kg); high phosphorus (45 mg/kg); high potassium (0.4 cmol /kg).

Salinity

Non-saline

Sodicity

Non-sodic

pH

Slightly acidic (pH 6.0).

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 876 – 1491 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	3240 - 4880	30%	2.0 - 3.0
	29 TBA 65 FPC	< 750 - 1760	30%	> 5.5 – 13

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody weeds (e.g. rubbervine).

Land use limitations

- Infrequent erosive flooding.
- Flood damage to fences.
- Prone to weed invasion if overgrazed.

Conservation features and related management

- Subject to high grazing pressure.
- Subject to weed infestation by lantana, rubbervine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora)* and grader grass (*Themeda quadrivalvis)*.

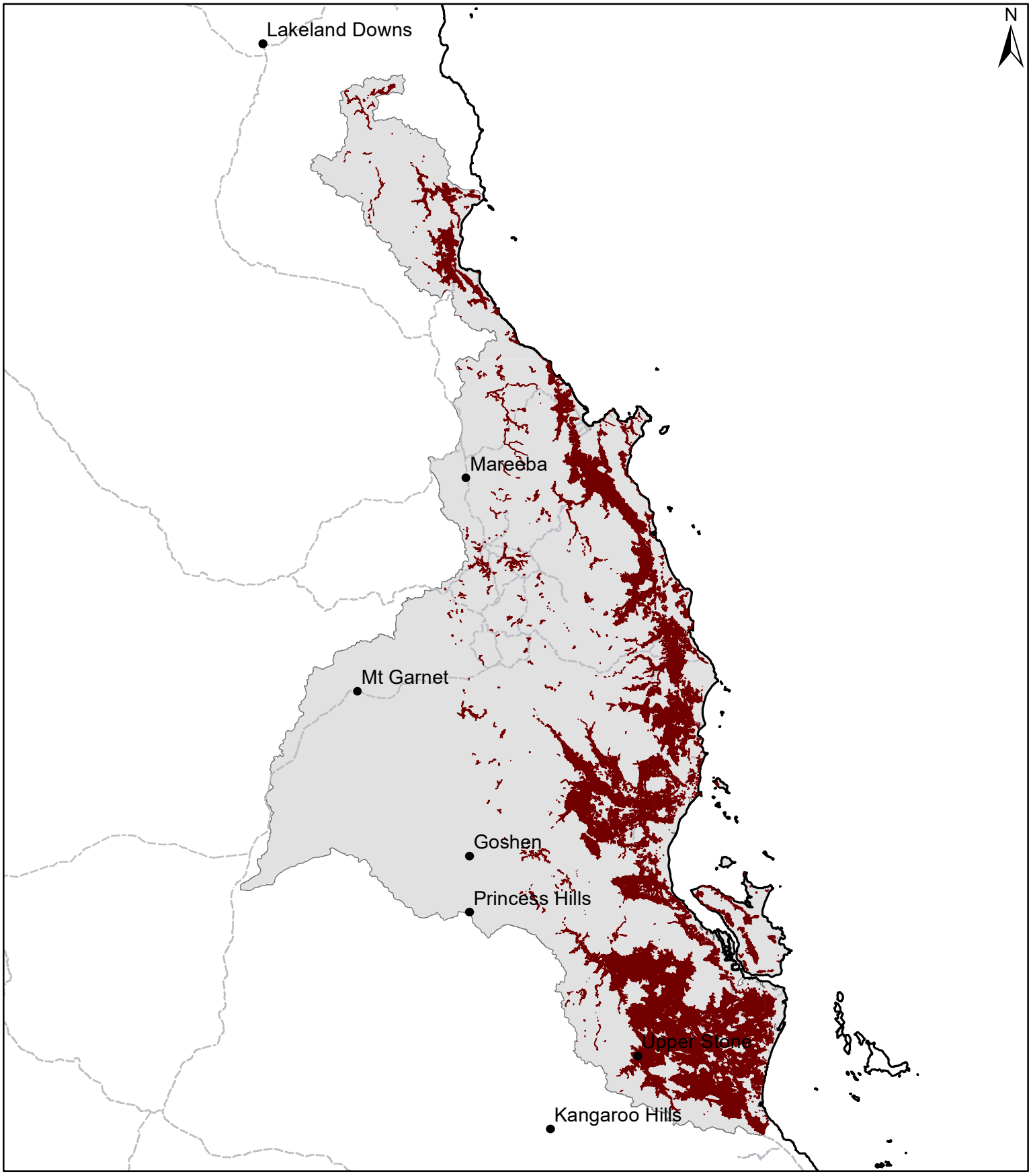
Regional Ecosystems

7.3.10a-g, 7.3.12-ac, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.14a-b, 7.3.17, 7.3.19a-h, 7.3.19j, 7.3.20a-m, 7.3.21a-c, 7.3.23a-c, 7.3.26a-b, 7.3.32a-c, 7.3.35a-b, 7.3.36a-c, 7.3.37, 7.3.39a-b, 7.3.3a-c, 7.3.40, 7.3.42a-b, 7.3.43a-b, 7.3.44, 7.3.45a-f, 7.3.46, 7.3.47, 7.3.48a-b, 7.3.49a-c, 7.3.50a-b, 7.3.6, 7.3.6a-b, 7.3.7a-c, 7.3.9a-b.

Soil associations

SCAN, PAN, SHAN, GSAN, YEAN, BYAN, RAN, PSAN, GBAN (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT01 Alluvial



Area of land type in region: 13%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 35%
Median FPC: 65%
Median TBA: 29 m2/ha

Queensland Government

Black soils on basalt and granite

Landform	Undulating to gently undulating plains and rises formed on predominantly basalt.
Woody vegetation	Predominantly treeless plains. Occasionally ghost gum and black tea tree occur.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*. *Bare ground or little grass cover occurs on the hard rock rubble of lava flows.*
Preferred	Angleton grass*, green couch, desert bluegrass, kangaroo grass, black speargrass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, silky browntop, canegrass, golden beard grass, lemon-scented grass, native millet.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, northern wanderrie grass.
Annual grasses	Comet grass, Flinders grass, two-coloured panic. Non-preferred species include asbestos grass.
Suitable sown pastures	Angleton grass, Indian couch, creeping bluegrass, butterfly pea.
Introduced weeds	Mimosa bush, rubbervine, Noogoora burr, grader grass.
Soil	Massive black and brown earths; sometimes cracking.
Description	***Surface:*** Self-mulching; ***Surface texture:*** medium clay; ***Subsoil texture:*** medium to heavy clay.
Features	Slight gilgai development. High moisture holding capacity. Slow internal drainage. Carbonate concretions at depth.

Water availability

High

Fertility

High; moderate nitrogen (5 mg/kg); moderate phosphorus (11 mg/kg); high potassium (1.0 cmol /kg), occasionally zinc deficiency.

Salinity

Non-saline

Sodicity

Non-sodic

pH

Neutral (7.0) surface increasing alkalinity at depth.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 876 – 890 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	3520 - 5030	30%	1.9 – 2.8
	8 TBA 20 FPC	2230 - 3530	30%	2.8 – 4.4

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody weeds (e.g. rubbervine).

Land use limitations

- Internal drainage may be slow leaving soils prone to water logging.
- Basalt soils have rocky profile throughout.
- Narrow range of optimum moisture for tillage and traffic.

Conservation features and related management

- Subject to high grazing pressure.
- Subject to weed infestation by rubbervine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora)* and grader grass *(Themeda quadrivalvis*).

Regional Ecosystems

7.8.7b, 9.8.2a-b.

Soil associations

BELB, BCELB, BERG, BEAL, GCAL, BCAL, BCPL (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT02 Black soils on basalt and granite

Area of land type in region: 1%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 53%
Median FPC: 20%
Median TBA: 8 m2/ha

Queensland Government

Range soils

Landform	Dissected hilly country.
Woody vegetation	Blue gum, grey box, narrow-leaved ironbark woodland with understorey of cypress pine, wattles and quinine.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, giant speargrass, golden beard grass.
Intermediate	
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	
Suitable sown pastures	Shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Shallow soils.
Description	***Surface:*** Variable gravel cover; sometimes hard-setting; ***Surface texture:*** variable; ***Subsoil texture:*** limited by underlying bedrock.
Features	Shallow, generally stony and rocky soils.

Water availability	Low
Fertility	Low
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Variable, slightly acid soils.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 833 – 1491 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	3650 - 4660	15%	4.2 – 5.3
	18 TBA 43 FPC	1080 - 1820	15%	11 – 18

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. wattles).

Land use limitations

- Skeletal, shallow and rocky soils limit productivity.

Conservation features and related management

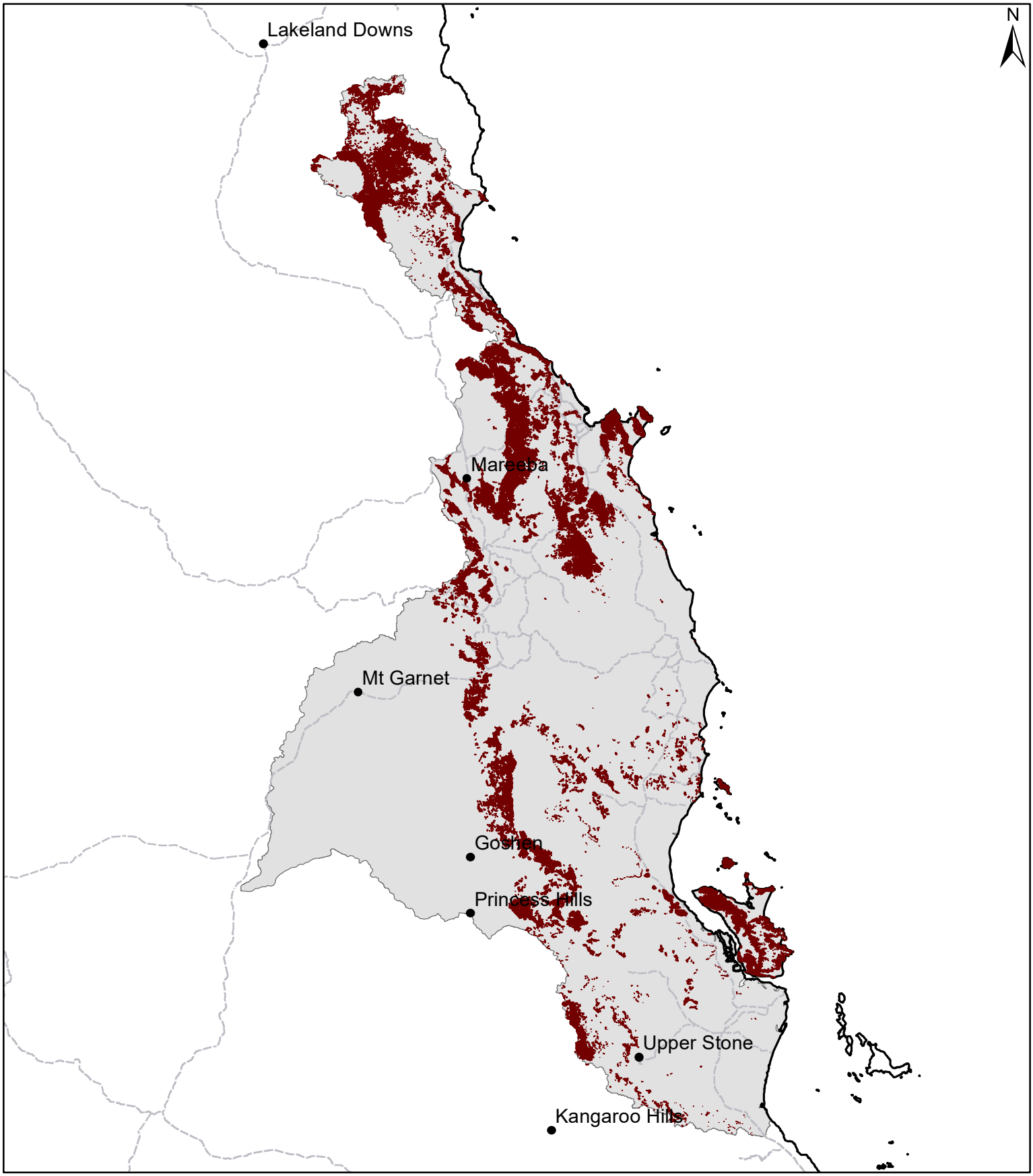
Regional Ecosystems

7.11.13, 7.11.14a-b, 7.11.14d, 7.11.19a, 7.11.21, 7.11.21a-b, 7.11.26a-f, 7.11.31a-d, 7.11.32a-i, 7.11.33a, 7.11.33c, 7.11.35a, 7.11.35c, 7.11.38a-c, 7.11.39a-c, 7.11.40a-i, 7.11.42a-b, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.47, 7.11.49, 7.11.50b, 7.11.51, 7.11.51a-c, 7.11.5a-g, 7.11.6, 7.12.12a-c, 7.12.21a-b, 7.12.21d, 7.12.22a-b, 7.12.22d-e, 7.12.23a-f, 7.12.24a-c, 7.12.25a-b, 7.12.25d, 7.12.26a-e, 7.12.27a-b, 7.12.28a-b, 7.12.29a, 7.12.29c-d, 7.12.30a-b, 7.12.30d, 7.12.33a-b, 7.12.34, 7.12.37a-b, 7.12.37d-f, 7.12.37g-i, 7.12.4, 7.12.51a-b, 7.12.52, 7.12.54a-d, 7.12.54f-g, 7.12.56c, 7.12.57, 7.12.57a, 7.12.57c, 7.12.58, 7.12.58, 7.12.59, 7.12.5a-d, 7.12.5f-i, 7.12.60a-c, 7.12.61a-c, 7.12.62a-c, 7.12.65c, 7.12.65e-h, 7.12.65j-k, 7.12.66a-c, 7.12.66e, 9.11.4a, 9.12.20, 9.12.30a, 9.12.31b, 9.8.13.

Soil associations

PLMV, PLHV, SRHV, PLHG, PLHM, PLHS, PLDR, PMG, PHG, PHM, PHS, PSHB, REHG, RHG, SCHG, RHM, YEHM, NCHM, RHS, REHS, SCHS, BGHS (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT03 Range soils



Area of land type in region: 10%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 90%
Median FPC: 43%
Median TBA: 18 m2/ha

Queensland Government

Red basalt

Landform	Irregular stony plains and low hills.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands with gum-topped bloodwood, ghost gum and grevilleas in understorey.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, giant speargrass.
Intermediate	Silky browntop, lemon-scented grass, gulf bluegrass, pitted bluegrass, plume sorghum, Indian couch*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Fire grass, comet grass, lovegrasses
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass, leucaena, Angleton grass, creeping bluegrass.
Introduced weeds	Rubbervine, lantana, grader grass.
Soil	Red brown clay loams (euchrozems, krasnozems).
Description	***Surface:*** Usually stony; ***Surface texture:*** clay loam; ***Subsoil texture:*** clay loam to medium clay.
Features	Free draining and high fertility. Rocks throughout profile.

Water availability

Moderate to high.

Fertility

High; high nitrogen (14 mg/kg); high phosphorus (40 mg/kg); high potassium (0.6 cmol /kg).

Salinity

Non-saline

Sodicity

Non-sodic

pH

Neutral to slightly acid (6.8) throughout profile.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 876 – 890 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	2820 - 3890	30%	2.5 - 3.5
	9 TBA 22 FPC	1580 - 2620	30%	3.7 – 6.2

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. eucalypts).
- Salt and sulphur supplements required in wet season.

Land use limitations

- Rocks throughout profile.

Conservation features and related management

- Subject to weed infestation by rubbervine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora)*, lantana and grader grass *(Themeda quadrivalvis*).

Regional Ecosystems

7.8.18a-b, 7.8.19, 7.8.7c, 9.8.2c.

Soil associations

SKUB, SKLB, SELB (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT04 Red basal

Area of land type in region: 0.4%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 40%
Median FPC: 22%
Median TBA: 9 m2/ha

Queensland Government

Red soils

Landform	Gently undulating plains and rises.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark woodland with associated bloodwood and understorey of grevilleas and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, golden beard grass, forest bluegrass.
Intermediate	Cotton panic, silky browntop, lemon-scented grass, gulf bluegrass, plume sorghum, Indian couch*, giant speargrass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Fire grass, comet grass, fairy grass.
Suitable sown pastures	Shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	*Praxelis*
Soil	Grey to red surface grading to red clay soils at depth.
Description	***Surface:*** Loose; ***Surface texture:*** sandy loam; ***Subsoil texture:*** medium clay.
Features	Ironstone nodules in subsoils.

Water availability

Low

Fertility

Variable. Low nitrogen (1 mg/kg); low phosphorus (4–8 mg/kg); low potassium (0.1 cmol /kg).

Salinity

Non-saline

Sodicity

Non-sodic

pH

Neutral (6.4) at surface; increasing acidity down the profile.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 833 – 1491 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	5470	25%	2.1
	17 TBA 41 FPC	1950 - 2220	25%	5.3 – 6.0

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. wattles).
- Native pastures need to be burnt prior to over-sowing with stylos.

Land use limitations

- Timber thickening limits pasture productivity.
- Phosphorus supplements are required in wet season.

Conservation features and related management

- Significant habitat for arboreal mammals and for animals using hollows.

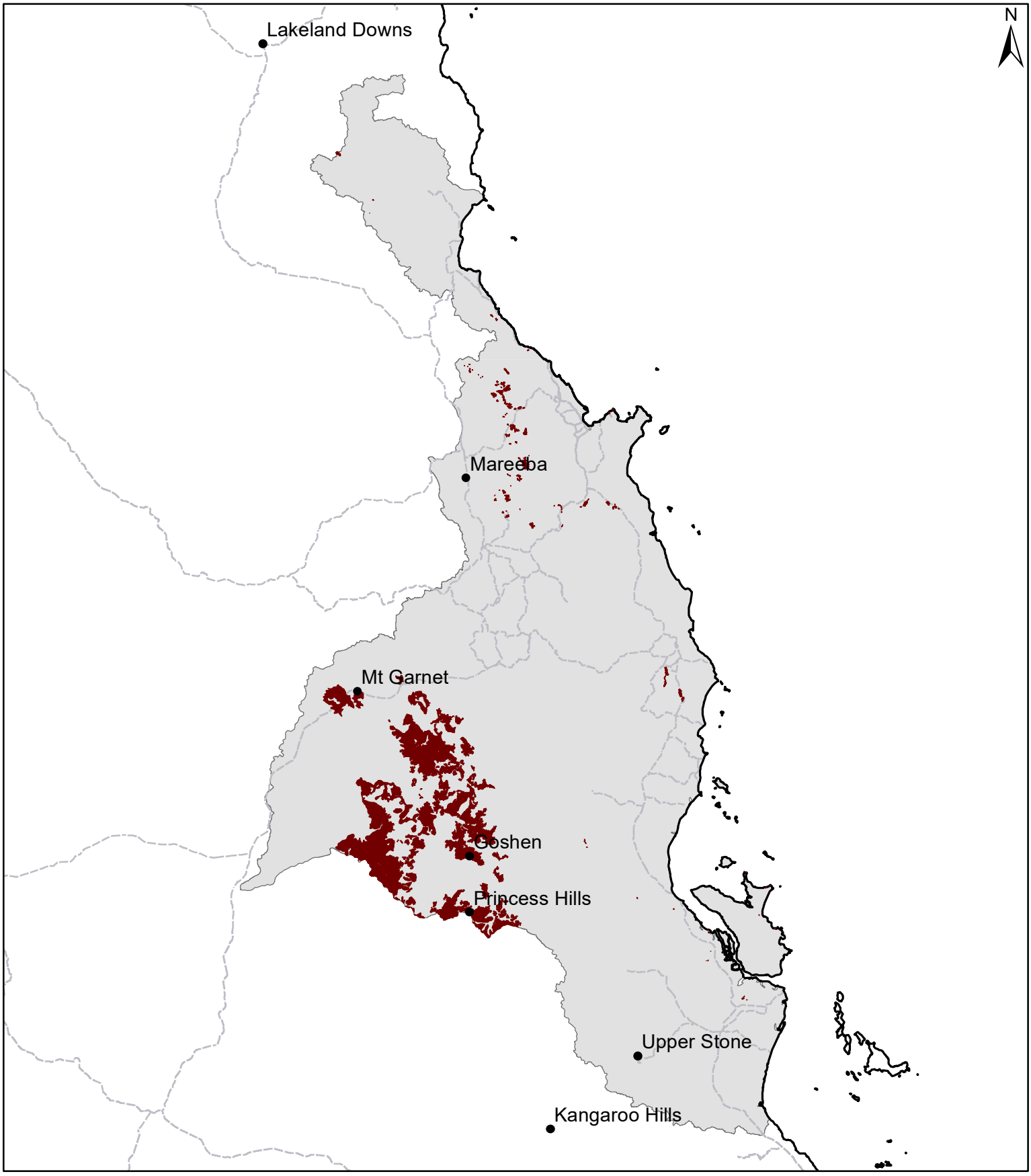
Regional Ecosystems

7.11.36, 7.11.37a-b, 7.11.41a-b, 7.12.53, 7.12.53a-b, 7.12.53e, 7.12.53g, 7.12.69a, 9.11.3b, 9.12.31a.

Soil associations

RPL, RRG (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT05 Red soils



Area of land type in region: 5%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 78%
Median FPC: 41%
Median TBA: 17 m2/ha

Queensland Government

Sandy red earths

Landform	Upper slopes on level to gently undulating plains.
Woody vegetation	Bloodwood woodland with associated narrow-leaved ironbark and understorey of grevilleas and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, golden beard grass, forest bluegrass.
Intermediate	Cotton panic, lovegrasses, northern wanderrie.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Fire grass, comet grass, fairy grass.
Suitable sown pastures	Shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Free draining, grey to red surface grading to red clay soils.
Description	***Surface:*** Loose; ***Surface texture:*** sandy loam; ***Subsoil texture:*** medium clay.
Features	Free draining. Ironstone nodules in subsoils.

Water availability

Low

Fertility

Low. Low nitrogen (1 mg/kg); low phosphorus (2–4 mg/kg); low potassium (0.1 cmol /kg).

Salinity

Non-saline

Sodicity

Non-sodic

pH

Neutral (6.4) at surface; increasing acidity down the profile.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 833 – 1491 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	3980 - 4190	20%	3.5 – 3.7
	12 TBA 30 FPC	1480 - 2110	20%	6.9 – 9.9

Enterprise

Breeding herds.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. wattles).
- Native pastures need to be burnt prior to over-sowing with stylos.

Land use limitations

- Timber thickening limits pasture productivity.
- Low fertility limits possibilities for sown grasses.
- Phosphorus supplements are required in wet season.

Conservation features and related management

- Significant habitat for arboreal mammals and for animals using hollows.

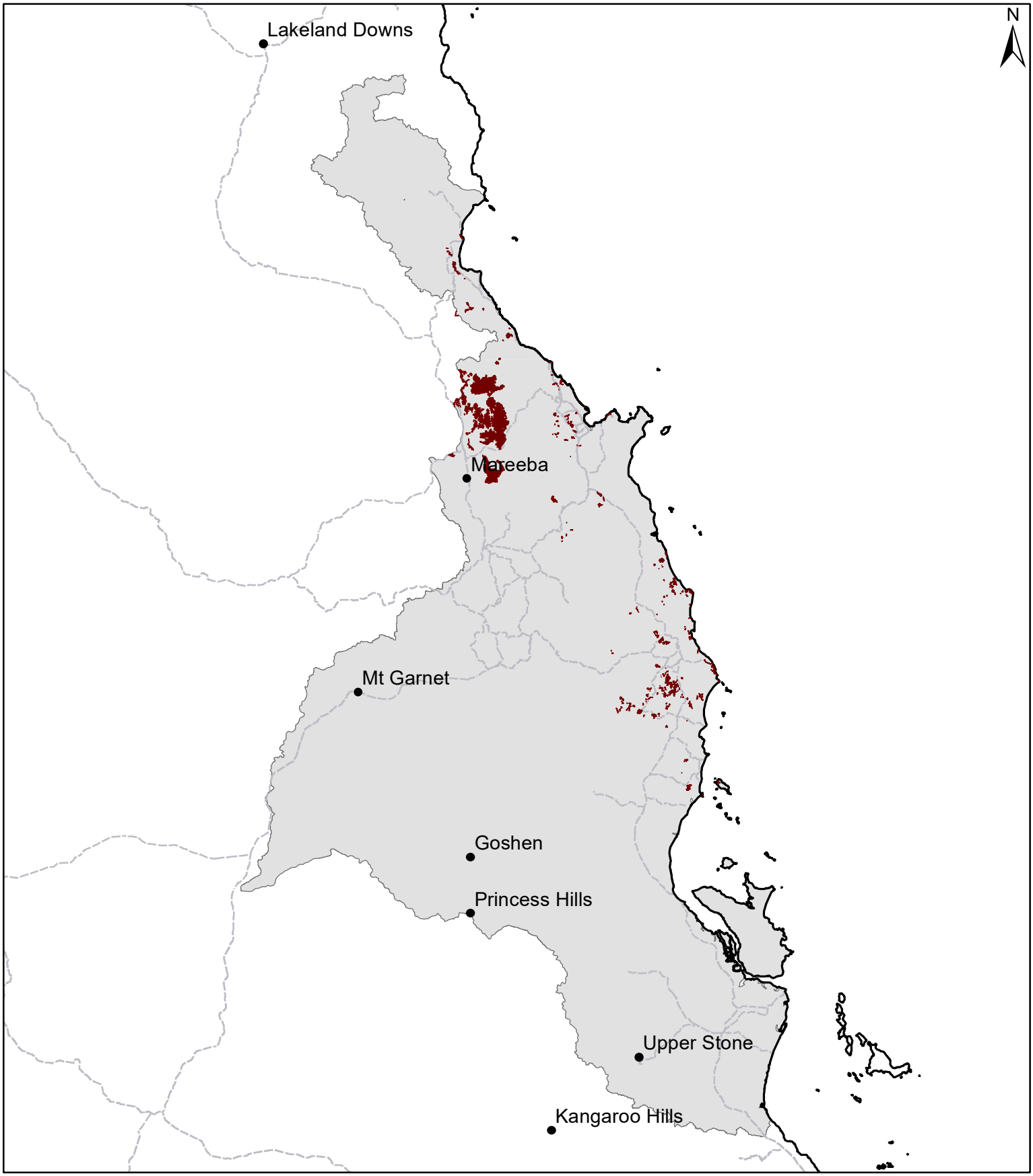
Regional Ecosystems

7.11.16a-c, 7.11.18a-h, 9.11.7a-b.

Soil associations

RERT, RERG, REPT, REPR, KPR (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT06 Sandy red earths



Area of land type in region: 1%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 85%
Median FPC: 30%
Median TBA: 12 m2/ha

Queensland Government

White sandy soil

Landform	Low slopes.
Woody vegetation	Tea tree woodland with wattle, cypress pine, baker's oak, grass tree and quinine in understorey.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, golden beard grass.
Intermediate	Wiregrasses.
Non-preferred	
Annual grasses	
Suitable sown pastures	
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Sands.

Description	***Surface:*** Loose; ***Surface texture:*** sand; ***Subsoil texture:*** sand.
Features	Structureless, impeded internal drainage.
Water availability	Very low.
Fertility	Very low.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Slightly acid (pH) soils.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 876 – 1491 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	3000 - 3070	15%	6.3 – 6.5
	27 TBA 60 FPC	< 430 - 740	15%	> 26 – 45

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. wattles).

Land use limitations

- Impeded drainage causes bogging.
- Low fertility.
- Woodland thickening.

Conservation features and related management

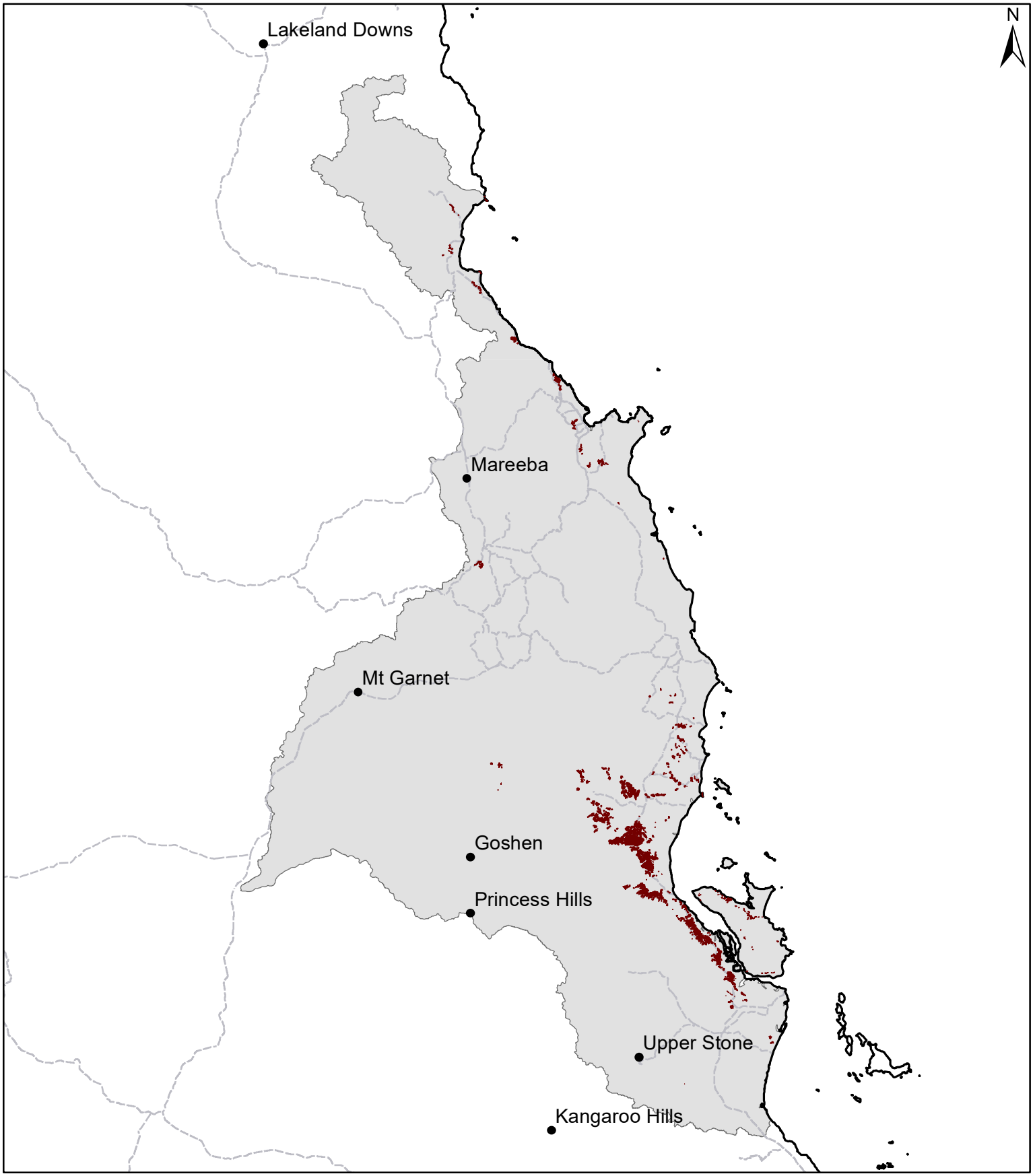
Regional Ecosystems

7.11.34, 7.11.34a-d, 7.3.8a-d.

Soil associations

YEPT, YERG, YERM, YEPR (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT07 White sandy soil



Area of land type in region: 1%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 33%
Median FPC: 60%
Median TBA: 27 m2/ha

Queensland Government

Yellow earths

Landform	Mid to lower slopes of level to gently undulating plains.
Woody vegetation	Grey box, poplar gum and narrow-leaved ironbark woodland with understorey of tea trees and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, plume sorghum, golden beard grass.
Intermediate	Cotton panic, silky browntop, lemon-scented grass, gulf bluegrass, giant speargrass, northern wanderrie grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Fire grass, comet grass, fairy grass, lovegrasses.
Suitable sown pastures	Shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Texture contrast soils (solodics).
Description	***Surface:*** Loose or hard-setting; ***Surface texture:*** sandy loam; ***Subsoil texture:*** medium to heavy clay.
Features	Impeded drainage leading to bogginess when wet. Mottling of soil at depth. Dispersive subsoils.
Water availability	Low to moderate.

Fertility

Variable, generally low. Low nitrogen (0.08%); low phosphorus (4–6 mg/kg); low potassium (0.17 cmol /kg).

Salinity

Non-saline

Sodicity

Generally low.

pH

Slightly acidic (6.1) at surface; increasing to medium acidity down the profile.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 833 – 1491 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	4260	20%	3.4
	19 TBA 46 FPC	1690 - 1930	20%	7.6 – 8.6

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. wattles).
- Native pastures need to be burnt prior to over-sowing with stylos.

Land use limitations

- Timber thickening limits pasture productivity.
- Low fertility limits possibilities for sown grasses.
- Phosphorus supplements are required in wet season.
- Limit mechanical disturbance (nothing more severe than crocodile seeder) due to the fragile nature of the duplex soils.

Conservation features and related management

- Old growth stands of this regional ecosystem are particularly significant for arboreal mammals.

Regional Ecosystems

7.11.1g, 7.11.20, 7.12.56a-b, 7.3.16a, 7.3.16c, 7.3.16d.

Soil associations

YERT, BYPT, BYAN, YEAN (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

WT08 Yellow earths

Area of land type in region: 1%
Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm
Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 91%
Median FPC: 46%
Median TBA: 19 m2/ha

Queensland Government