

# Softwood scrub



<b>Landform</b>	Undulating plains, low hills and plateau remnants.
<b>Woody vegetation</b>	Softwood scrub including bottle trees, white cedar and crow's ash with depauperate rainforest understorey.
<b>Expected pasture composition</b>	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i>
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass and scentedtop (run down pasture).
Intermediate	Green panic, Rhodes grass in new pastures.
Non-preferred	Pitted bluegrass, Queensland blue couch*, Angleton grass*. Wiregrasses.
<b>Suitable sown pastures</b>	Green panic, Rhodes grass, pangola grass, leucaena, siratro, axilaris, glycine.
<b>Introduced weeds</b>	Giant rats tail grass, lantana, blue heliotrope.
<b>Soil</b>	Kraznozems, xanthozems, black earths and prairie soils (ferrosols, dermosols, vertosols).
Description	<b>Surface:</b> Weakly hard-setting; some cracking; <b>Surface texture:</b> light to medium heavy clay; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> light to medium heavy clay.
Water availability	High
Infiltration	Good
Drainage	Permeable, well drained.
Fertility	Moderate to high total nitrogen; moderate to high phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Slightly acidic to neutral; alkaline at depth (black earths, prairie soils).



## Kraznozem

Depth (cm)	Description
0–20	Dark reddish brown, light clay. Moderate polyhedral to angular blocky structure. Firm to hard setting surface. pH 6.8. Diffuse to ...
20–90	... reddish brown, light clay. Strong polyhedral to angular blocky structure. pH 6.8. Diffuse to ...
90–135	... brown mottled, red, light clay. Moderate angular blocky structure. pH 7.0.

### Utilisation

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day

Median annual rainfall 823 – 835 mm

Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m <sup>2</sup> /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	4950 - 5110	40% (sown)	1.4 – 1.5
	31 TBA 68 FPC	< 1920 - 1990	40% (sown)	> 3.7 – 3.8

### Enterprise

Breeding, growing and fattening.

### Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for cropping on soils deeper than 45 cm and on slopes less than 4%.
- Suitable for pasture improvement; suitable for hardwood plantation.
- Need to ensure adequate ground cover to prevent erosion and maintain soil organic matter.

### Land use limitations

- Old cane country is likely to contain chemical residues.
- These soils can become hard-setting following the loss of soil organic matter.
- Although non-saline, these highly permeable soils act as intake areas that can contribute to saline seepages developing on lower slopes where they meet impermeable soil types.

### Conservation features and related management

- Very few scrub remnants remain; remnants are small and isolated.
- 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.
- Natural regeneration should be encouraged to develop connectivity with other areas of remnant vegetation.

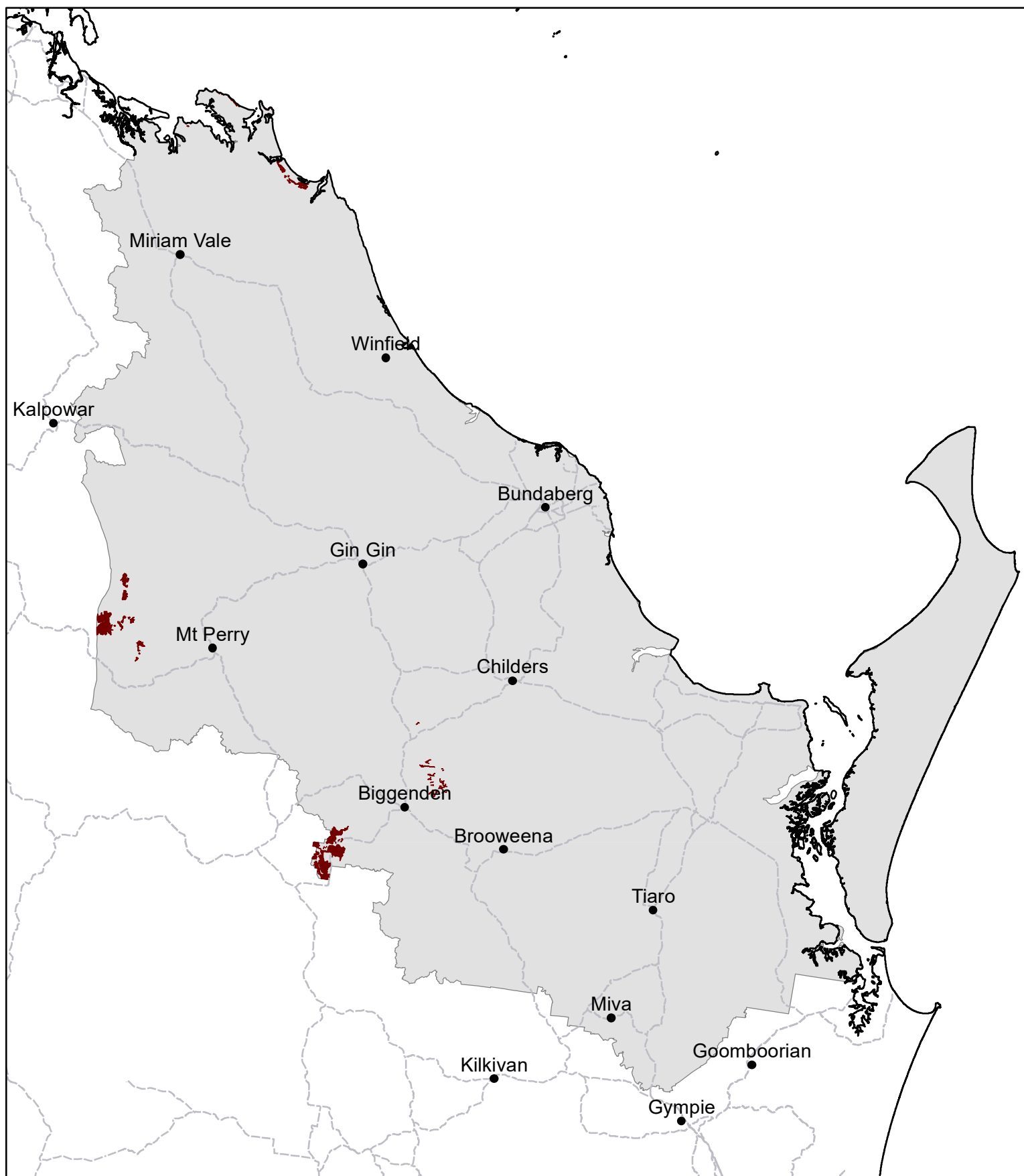
### Regional Ecosystems

12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.3.1, 12.8.22, 12.11.13.

### Land resource area

Basalt (Major), Alluvium (Minor) (Glanville *et al* 1991).

# CB11 Softwood scrub



Area of land type in region: 0.3%  
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm  
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm  
Area of land type with FPC: 37%  
Median FPC: 68%  
Median TBA: 31 m<sup>2</sup>/ha



**Queensland**  
Government