

# Poplar box creek flats



<b>Landform</b>	Level to very gently inclined (<1%) alluvial plains and stream terraces.
<b>Woody vegetation</b>	Poplar box grassy woodland with scattered Queensland blue gum, belah and Moreton Bay ash and an understorey of wilga and false sandalwood. Occasionally bulloak, sally wattle, myall, grey box and rough-barked apple may occur.
<b>Expected pasture composition</b>	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
<b>Preferred</b>	Queensland bluegrass, black speargrass, forest bluegrass, kangaroo grass and barbwire grass.
<b>Intermediate</b>	Pitted blue grass, golden beard grass, hairy panic, tall chloris, purple lovegrass and twirly windmill grass.
<b>Non-preferred</b>	Wiregrasses (e.g. purple, many-headed), western rat's tail grass, green couch, limestone bottlewasher and fairy grass.
<b>Common forbs and legumes</b>	Rhynchosia pea, slender tick trefoil, emu foot, native sensitive plant, blue crowfoot and nardoo. Non-preferred species include cotton bush*, pigweed, mulga fern and galvanised burr.
<b>Suitable sown pastures</b>	Bambatsi, Gatton panic, green panic, creeping bluegrass (Bisset), digit grass and Rhodes grass (Katambora types). Lucerne, medics (barrel and button) and woolly pod vetch.
<b>Introduced weeds</b>	African boxthorn, tree pear, lippia, mother-of-millions, African lovegrass, harrisia cactus, tiger pear and giant rat's tail grass.
<b>Soil</b>	Texture contrast soils, occasionally deep (150 cm), clay loams over black, grey or brown clays (sodosol, chromosol).
<b>Description</b>	<b>Surface:</b> Hard-setting, sometimes bleached subsurface layer; <b>Surface texture:</b> sandy loam to clay loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> medium to heavy clay.
<b>Water availability</b>	Low to moderate; plant available water capacity (PAWC) 50 – 150 mm in root zone.
<b>Rooting depth</b>	Effective rooting depth 80 – 110 cm.

Fertility	Low to moderate organic carbon and nitrogen and variable available phosphorus (very low to very high).
Salinity	Low at the surface, moderate to highly saline subsoils.
Sodicity	Non-sodic at surface; sodic to strongly sodic subsoils.
pH	Very weakly acidic or neutral at the surface; alkaline subsoils

### Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 580 – 748 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	2820 - 3650	30%	2.7 - 3.5
	12 TBA 29 FPC	2120 - 1240	30%	4.6 – 7.9
Sown			30%	

### Enterprise

Breeding herds and growing.

### Land use and management recommendations

- Generally, not suitable for cultivation except on the deeper soils where cultivation of winter field and short-term forage crops may be possible.
- Maintaining effective ground cover and conservative stocking practices (spelling pastures, flexible stocking rates) are important to minimise the risk of sheet, rill and gully erosion, and reduce runoff.
- Fertilising with phosphorus and sulphur will improve pasture production.

### Land use limitations

- Prone to forming a hard surface crust after heavy rain.
- Poor infiltration.
- Occasional erosive flooding.
- Sodic subsoil, 'spewy' soils.
- Subsoil highly dispersive and erode if exposed.
- Cultivated lands on alluvial soils are subject to erosive flooding.
- Light textured soils that are low in organic matter and moderate acidity are susceptible to acidification.

### Conservation features and related management

- These woodlands have been widely cleared.
- The woodlands provide habitat for arboreal mammals (e.g. koala), birds and the rare grass *Homophilis belsonii* can be locally common in lightly grazed areas.
- Restrict soil disturbance, particularly adjacent to incised watercourses, on dispersive soils and those prone to tunnelling.
- Maintaining timbered areas can allow connectivity of remnants through habitat corridors; provide firebreaks and shelter for crops and stock; provide protection for banks from slumping, act as floodwater filters and greatly increase the value of these areas of land to wildlife and the overall health of the system.
- Maintaining ground cover is important to minimise soil erosion.

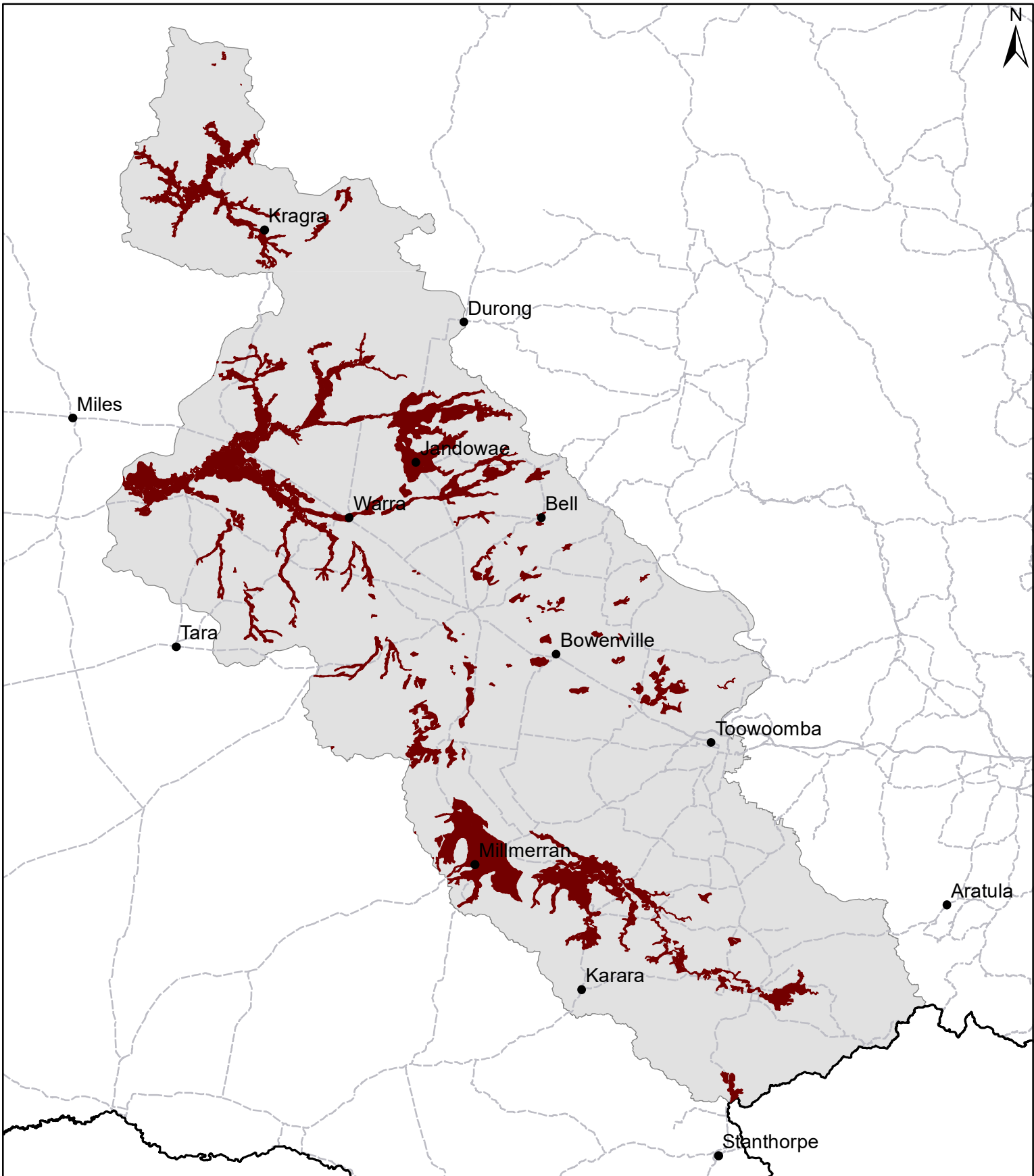
### Regional Ecosystems

11.3.17, 11.3.18, 11.3.2, 11.3.27b, 11.3.3, 11.4.12, 13.9.2

### Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Central Darling Downs Land Management Manual: 2c, 2d, 3a, 9a (*Downfall, Formartin, Haslemere, Leyburn, Millmerran, Nudley Oakey*). Understanding and Managing Soils in the Murilla, Tara and Chinchilla Shires: 2a (*Arubial, Bogandilla, Coalbah*); Understanding and Managing Soils in the Stanthorpe-Rosenthal Region: Traprock/Sandstone Alluvial Plains (*Leyburn, Rodger*); Land Inventory and Technical Guide Eastern Downs Area: (*Canal, Cunningham, Dalmeny, Haslemere, Killarney, Oakey*).

# DD12 Poplar box creek flats



Area of land type in region: 9%  
Median rainfall (region): 580 – 909 mm  
Average rainfall (region): 585 – 927 mm  
Area of land type with FPC: 26%  
Median FPC: 29%  
Median TBA: 12 m<sup>2</sup>/ha



**Queensland**  
Government