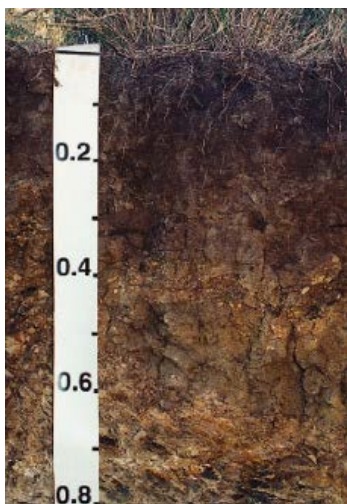


Hoop pine scrub



Landform	Mountains and undulating to rolling rises and plains.
Woody vegetation	Hoop pine with depauperate rainforest understorey. Crow's ash, Burdekin plum and bottletrees also occur.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i>
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, tambookie grass, Queensland blue couch*, Angleton grass*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, native chloris.
Suitable sown pastures	Creeping bluegrass, Rhodes grass, fine stem and shrubby stylos, siratro, Wynn cassia.
Introduced weeds	Creeping lantana, lantana, giant rat's tail grass, African lovegrass.
Soil	Prairie soils, non-calcic brown soils and lithosols (chromosols, rudosols).
Description	Surface: Hard-setting; Surface texture: clay loam; Subsoil texture: clay loam to light medium clay.
Water availability	Medium (depending on soil depth).
Infiltration	Slow to moderate.
Drainage	Permeable, moderately well drained.
Fertility	Moderate to high total nitrogen; moderate to high phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Neutral or slightly acid; neutral, slightly alkaline or alkaline at depth.



Minimal Prairie soil

Depth (cm)	Description
0–20	Dark brown, clay loam; strong granular structure; pH 6.5. Gradual change to ...
20–50	... brown, medium clay; strong blocky structure; some gravel; pH 7.5. Gradual change to ...
50–75	... light Brown, light medium clay; strong blocky structure; gravelly; pH 7.5. Gradual change to ...
75+	... light brown, clay loam; weakly structured; very gravelly; pH 8.5 (weathered basalt).

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 – 942 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	4510 - 4690	30% (sown)	2.1 – 2.2
	27 TBA 61 FPC	< 1600 - 2130	30% (sown)	> 4.6 – 6.1

Enterprise

Breeding, growing and fattening.

Land use and management recommendations

- Many areas were extensively cleared during the early 1900s for dryland cane production. Cane production was phased out during the 1960s primarily because of the high erosion hazard associated with the topography of this land type, but also because of the decline in productivity and greater productivity potential of irrigated cane.
- Suitable for pasture development provided slope limitations are considered.

Land use limitations

- Slope constraints.
- Old cane land can be contaminated with pesticides.
- Wattle regrowth and invasion by poison peach can limit productivity.

Conservation features and related management

- Habitat for rare and threatened flora and fauna.
- Remnants are threatened by weed invasion and fire on their margins. The use of fire breaks and cool season burns reduce this risk. Seasonal light grazing will reduce fuel loads.
- Remnant scrubs are used by a range of birds, reptiles and marsupials (wallabies in particular) for habitat. The fauna use the surrounding grassy woodlands or cleared paddocks as feed areas.
- Natural regeneration can be encouraged to develop connectivity with other areas of remnant vegetation.

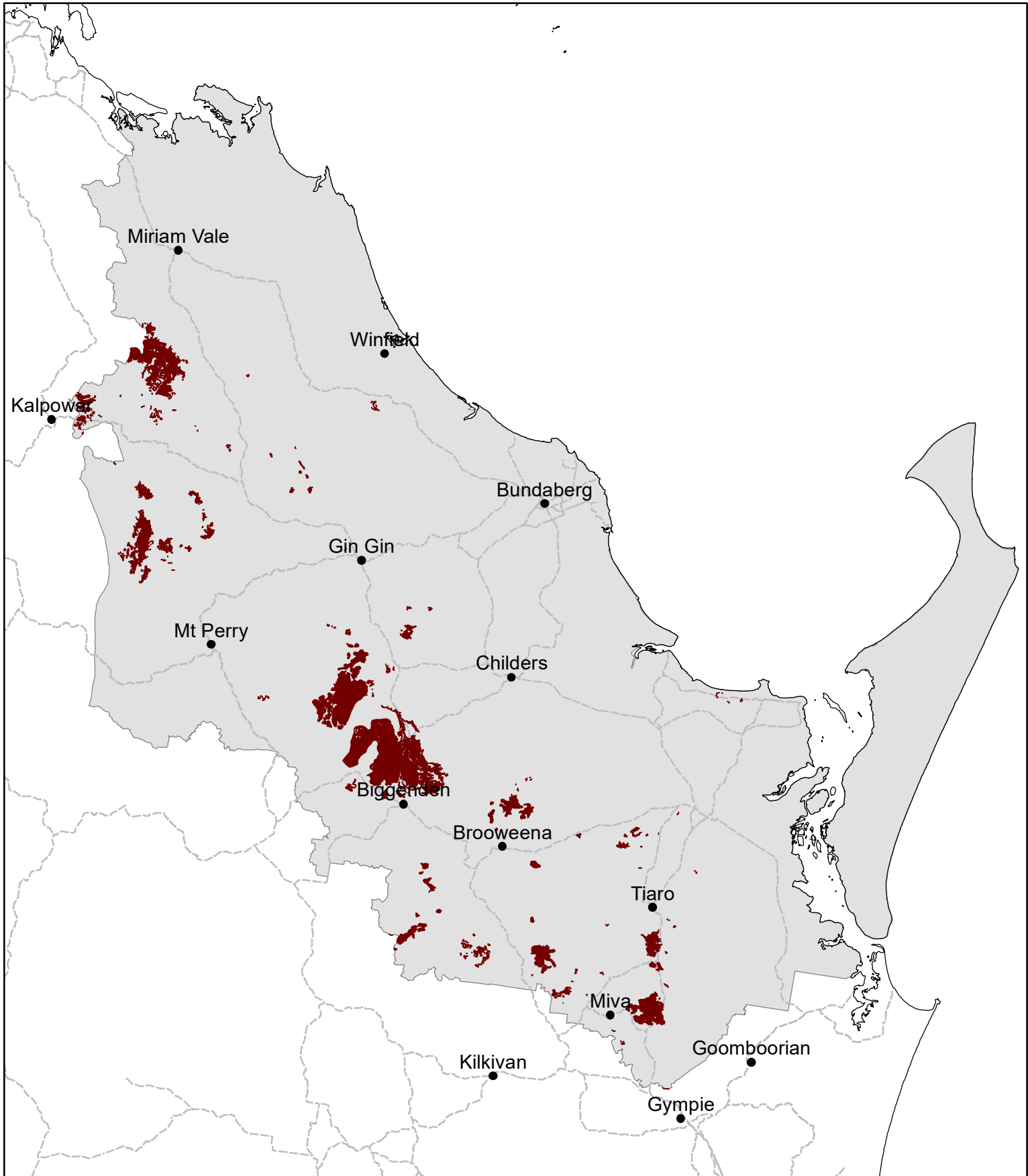
Regional Ecosystems

12.2.3, 12.11.10, 12.11.12, 12.11.16.

Land resource area

Metamorphic (Glanville *et al* 1991).

CB05 Hoop pine scrub



Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 785 – 1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808 – 1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 65%
Median FPC: 61%
Median TBA: 27 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**