

# Bullock country



## Landform

Gently dissected uplands.

Bullock country mainly occurs towards the east of region around Uranilla and Badgery.

## Woody vegetation

Open forest of bullock and cypress pine.

Poplar box, narrow-leaved ironbark, mallee box and rusty gum may occur as emergents. Understoreys are generally absent.

## Expected pasture composition

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

### Preferred

Pitted bluegrass, curly windmill grass, golden beard grass, silky browntop.

### Intermediate

Early spring grass, lovegrasses.

### Non-preferred

Poverty grass, purple and dark wiregrasses.

### Annuals

Daisies.

### Common forbs

Blue trumpet. Non-preferred species include saw-sedges and mulga fern.

## Suitable sown pastures

Generally not suitable for sown pastures, although on areas of greater soil depth, digit grass, Rhodes and serradella can be sown with applied phosphorus.

## Introduced weeds

Velvet tree pear, mother-of-millions.

## Soil

Loamy, impermeable texture-contrast soil with hydrophobic surface (sodosols).

Description

**Surface:** Hard-setting; **Surface texture:** sandy loam; **Subsoil texture:** medium clay.

Water availability

Very low; effective rooting depth 20 cm, PAWC 40 mm.

Fertility

Very low.

Salinity

Medium to high salinity at depth.

Sodicity

Strongly sodic below 20 cm.

pH

Surface slightly acidic, neutral to slightly 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 576 – 655 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	1980 - 2130	20%	6.9 – 7.4
	13 TBA 32 FPC	200 - 340	20%	43 – 71

Enterprise

Light grazing.

**Land use and management recommendations**

- Light grazing, beekeeping, sawlogs, wildlife conservation.
- Minimise surface disturbance to reduce high erosion risk of soil surface.
- Manage grazing pressure to maximise ground cover and to minimise erosion of dispersive soils.
- Opportunistic use of fire to control regrowth.
- Use spelling and rotational grazing practices to encourage pasture vigour and desirable species, to suppress wiregrasses and obtain fuel loads.

Land use limitations

- Very low fertility
- Very low PAWC
- Poor seedbed and subsoil conditions. Subsoils are usually impermeable and impenetrable to roots.
- Soils are highly erodible and dispersive in nature.
- Woody plant thickening.

**Conservation features and related management**

- This land type may provide habitat for rare and threatened flora species (such as *Acacia lauta*, *Dodonaea macrocarpa*) and a number of fauna species, particularly birds.

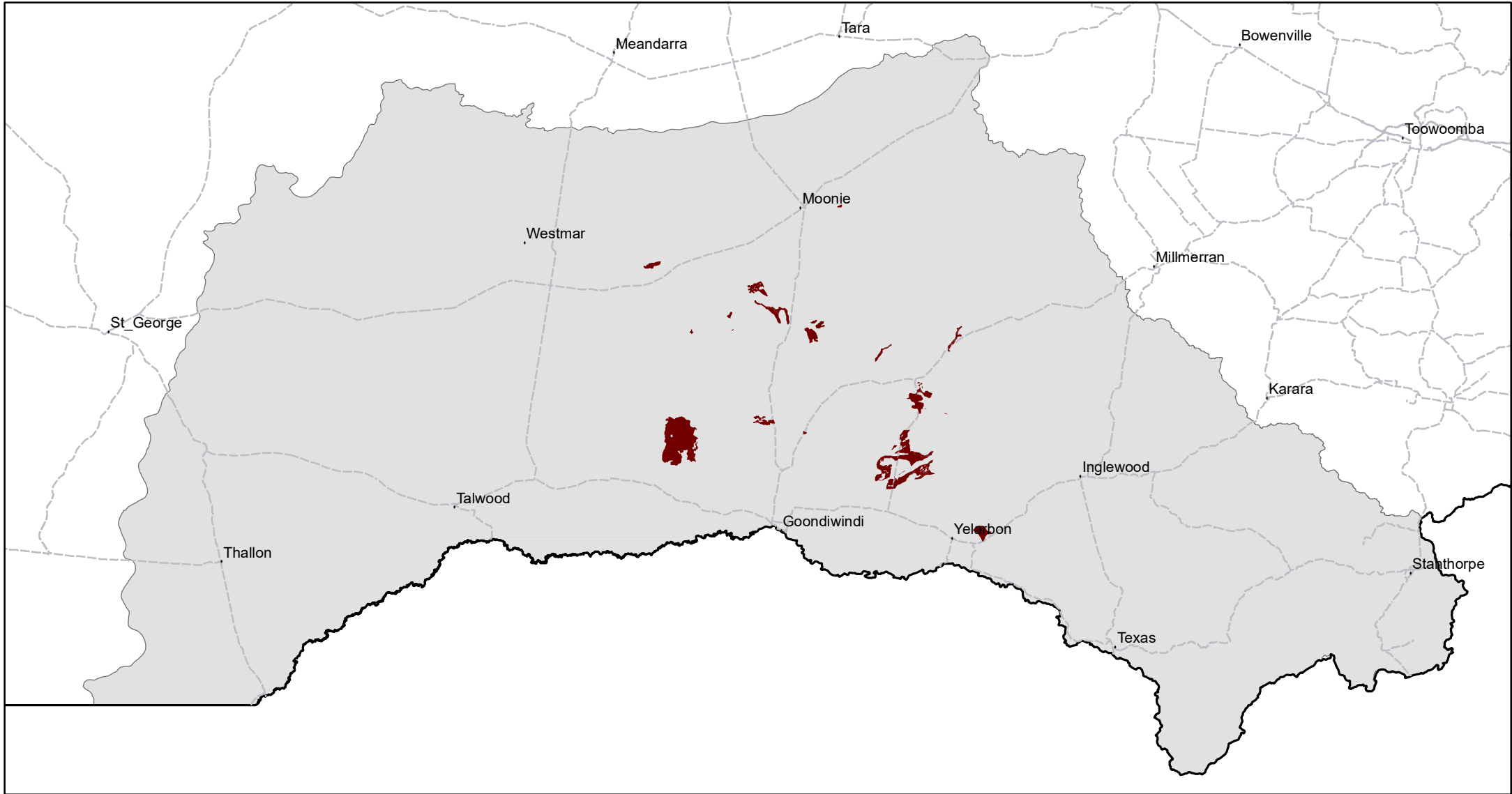
Regional Ecosystems

11.5.1, 11.5.1a.

**Land Resource Areas; Land types; Soil associations**

Land Resource Area (Thwaites and Macnish 1991) Boondandilla. Soils associations (Lloyd 1977, 1980) C6, Va 24 Bullock soils, Va 28 Cypress pines and solodics.

# BR03 Bulloak country



Area of land type in region: 1%  
Median rainfall (region): 469 – 748 mm  
Average rainfall (region): 516 – 758 mm  
Area of land type with FPC: 43%  
Median FPC: 32%  
Median TBA: 13 m2/ha



**Queensland**  
Government