

Bloodwood and stringybark (coastal plains)



Landform	Level to gently undulating plains and low hills.
Woody vegetation	Bloodwoods, stringybarks, narrow-leaved ironbark, grey ironbark, Queensland peppermint and smooth-barked apple.
Expected pasture composition	<p><i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i></p> <p>Preferred Barbwire grass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.</p> <p>Intermediate Queensland blue couch*, cockatoo grass.</p> <p>Non-preferred Poverty grass, blady grass.</p>
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, creeping bluegrass, signal grass, pangola grass, lotononis, shrubby and Caribbean stylos, siratro, villomix.
Introduced weeds	Giant rat's tail grass, African lovegrass, groundsel bush.
Soil	Grey, red and yellow earths, soloths, solodics and podzols (kandosols, kurosols, sodosols).
Description	Surface: Hard-setting; Surface texture: sandy loam; Subsoil texture: light sandy clay loam. Often ironstone gravel found throughout profile, and nodular pans may be present at depth.
Water availability	Medium
Infiltration	Poor to slow.
Drainage	Poorly drained.
Fertility	Low nitrogen; very low phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Slightly acid.



Grey earth

Depth (cm)	Description
0–10	Grey, sandy loam. Massive structure. Hard setting surface; pH 6.0. Gradual to ...
10–65	... yellow mottled, yellow brown, light sandy clay loam. Massive structure. pH 6.3. Clear to ...
65–85	... yellow and red mottled, yellow brown, light sandy clay loam. Massive structure. Many ferruginous nodules; pH 6.3. Sharp to
90–110	... very strongly cemented nodular sesquioxide pan.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 870 – 1018 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	2450 - 2520	30%	3.9 – 4.0
	19 TBA 45 FPC	420 - 430	30%	23
Sown			40% +fertiliser	

Enterprise

Breeding, growing, fattening.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for pasture development provided maintenance fertiliser (super phosphate) is applied every 2–3 years.
- Suitable for cropping (cane).

Land use limitations

- Serious regrowth potential following disturbance.
- Low inherent fertility which needs to be corrected to maintain sown pastures.
- Not suitable for native of plantation forestry (suitable for fencing timber only).

Conservation features and related management

- Mature coastal woodlands can be rich in wildlife supporting sugar gliders, arboreal marsupials, hollow breeding birds, birds of prey and micro bats.
- Retention of ground litter provides important habitat for ground-dwelling reptiles.
- The small seasonal wetlands associated with this land type support an array of amphibians and aquatic invertebrates. De-stocking these areas during the growing season will be of benefit to pastures and wildlife.
- These woodlands have evolved with fire and are best managed with a range of fire regimes and intensities that result in a mosaic of habitat areas and feed areas. Too frequent, hot fires are damaging.
- Although currently not of concern, the larger regional ecosystems have been extensively cleared (and fragmented) for cropping, grazing and peri-urban development. Managing regrowth to link native vegetation remnants is desirable.

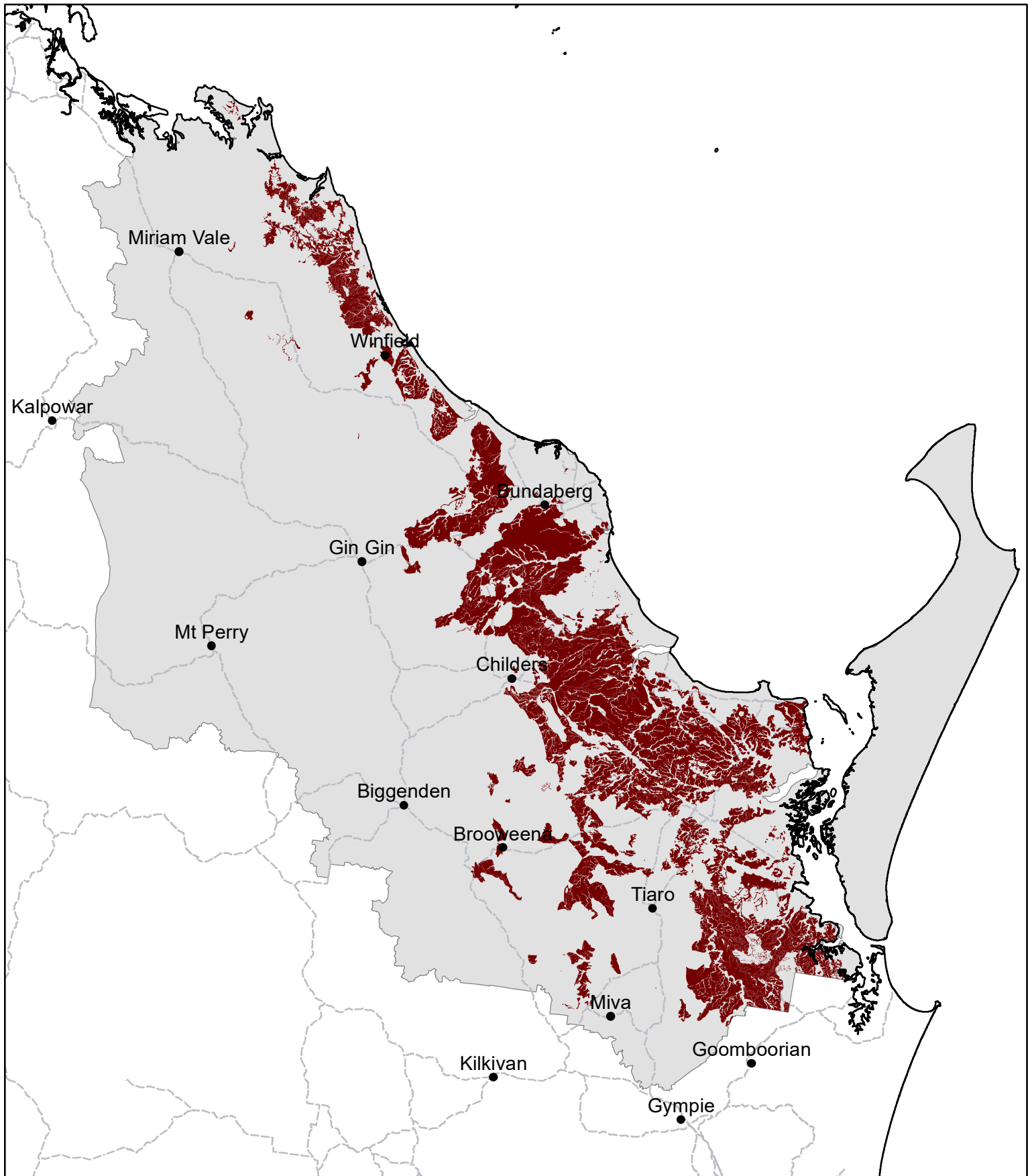
Regional Ecosystems

12.3.12, 12.3.15, 12.5.4, 12.5.5, 12.5.8, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.9–10.21, 12.9-10.1x1, 12.9-10.9.

Land resource area

Coastal plains (Glanville *et al* 1991).

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Area of land type in region: 15%
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 71%
Median FPC: 45%
Median TBA: 19 m²/ha



Queensland
Government