

Gum-topped box



Landform	Undulating plains, low hills and ridges.
Woody vegetation	Gum-topped box, narrow-leaved ironbark, blue gum, spotted gum and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i>
Preferred	Pitted bluegrass, barbwire grass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Queensland blue couch*, lovegrasses.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures. Oversow with legumes: shrubby stylo, Wynn cassia.
Introduced weeds	Giant rat's tail grass, African lovegrass.
Soil	Soloths and solodics (sodosols).
Description	Surface: Hard-setting; Surface texture: clay loam; Subsoil texture: medium to heavy clay.
Water availability	Low (due to sodic subsoil).
Infiltration	Moderate at the surface.
Drainage	Impermeable and poorly drained sodic subsoil.
Fertility	Low nitrogen; low to moderate phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Sodic subsoil.
pH	Acidic throughout profile (soloths); acidic increasing to strongly alkaline at depth (solodics).



Loamy solodic

Depth (cm)	Description
0–20	Dark greyish brown, clay loam weak blocky structure; pH 5.5. Clear change to ...
20–30	... bleached sandy clay loam; massive; very hard when dry; traces of soft manganese nodules; pH 6.4. Abrupt change to ...
30–100	... yellow brown, medium heavy clay; moderate medium blocky structure; pH 8.5. Gradual change to
100–130	... grey medium clay; weak blocky structure; pH 9.0

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	2380 - 2410	25%	4.8 - 4.9
	14 TBA 35 FPC	620 - 630	25%	19

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Generally not suitable for pasture development, especially on sloping ground.
- Dam banks need to be sufficiently compacted during construction to prevent tunnelling and bank failure.
- Timber quality is highly variable; many stands are unsuitable for native forest management.

Land use limitations

- Very susceptible to erosion.
- Maintaining adequate ground cover is critical.
- Timber regrowth is a major issue following mechanical disturbance.

Conservation features and related management

- Remnant woodlands are important habitat for gliders, possums, koalas, tree creepers, speckled warblers, powerful owls and ground foraging birds.
- These woodlands provide important corridors through the landscape for both resident and dispersing fauna.
- Frequent fires reduce the shrubby understorey, but variable fire regimes encourage mosaics.
- Heavy grazing reduces fuel loads and exposes the soil surface to erosion.

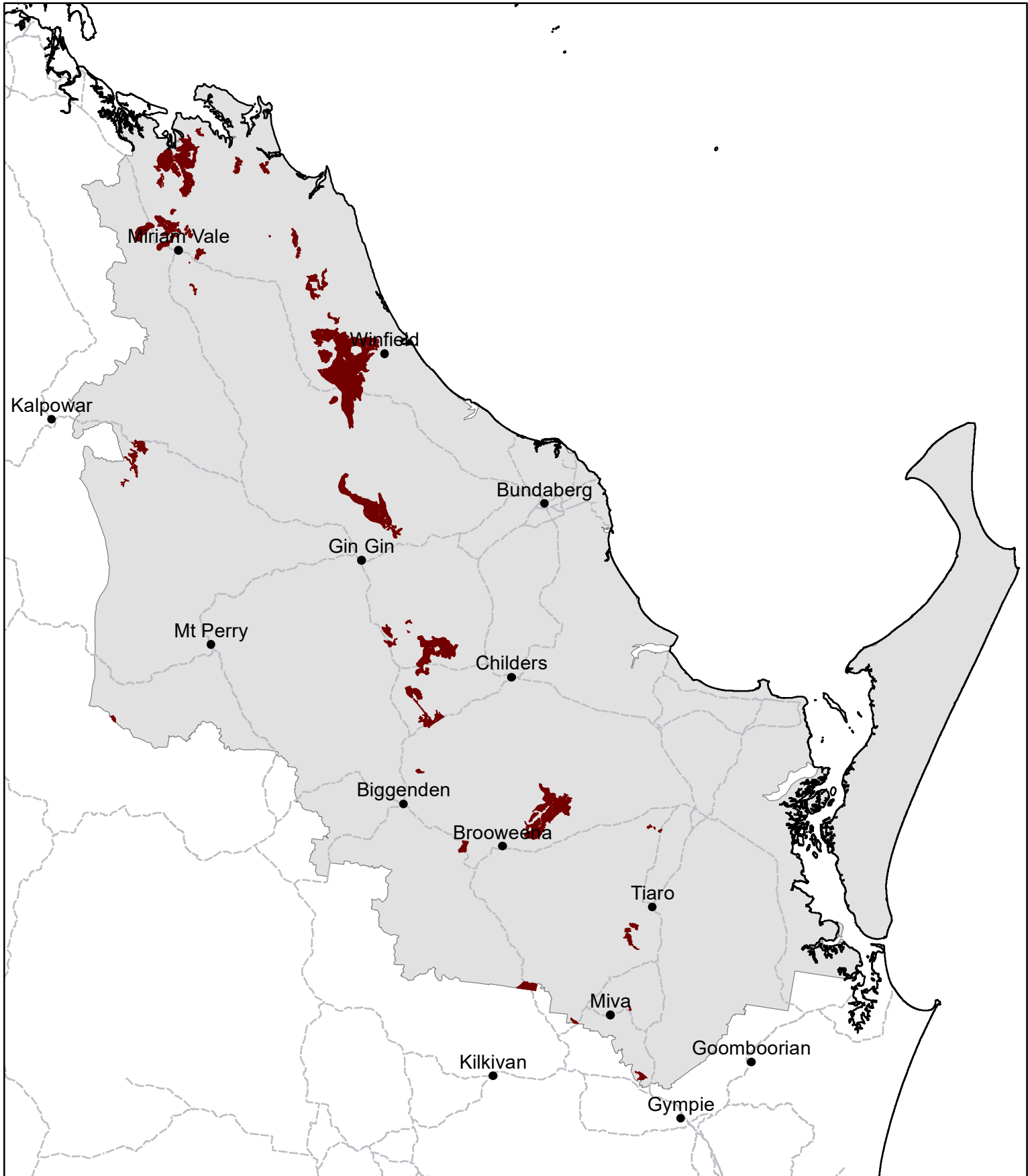
Regional Ecosystems

12.11.18, 12.11.18a, 12.12.28.

Land resource area

Uplifted coastal plains, metamorphic (Glanville *et al* 1991).

CB04 Gum-topped box



Area of land type in region: 2%
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 60%
Median FPC: 35%
Median TBA: 14 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**