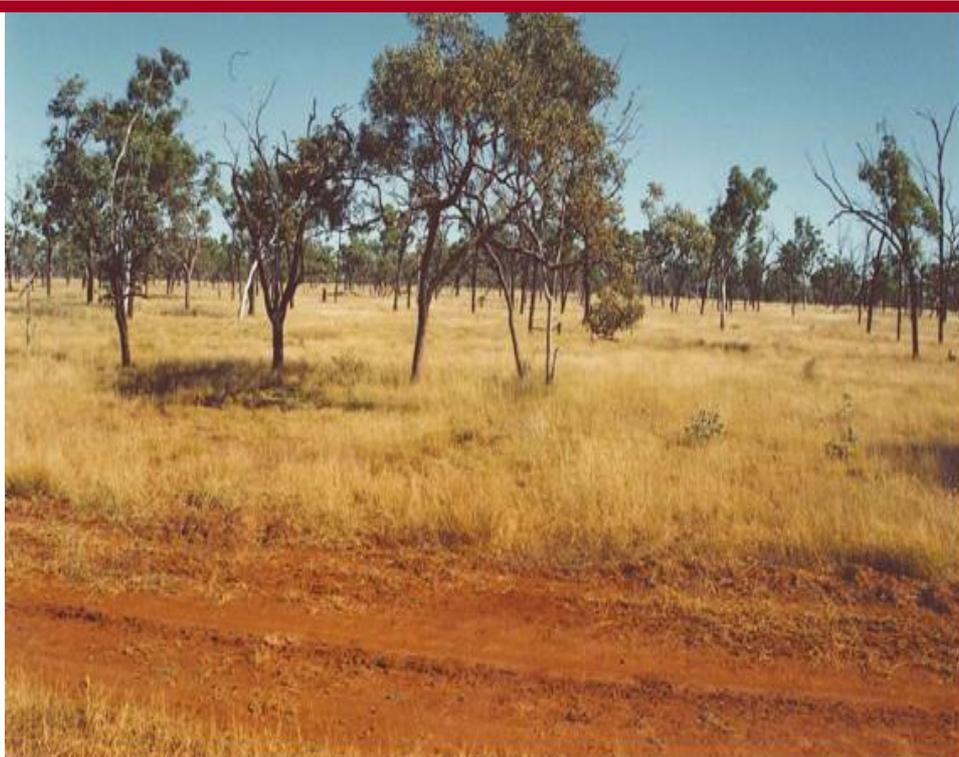


Red basalt



Landform

Level to gently undulating plains.

Woody vegetation

Narrow-leaved ironbark open woodland associated with ghost gum, bloodwood and grevilleas. Rainforest to wet sclerophyll forest in high rainfall areas in north-east.

Expected pasture composition

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

Preferred

Desert bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass, curly bluegrass, giant speargrass, plume and brown sorghum.

Intermediate

Indian couch*.

Non-preferred

Pitted bluegrass, dark wiregrass, lovegrasses, fairy grass.

Annuals

Button grass, annual lovegrasses (e.g. delicate, soft, stinkgrass, weeping, drooping), liverseed grass*.

Suitable sown pastures

Buffel grass, urochloa, creeping bluegrass, Rhodes grass, Shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo, Caatinga stylo.

Introduced weeds

Rubbervine, parthenium, giant rat's tail grass, calotrope, chinee apple, Captain Cook bush, grader grass, lantana.

Soil	Shallow, occasionally moderately deep, reddish brown clay loam grading to light clay (ferrosol). Basalt rock and surface stone are common features.
Description	Surface: Variable stone cover; Surface texture: clay loam; Subsoil texture: light medium clay.
Water availability	Moderate
Fertility	Moderate
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Slightly acidic (pH 6.6).
Utilisation	30%
Enterprise	Fattening and growing.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition. • Heavy grazing encourages domination of Indian couch and reduced productivity.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of fire (4–5 years) after storm rain to address woodland thickening and maintain desirable pasture composition. • Weed invasion (chinee apple, giant rat's tail grass). • Establishment problems with improved pastures (stylos) due to high incidence of frosts. • Limited soil erosion hazard. Prone to rill and gully erosion along tracks and fence lines and on sloping lands.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These woodlands, particular more mature hollow-bearing trees, provide important habitat and nesting sites for arboreal mammals including yellow-bellied gliders and koalas. Also provide habitat for the Eungella hairy daisy <i>Ozothamnus eriocephalus</i>. • Areas may have been subject to clearing/timber harvesting and grazing and, hence, are vulnerable to invasion by weeds such as grader grass, lantana, rubbervine.
Regional ecosystems	7.5.4f, 7.8.10a-b, 7.8.15a-b, 7.8.16a-c, 7.8.17a-c, 7.8.18a-d, 7.8.7a, 7.8.8b, 9.12.16, 9.8.1a, 9.8.1c, 9.8.4a-b, 11.8.14.
Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations	Soil Associations (Rogers <i>et al</i> 1999) Hillgrove, Felspar, Nulla, Pin Gin, Newlands.