### Clayey alluvials

- **Landform**: Level plains.
- **Woody vegetation**: Coolibah or blackbutt woodland with blackwood, brigalow, gidgee, or Reid river box as co-dominants. Understorey of false sandalwood, baumhina and saplings of overstorey trees.

#### Expected pasture composition

- **Preferred**: Queensland bluegrass, desert bluegrass, curly bluegrass, curly and hoop Mitchell grass, tall cup grass, native millet, green couch* (naturalised).
- **Intermediate**: Bull Mitchell grass, golden beard grass, silky browntop, Angleton bluegrass*.
- **Non-preferred**: Wiregrasses, canegrasses, tussocky sporobolus, sheda grass*, fairy grass.
- **Annuals**: Flinders grass, button grass, native/spider couch.

- **Soil**: Self-mulching black, brown or grey cracking clay (black, brown or grey vertosol).
- **Description**: Surface: Strong and fine self-mulching; Surface texture: medium to heavy clay; Subsoil texture: medium to heavy clay.

Land types of Queensland

Burdekin Region

Version 3.1

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**Water availability**
- Moderate to high.

**Fertility**
- Moderate

**Salinity**
- Non-saline

**Sodicity**
- Slightly sodic at surface, moderate to high in subsoil.

**pH**
- Neutral at surface, alkaline subsoils.

**Utilisation**
- 30% (native); 35% (sown).

**Enterprise**
- Growing and finishing.

**Land use and management recommendations**
- When in poor condition can be rehabilitated with sown pastures.
- Suitable for cropping in areas that have access to irrigation.
- When mixed with other less fertile land types in a paddock, alluvial areas are at risk of overgrazing. Land condition should be monitored carefully and management adjusted if necessary to reduce grazing pressure in these areas.
- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Use of fire may have a role in suppressing woody plants.
- Heavy grazing encourages germination of introduced weeds, particularly parthenium, parkinsonia.
- Maintain at least 50% ground cover at end of dry season to maximise infiltration and reduce soil erosion.

**Land use limitations**
- Flooding and waterlogging.
- Restricted access in wet conditions.
- Weed invasion (parthenium, parkinsonia).
- Establishment problems with improved pastures due to crusting / cracking or coarse self-mulching surface.
- Variable soil erosion hazard. Prone to rill and gully erosion, highly erodible along tracks, fence lines and drainage lines.

**Conservation features and related management**
- These communities provide habitat for a diverse range of fauna, in particular high numbers of nesting birds that use the hollows in mature trees, and herbivores such as macropods and arboreal mammals.
- Some areas of these land types have been extensively cleared for cropping or modified by heavy grazing pressure.
- Hydrocharis dubia is a vulnerable waterplant that occasionally occurs in these land types. The rare and threatened Aponogeton queenslandicus may occur on heavy clays.
- Subject to invasion by weeds such as rubbervine and parkinsonia.

**Regional ecosystems**

11.3.13, 11.3.27, 11.3.33, 11.3.34, 11.3.3x1, 9.3.19b, 9.3.23, 9.3.26, 9.3.26a, 9.3.8.

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

Land units (Gunn et al 1967) Alpha 3 & 4, Funnel 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, Comet 2, 4 & 6; AMU (DPI 1993) Moramana; Soil Associations (Rogers et al 1999) Yarraman, Manoa.