Traprock plains with grassy box woodlands

Landform	Gently undulating plains and lower hillslopes.
	Scattered areas occur through the east of the region around Karara and Thane.
Woody vegetation	Grey box, fuzzy box and yellow box grassy woodland. Understory of varying densities of peach bush, wild rosemary and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	*Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*
Preferred	Queensland bluegrass, pitted bluegrass, wallaby grass, weeping grass, paspalum*, windmill grass.
Intermediate	Barbwire grass, slender chloris, hairy panic, forest hedgehog grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (purple, dark), shorthair plumegrass, five-minute grass.
Legumes	Cluster clover*, haresfoot clover, glycine, *Desmodium.*
Common forbs	Kidneyweed (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Digit grass, forest bluegrass, pertusa.
	Barrel and burr medics (pH >6), rose clover, cluster clover, sub clovers, lucerne, Biserrula.
Introduced weeds	Coolatai grass, African lovegrass, tree pear.
Soil	Shallow to moderately deep, gravelly loams and clay loams (sodosols).
Description	**Surface**: Hard-setting, gravelly; **Surface texture**: clay loam; **Subsoil texture**: clay.

Water availability	Very low to low; effective rooting depth 50 cm, PAWC 22–64 mm (depending on gravel and rock content).
Fertility	Low; medium organic C and N, very low P, medium K and Zn.
Salinity	High salinity in subsoil below 50 cm.
Sodicity	Sodic to strongly sodic subsoils.
pH	Medium acid surface, slightly acid to mildly alkaline subsoils.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 624 – 748 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	2560 - 2880	20%	5.1 – 5.7
	10 TBA 25 FPC	1330 - 1860	20%	7.9 – 11

Enterprise

Sheep and cattle breeding.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing native pastures and beekeeping.
- Limited suitability for establishing and grazing sown pastures on the lower sloping, deeper soils.
- Manage grazing pressure to maximise ground cover and to minimise erosion of dispersive soils and formation of scalds.
- Use spelling and rotational grazing practices to encourage vigour and desirable pasture species, allow seed-setting and to suppress wiregrasses.

Land use limitations

- Surface stone and gravelly subsoil.
- Low fertility, very low water holding capacity.
- Impermeable, erodible subsoils.
- Overgrazed and over-cleared areas are susceptible to scalding, especially at break of slope above flats.
- Shrub regrowth.

Conservation features and related management

- These grassy woodlands have been extensively cleared and modified.
- Potential habitat for rare and threatened flora species including *Eucalyptus terrica*, a species with a localised distribution, wattles (*Acacia pubifolia, A. latisepala, A. brunioides subsp. Granitica*), *Grevillea scortechinii*, *Olearia gravis, Cryptandra lanosiflora, Macrozamia viridis*.
- The woodlands are also important for honey flora.
- Remaining areas of this land type should be retained to establish connection with other areas of remnant vegetation and provide wildlife corridors.

Regional Ecosystems

11.3.26, 11.9.13, 13.11.8, 13.11.8a.

Land Resource Areas; Land types; Soil associations

Soils association (Lloyd 1977) D10 shallow gravelly loams over clay. Land types (Maher 1996) 19 Low traprock hills, 20 Traprock plains.

BR11 Traprock plains with grassy box woodlands

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: 60%
Median FPC: 25%
Median TBA: 10 m2/ha