Poplar box on red soils

Landform	Gently undulating plains and rises, occasionally low hills. *Extensive areas occur in the west of the region around Weengallon, Geralda and Wandibingie.*
Woody vegetation	Poplar box woodlands with silver-leaved ironbark, cypress pine, mulga (in patches) and kurrajong associated species. An understorey of false sandalwood and/or wilga is usually present.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*
Preferred	Mulga Mitchell grass, curly windmill grass, kangaroo grass, cotton panic grass, pitted bluegrass, hairy panic, buffel grass*, black speargrass, barbwire grass.
Intermediate	Tall chloris, windmill grass, slender bottlewashers, small mulga Mitchell grass.
Non-preferred	Purple wiregrass, rough speargrass.
Annuals	
Legumes	Glycine pea, slender tick tree foil.
Suitable sown pastures	Digit grass, tall finger grass, creeping bluegrass, buffel grass. Woolly pod vetch, Caatinga stylo, barrel and hybrid disc/strand medics (where pH >6).
Introduced weeds	African boxthorn, African lovegrass, tree pear.

Soil	Red earth (kandosols) or solodic (sodosols).
Description	***Surface*:** Hard-setting; ***Surface texture*:** clay loam to loam; ***Subsoil texture*:** clay loam, medium clay sometimes with shot gravel layer.
Water availability	Low to moderate; effective rooting depth 50–100 cm, PAWC 80–135 mm.
Fertility	Low; low to medium organic C and N, very low P, high to very high K, low to medium Zn.
Salinity	Generally very low salinity (red earth); some areas low to medium salinity below 80 cm (solodic).
Sodicity	Non-sodic (red earth); some areas slightly sodic below 80 cm (solodic).
pH	Acid (6.0 at surface to 4.5 at depth) (red earth); neutral to alkaline at depth (solodic).
Utilisation	25%
Enterprise	Breeding and growing out.
Land use and management recommendations	• Suitable for short-term rotational dryland cereal and forage cropping. • Use spelling and rotational grazing practices to encourage pasture vigour and desirable species, to suppress wiregrasses and obtain fuel loads. • Maintain land in good condition with high groundcover to limit pimelea poisoning (St George disease) in cattle • Use of forage crops is an option every 8–10 years to renovate sown pastures and control regrowth.
Land use limitations	• Low fertility. • Low PAWC. • Adverse seedbed conditions. • Woody regrowth.
Conservation features and related management	• Poplar box woodlands have been extensively cleared and modified. • These woodlands can support a high diversity of fauna including mammals, birds and insectivorous bats. • Regrowth can cause high understorey shrub densities. • Use of fire could assist in controlling regrowth and enhance productivity and habitat potential of the land type.
Regional Ecosystems	11.5.13.
Land Resource Areas; Land types; Soil associations	Land Resource Area (Thwaites and Macnish 1991) Geralda. Soils associations (Lloyd 1980) My5.