

Blue gum flats



Landform	Level alluvial plains (moderately extensive).
Woody vegetation	Blue gum, Moreton bay ash, silver-leaved ironbark, gum-topped box.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i>
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, scentedtop, Queensland bluegrass, black speargrass, paspalum*, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, Queensland blue couch*, Angleton grass*, bahia grass*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, blady grass, swamp foxtail.
Suitable sown pastures	Creeping bluegrass, Rhodes grass, pangola grass, fine stem, shrubby and Caribbean stylos, siratro, lotononis.
Introduced weeds	Giant rat's tail grass, African lovegrass.
Soil	Coarse structured clays, alluvial loams and alluvial black earths (vertisol, rudosols).
Description	Surface: May crack when dry; Surface texture: sandy clay; Subsoil texture: medium to heavy clay.
Water availability	High to medium (depending on soil depth and depth to sodic subsoil).
Infiltration	Moderate
Drainage	Poor internal and external drainage (can become waterlogged).
Fertility	Moderate total nitrogen; moderate phosphorus.
Salinity	Can contain saline subsoils (depending on parent material).
Sodicity	Can contain sodic subsoils (depending on parent material).
pH	Slight acidity, increasing at depth.



Coarse structure clay

Depth (cm)	Description
0–10	Dark brown, sandy clay; strong blocky structure; pH 6.0. Clear change to ...
10–25	... brown, medium clay; strong blocky structure; some gravel; pH 7.5. Gradual change to ...
25–65	... brown, medium clay; moderate coarse blocky structure, faint orange mottles; pH 6.0. Gradual change to ...
65–140	... grey, heavy clay; moderate coarse lenticular structure, distinct orange mottles; pH 5.5.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 823 – 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	4250 - 4570	35%	1.8 – 2.0
	17 TBA 41 FPC	2210 - 2470	35%	3.4 – 3.8
Sown			40%	

Enterprise

Breeding, growing and fattening.

Land use and management recommendations

- Extensively cleared for grazing and cropping.
- Suitable for sown pasture.
- Suitable for plantation timber.
- Remnant vegetation suitable for native hardwood production.

Land use limitations

- Flats become waterlogged during prolonged wet weather.
- Eucalypt regrowth can limit productivity.

Conservation features and related management

- While blue gum is common, few extensive, intact remnants remain. Tree hollows often found in large, old blue gums are important nesting sites and provide habitat for birds and marsupials.
- Blue gum regenerates readily in the absence of grazing and regular fire.
- Regrowth can be encouraged to allow remnants to expand and establish connection with other areas of remnant vegetation. Regrowth has hardwood potential.
- Many of the freshwater wetlands in the coastal Burnett are associated with this land type.

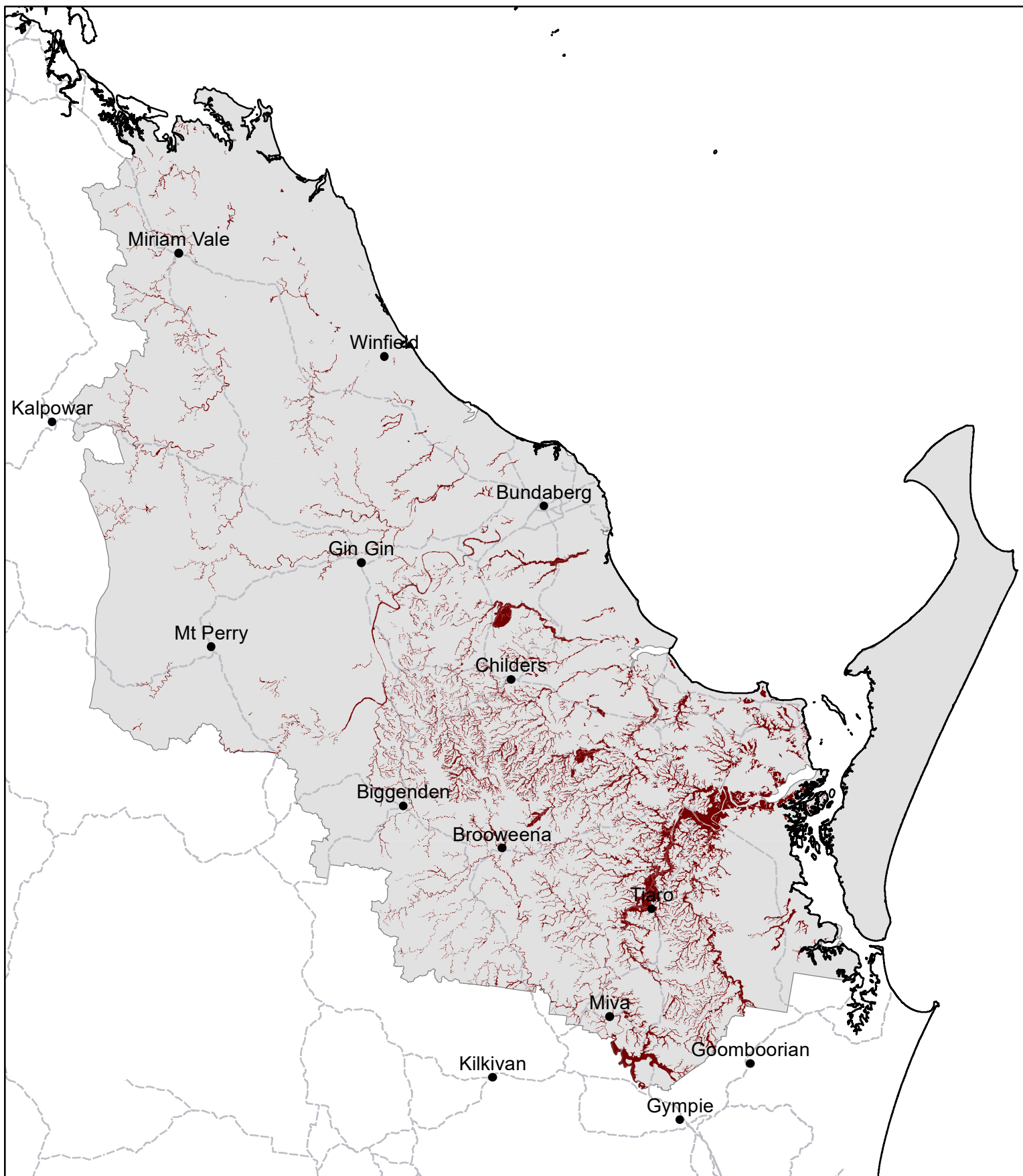
Regional Ecosystems

12.3.3d, 12.3.7, 12.3.7b, 12.3.7d, 12.3.11, 12.3.11a, 12.3.11b.

Land resource area

Alluvium (Glanville *et al* 1991).

CB02 Blue gum flats



Area of land type in region: 5%
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 70%
Median FPC: 41%
Median TBA: 17 m²/ha



Queensland
Government