Softwood scrub



Landform

Undulating plains and tablelands.

Wilga, bottletree, bauhinia and Crow's ash, acacia and other softwood scrub Woody vegetation species. Understorey of croton, holly bush, lolly bush and currant bush. In an uncleared state, there is little grass. **Expected** pasture composition * Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species Buffel grass*, urochloa*. Preferred Intermediate Brigalow grass. Non-preferred Lovegrasses. Non-preferred species include jack bean. Common forbs Buffel grass, green panic, urochloa, creeping bluegrass, Rhodes grass, butterfly Suitable sown pastures pea, leucaena, Shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo, Caatinga stylo. Parthenium, lantana, rubbervine, chinee apple, bellyache bush. Introduced weeds Brown clays (vertosols, chromosols), deep red clays (ferrosols) and deep red Soil earths (kandosols) and earthy sands (tenosols). Surface: Weak self-mulching, scattering of stone (brown clays), or friable (red Description clays), or sands (red earths). Surface texture: light to medium clay (brown clays), clay loam to light clay (red clays) to sands (red earths); Subsoil texture: medium clay except deep sands. Low (deep sands) to high (brown clays). Water availability Between 30 to 90 cm (brown clays) to >1 m (red clays). Rooting depth Fertility Low to moderate.

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Salinity Sodicity

pН

Nil (red clays), low (brown clays).

Non-sodic

Strongly alkaline (brown clays) to acid (deep sands).

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 553 – 748 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover	Median annual pasture growth	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth	LTCC
	(TBA m²/ha) (FPC %)	(DM kg/ha)	(%)	(ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	2640 - 4810	30%	3.3 - 3.7
	14 TBA 34 FPC	660 - 2220	30%	12 – 15
Buffel	0 TBA/FPC	4170 - 7300	35%	1.1 – 2.0

Enterprise

Land use and

management

recommendations

Land use limitations

Finishing

- Most areas of softwood scrub have been cleared and established to improved pastures in the south; remnant areas are present in the north.
- Maintain vegetation belts for wildlife habitats and corridors.
- Lantana, rubbervine, chinee apple and bellyache bush need to be controlled using a combination of herbicides and fire in sown pastures, or targeted use of herbicides in remnant areas.
- Groundwater recharge areas

Regrowth of some species.

- Surface sealing soils.
- Limited soil erosion hazard. Prone to sheet, rill and gully erosion along tracks and fence lines and on sloping lands.

Conservation features and related management

- Much of these softwood scrub communities have been extensively cleared for cropping and grazing. Remnant areas provide regional refugia for a wide diversity of flora and fauna species, some species with disjunct distributions.
- Habitat for rare and threatened flora species including *Fontainea fugax*, *Macropteranthes leiocaulis*, *Pomaderris clivicola* and *Cadellia pentastylis*.
- Some communities include caves that support specialised flora and fauna (particularly bats that use the caves for breeding). The rare species *Alectryon tropicus* and *Atalaya calcicola* are associated with these communities.
- Remnants are subject to invasion by weeds.

2.5.21, 2.9.3a, 7.12.11c, 7.12.13, 7.12.46a-b, 7.12.47a-b, 7.12.48, 7.12.49, 7.12.50, 9.11.8a-b, 9.11.9, 9.12.34, 9.12.8a-b, 9.5.2, 9.8.3, 9.8.7, 11.3.11x1, 11.5.15, 11.7.1x1, 11.9.4a.

Land units (Gunn et al 1967; Story et al 1967) Cungelella 2 & 3, Kareela 2, Wharton 2,

Bedourie 3, Racecourse 1; AMU (DPI 1993) Duckponds, Glen Idol. Soil Associations

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Regional Ecosystems

(Rogers et al 1999) Pentland, Limeview, Rangeside, Rishton.



BD19 Softwood scrub



Area of land type in region: 1% Median rainfall (region): 440 – 981 mm Average rainfall (region): 476 – 1112 mm Area of land type with FPC: 81% Median FPC: 34% Median TBA: 14 m2/ha

