Tea tree flats

Landform	Level alluvial plains (moderately extensive).
Woody vegetation	Paperbark tea tree, bloodwoods, blue gum, swamp mahogany.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*
Preferred	Golden beard grass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Queensland blue couch*.
Non-preferred	Poverty grass.
Suitable sown pastures	Pangola grass, humidicola, lotononis, villomix.
Introduced weeds	Giant rat's tail grass, groundsel bush.
Soil	Soloths, solodics, podzols (sodosols, kurosols).
Description	***Surface*:** Hard-setting; ***Surface texture*:** sandy loam to clay loam; ***Subsoil texture*:** light to medium to heavy clay.
Water availability	Low (shallow rooting depth and low PAWC).
Infiltration	Slow (hard-setting surface).
Drainage	Impermeable subsoil; poorly drained.
Fertility	Very low to low nitrogen; very low phosphorus.
Salinity	May be saline.
Sodicity	Sodic to strongly sodic subsoil.
pH	Slightly acidic; increasing to strongly alkaline at depth (solodics).

Soloth

Depth (cm)	*Description*
0–15	Grey, fine sandy loam. Massive structure. Hard setting surface; pH 5.8. Diffuse to …
15–45	… light grey, clayey sand. Massive structure. pH 6.0. Abrupt change to …
45–90	… brown and orange mottled, yellow brown, sandy light clay. Weak prismatic structure; pH 4.8. Gradual change to ...
90–110	… orange mottled, grey light clay. Strong angular blocky structure; pH 5.3.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 882 – 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	2370 - 2440	25%	4.8 – 4.9
	25 TBA 57 FPC	< 260 - 270	25%	> 43 - 45
Sown			30%	

Enterprise

Breeding, seasonal stocking with store cattle.

Land use and management recommendations

- Infertile land type with limited development potential.
- Acute phosphorous (and in some cases calcium) deficiency in cattle. Particularly severe in lactating cows.
- Fire is effective in managing woody regrowth and woodland thickening.

Land use limitations

- Woody regrowth problems.
- Erosive subsoils; seasonal water-logging; poor fertility.
- Grazing animals exhibit acute phosphorous deficiency. Soils with high magnesic subsoils can lead to calcium deficiency in cattle.

Conservation features and related management

- Habitat for sedges and ferns and rare and threatened flora including swamp orchids *Phaius australis* and *P. tancarvilleae*.
- Important habitat for migratory woodland birds (kingfishers, whistlers and robins) and important seasonal habitat for frogs.
- The autumn and spring flowering cycles of various plants attract lorikeets and honey eaters.
- Remnants are particularly susceptible to weed invasion on their margins.
- Landscape connectivity is important for wildlife corridors.

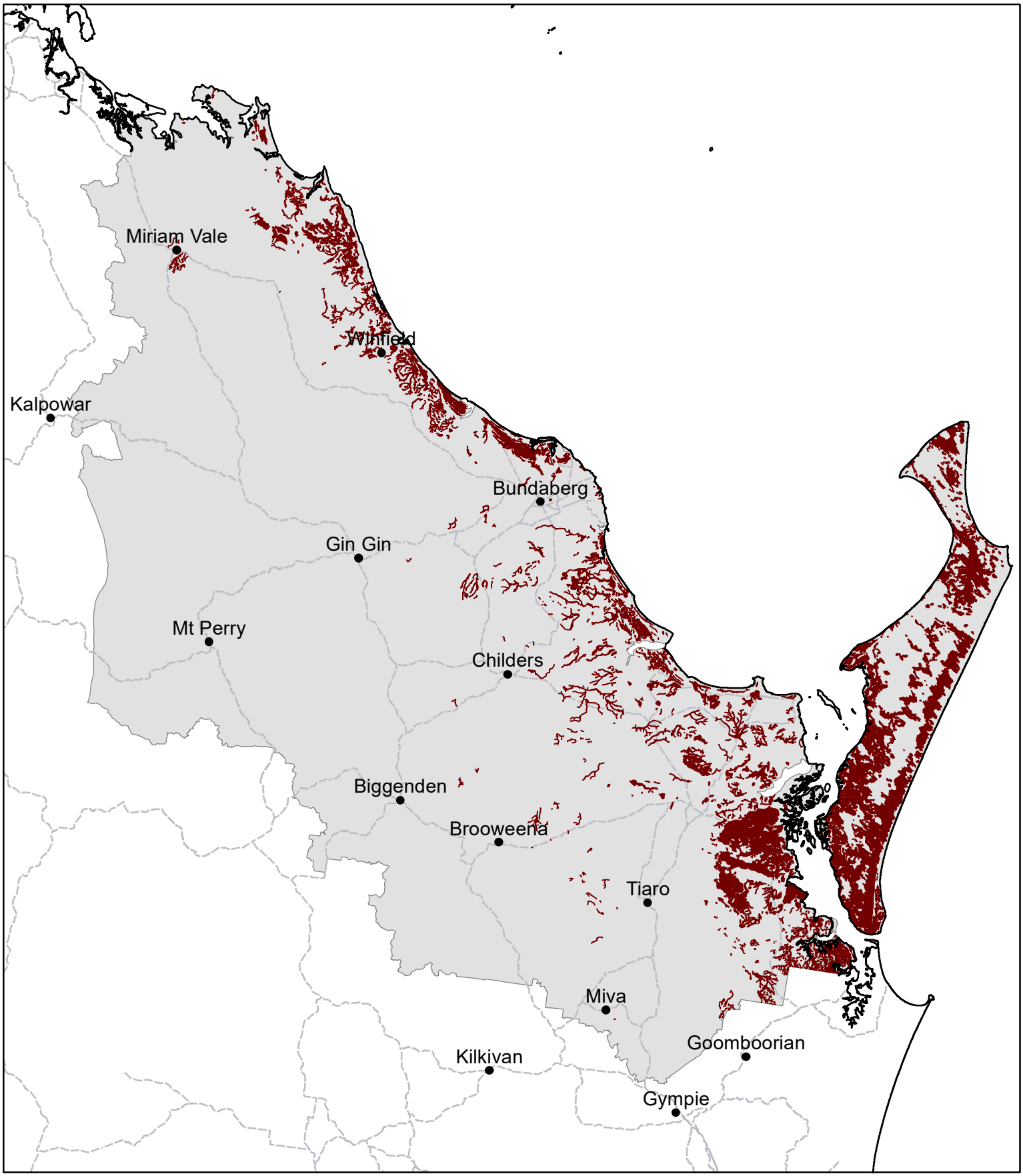
Regional Ecosystems

12.2.5, 12.2.7, 12.2.7a, 12.2.7c, 12.3.4, 12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.5.4a, 12.9-10.10

Land resource area

Alluvium (major); sandplain and coastal plain (minor) (Glanville *et al* 1991).

CB12 Tea tree flats



Area of land type in region: 6%
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 89%
Median FPC: 57%
Median TBA: 25 m2/ha

Queensland Government