

Loamy alluvials



Landform

Level floodplains (north), higher alluvial levees (south).

Woody vegetation

Blue gum, Moreton Bay ash and long-fruited bloodwood woodland with Reid river box and narrow-leaved ironbark in the north. Poplar box woodland associated with blue gum, Moreton Bay ash, bloodwood and ghost gum in the south. Generally understorey, if present, is comprised of saplings of overstorey trees and false sandalwood (south).

Expected pasture composition

** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*

Preferred

Desert bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass, cotton panic, giant speargrass, green couch* (naturalised).

Intermediate

Golden beard grass, pitted bluegrass.

Non-preferred

Wiregrasses, canegrasses, fairy grass.

Annuals

Button grass, liverseed grass*, small burr grass, leafy nineawn.

Suitable sown pastures

Buffel grass, urochloa, Gatton panic, creeping bluegrass, butterfly pea, Shrubby stylo, Caatinga stylo, Caribbean stylo.

Introduced weeds

Rubbervine, bellyache bush, chinee apple, parkinsonia, parthenium, Captain Cook bush, calotrope, Siam weed, giant rat's tail grass, castor oil plant, Mexican poppy.

Soil

Deep structureless loams (tenosol) or deep loam grading to clay.

Description

Surface: Loose; **Surface texture:** sandy loam to loam; **Subsoil texture:** loam or clay.

Water availability	Moderate to high.
Fertility	Moderate
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic or highly sodic in gradational subsoils.
pH	Slightly acidic or neutral profiles.
Utilisation	30% (native); 35% (sown).
Enterprise	Growing and finishing.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When in poor condition can be rehabilitated with sown pastures. • Suitable for cropping in areas that have access to irrigation. • Best managed as separate paddock. • Fence riparian areas to manage stock access to watercourse and minimise streambank erosion. • Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition. • Use of fire may have a role in suppressing woody weeds. • Heavy grazing encourages germination of introduced weeds. • Maintain at least 50% ground cover at end of dry season to maximise infiltration and reduce soil erosion.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding. • Weed invasion (rubbervine, chinee apple, bellyache bush). • Variable soil erosion hazard. Highly erodible where subsoil is exposed, particularly along fence lines, tracks and drainage lines and on sloping lands. Prone to gully erosion adjacent to major watercourses.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These woodlands provide important drought refuge and wildlife corridors for arboreal fauna. • Regrowth can be encouraged to allow woodlands to expand and establish connection with other woodland communities. • Communities are vulnerable to invasion by weeds (e.g. rubbervine, chinee apple, lantana), particularly when ground cover is reduced.
Regional ecosystems	<i>11.3.30, 11.3.30a, 11.3.30b, 11.3.35a, 11.3.40, 11.3.4a, 11.3.7, 7.3.26a, 7.3.26b, 9.3.1, 9.3.13, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.20, 9.3.22a, 9.3.22b, 9.3.3a, 9.3.3b, 9.3.3c, 9.3.3d, 9.3.6a</i>
Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations	Land units (Gunn <i>et al</i> 1967) Alpha 1 & 2, Funnel 1, Comet 1 & 3; Soil Associations (Rogers <i>et al</i> 1999) Burdekin, Cape, Fanning, Gainsford, Pandanus, Creek.