

# Box country



Landform	Level plains to gently undulating rises.
Woody vegetation	Reid river box or poplar box woodland. Associated with silver-leaved ironbark, ghost gum and bloodwoods in the south. Understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush, leichhardt bean, scrub leopardwood and quinine tree.
Expected pasture composition	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Desert bluegrass, curly bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass, cotton panic, buffel grass*, urochloa*.
Intermediate	Golden beard grass, curly windmill, tall chloris, hairy panic, Indian couch*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrass, purple lovegrass, bottlewasher grasses, five-minute grass, fairy grass.
Annuals	Small burr grass, button grass.
Common forbs	Flannel weeds (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass, Shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo, urochloa.
Introduced weeds	Rubbervine, parkinsonia, bellyache bush, mother-of-millions.
Soil	Variable from uniform, massive grey clays to brown to grey texture contrast soils. Shallow surface horizon in the north.
Description	<b>Surface:</b> Hard-setting; <b>Surface texture:</b> sandy loam to clay loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> medium clay to medium heavy clay.
Water availability	Low

Fertility	Low to moderate.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	High sodicity in subsoils.
pH	Slightly acidic (pH 6.6) to neutral tending to alkaline 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 494 – 648 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m <sup>2</sup> /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	1450 - 2340	25%	5.0 – 8.1
	6 TBA 15 FPC	550 – 1150	25%	10 – 21

### Enterprise

### Land use and management recommendations

#### Growing

- Whoa boys are required on roads/tracks to control erosion.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Maintain vigorous pasture to prevent weed invasion.
- Use fire to maintain preferred pasture composition and suppress woody species.
- Maintain at least 50% ground cover at end of dry season to maximise infiltration and reduce soil erosion.

### Land use limitations

- Low fertility.
- Hard-setting surface soils.
- Construction of dams can be a problem due to the tendency of the soil to disperse/tunnel when wet.
- Low moisture storage.
- High levels of regrowth on cleared country.
- Variable soil erosion hazard. Highly erodible where subsoil is exposed, particularly along fence lines, tracks and on sloping lands and drainage lines.

### Conservation features and related management

- Older stands of this community are particularly significant for arboreal mammals.
- Subject to invasion by weeds such as rubbervine, mimosa and currant bush.
- Some areas subject to scalding.

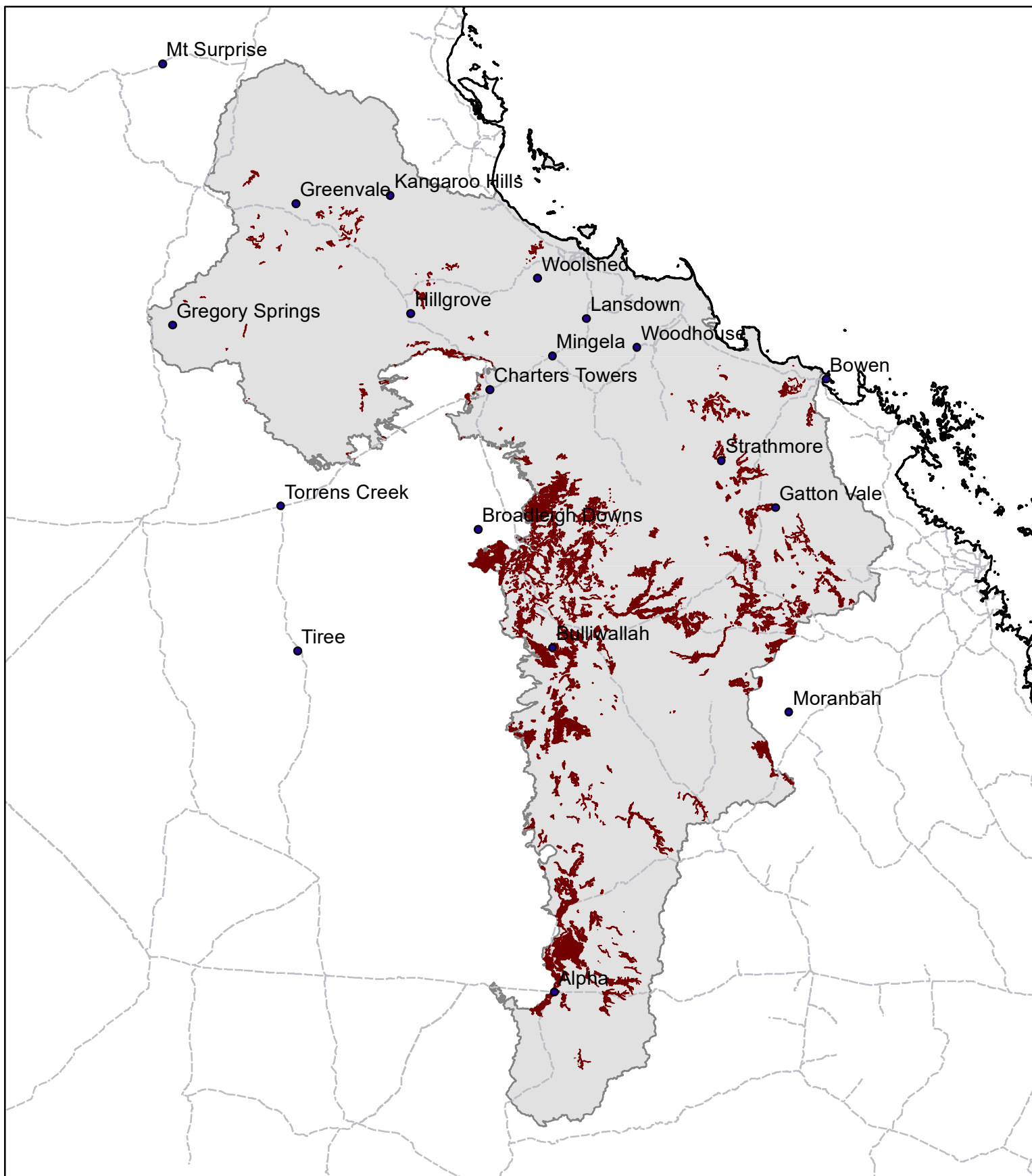
### Regional Ecosystems

11.11.9, 11.3.10, 11.5.3, 11.7.3, 11.9.7a, 9.12.32, 9.3.5

### Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967) Pinehill 1, Durrandella 3; AMU (DPI 1993) Lascelles; Soil Associations (Rogers *et al* 1999) Lioneville, Pallamana, Scartwater, Warrawee, Myrtlevale, Dotswood.

## BD05 Box country



Area of land type in region: 5%  
Median rainfall (region): 440 – 981 mm  
Average rainfall (region): 476 – 1112 mm  
Area of land type with FPC: 63%  
Median FPC: 15%  
Median TBA: 6 m<sup>2</sup>/ha



**Queensland**  
Government