

Cypress pine and carbeen forest on undulating sandy soils



Landform

Gently undulating, sandy plains and rises. Associated with relict alluvial plains and dune-like sandy ridges.

Mainly occurs along the upper Weir river and in the east of the region to Coolmunda dam.

Woody vegetation

Tall open forest or woodland of cypress pine, carbeen, tumbledown gum and rusty gum. Understorey usually absent or bulloak and wattles may occur.

Expected pasture composition

* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species

Preferred

Buffel grass*, golden beard grass, pitted bluegrass.

Intermediate

Silky umbrella grass, hairy panic, curly windmill grass, lovegrasses.

Non-preferred

Jericho wiregrass, purple lovegrass.

Annuals

Spiny burr grass*.

Legumes

Native glycines.

Common forbs

Galvanised burr (non-preferred).

Suitable sown pastures

Buffel grass (in the western areas), digit grass, Rhodes grass.

Wynn cassia and serradella on deeper sands.

Introduced weeds

African lovegrass, cat's claw creeper.

Soil

Deep sands to sandy texture-contrast soil (tenosols, sodosols).

Description

Surface: Loose or soft, structureless; **Surface texture:** sand or loamy sand; **Subsoil texture:** sand to loamy sand with clay segregations.

Water availability

Low; effective rooting depth 100 cm, PAWC 100 mm but rapidly drained.

Fertility

Low; very low organic C and N, medium P and K.

Salinity

Very low salinity throughout.

Sodicity

Non-sodic throughout.

pH

Neutral to slightly acid at the surface.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 547 – 655 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m ² /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	1740 - 2590	25%	4.5 – 6.7
	14 TBA 35 FPC	440 - 680	25%	17 – 27

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Light grazing (breeding and growing-out).
- Manage grazing pressure to maximise ground cover and minimise risk of wind erosion.
- Use spelling and rotational grazing practices to enable grasses to seed after burning or extended dry periods, to encourage pasture vigour, desirable species and to suppress wiregrasses.

Land use limitations

- Soils drain rapidly.
- Low fertility.
- High wind erosion risk if cleared or overgrazed.
- Pimelea poisoning possible (St George disease)

Conservation features and related management

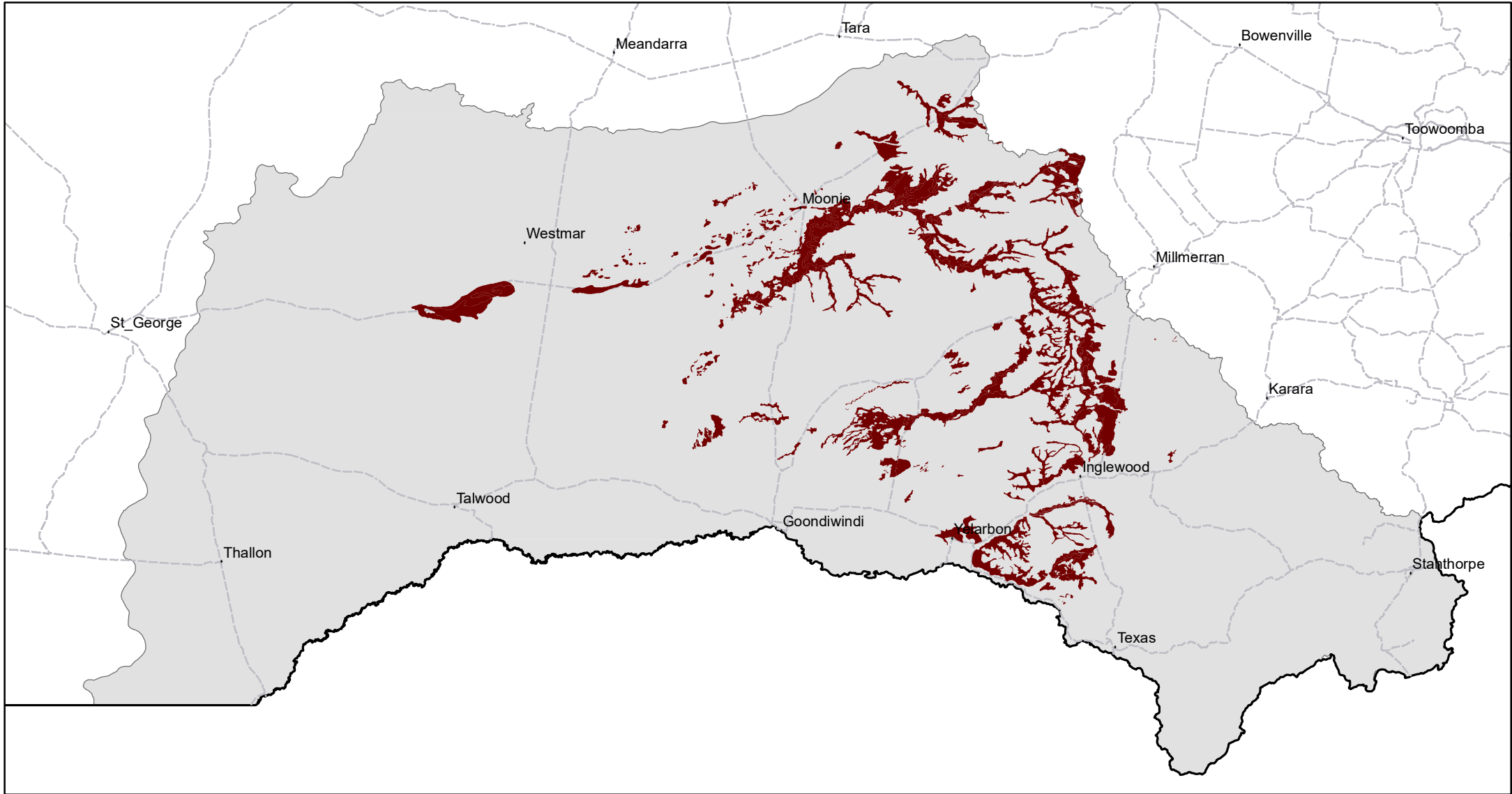
Regional Ecosystems

11.3.14, 11.5.20, 11.5.4, 11.5.4a, 11.5.5, 11.5.5a, 11.5.6.

Land Resource Areas; Land types; Soil associations

Land Resource Area (Thwaites and Macnish 1991) Broomfield and Goodar. Soils associations (Lloyd 1977, 1980) C5, Wa 13 Cypress pine sands and solodics.

BR05 Cypress pine and carbeen forest on undulating sandy soils



Area of land type in region: 6%
Median rainfall (region): 469 – 748 mm
Average rainfall (region): 516 – 758 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 80%
Median FPC: 35%
Median TBA: 14 m2/ha



Queensland
Government