

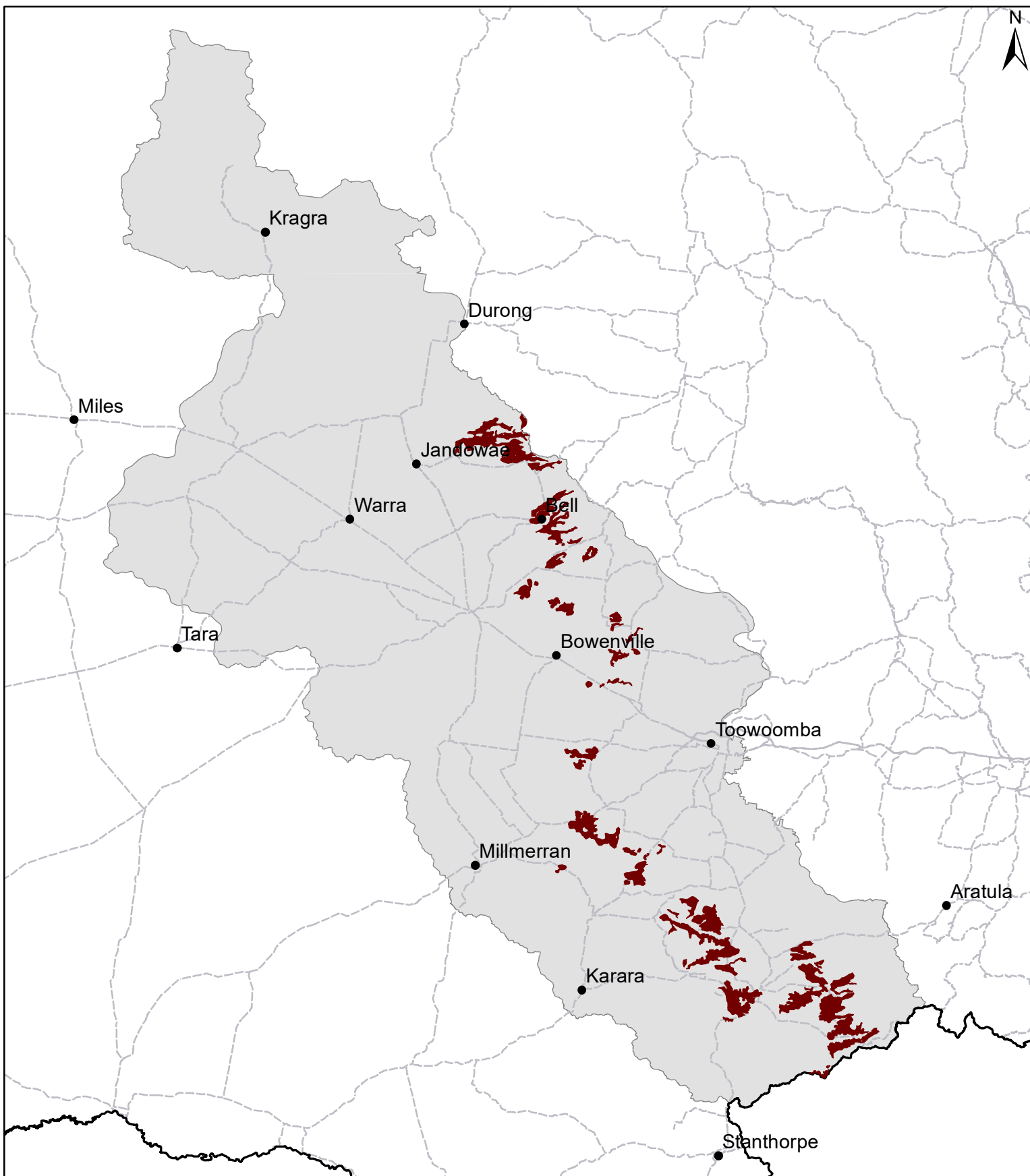
Poplar box uplands (Walloons)



Landform	Undulating rises and hills on Walloon sandstone.
Woody vegetation	Poplar box open woodland with occasional narrow-leaved ironbark and Queensland blue gum. Occasionally with an understorey of wilga.
Expected pasture composition	
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, black speargrass and kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, slender chloris, tall chloris and yabila grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrass.
Common forbs and legumes	Cotton bush* (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass (Katambora types), digit grass, creeping bluegrass (Bisset) and Gatton panic. Lucerne, medics (barrel, burr, button) and woolly pod vetch.
Introduced weeds	African boxthorn, prickly pear, tiger pear and tree pear.
Soil	Deep, self-mulching dark or brown cracking clay with linear gilgai (vertosol, dermosol).
Description	Surface: finely self-mulching with moderate surface cracking; Surface texture: dark grey to black, light to medium heavy clay; Subsoil texture: dark to black with grey mottles, grading to yellowish brown or yellowish grey with depth.
Water availability	Moderate; plant available water capacity (PAWC) 100 – 150 mm, however, 60 – 70% of plant available water is held in top 45 cm of soil.
Rooting depth	
Fertility	Responds to phosphorus and nitrogen and perhaps sulphur and potassium.

Salinity	Strongly saline at depth.				
Sodicity	Strongly sodic at depth.				
pH	Slightly acid topsoil (pH 6.5); strongly alkaline subsoil (pH 8.5)				
Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)	Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
	Median annual rainfall 582 – 748 mm				
	Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m²/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
	Native species	0 TBA/FPC	3420 - 4200	30%	2.3 – 2.8
		13 TBA 31 FPC	1760 - 2770	30%	3.5 – 5.5
	Sown			35%	
Enterprise	Growing and finishing.				
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excellent soil for germinating small seeds.• Sulphur required to maintain sown species.				
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Susceptible to severe sheet, rill and gully erosion.• Subsoils highly sodic and saline at depth.• PAWC is limited by depth to sodic and saline subsoils.• Shallow saline water tables and seepages may cause salinity at boundary between sandstone and basalt soils in mid to lower slope positions.				
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation status of remnant vegetation is Of concern.• Extensively cleared for cropping and pastures.				
Regional Ecosystems	11.9.10, 11.9.13, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.7				
Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations	Central Darling Downs Land Management Manual: 8a (<i>Elphinstone, Talgai</i>); Land Inventory and Technical Guide Eastern Darling Downs (<i>Junabee</i>); Description and Management of the Soils of the Eastern Darling Downs (<i>Canning, Elphinstone, Freestone, Jingarry, Talgai</i>).				

DD14 Poplar box uplands



Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 580 – 909 mm
Average rainfall (region): 585 – 927 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 21%
Median FPC: 31%
Median TBA: 13 m²/ha



Queensland
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