Channels and swamps associated with major streams

Landform	Stream beds, levees, freshwater lakes, swamps, billabongs, and river channels.
Woody vegetation	Coolibah, river red gum and box woodlands associated with White's ironbark, currant bush, wattle and mimosa.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Green couch*, bull Mitchell grass, forest bluegrass, desert bluegrass, golden beard grass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Fairy grass.
Non-preferred	Copperburr, wiregrass (e.g. dark, Jericho, feathertop, purple, gulf feathertop), canegrass.
Suitable sown pastures	Generally not suitable for sown pastures. Buffel grass limited by waterlogging.
Introduced weeds	Parkinsonia.
Soil	Mostly sands, but also sandy loams over clays and clays.
Description	***Surface*:** Loose or soft to firm; ***Surface texture*:** sand, sandy loam or clay; ***Subsoil texture*:** sand or clay.
Water availability	Good to moderate.
Rooting depth	Deep
Fertility	Good; moderate nutrient status.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Duplex soils are highly sodic.

pH

Slightly acid to neutral surface and subsoil.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 419 – 520 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	1410 - 1910	25%	6.1 – 8.3
	4 TBA 10 FPC	1010 - 1480	25%	7.9 – 12

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures. Capable of high pasture growth.
- Ideally these areas are fenced off and managed separately to encourage preferred grasses and maintain good production.

Land use limitations

- These areas are prone to inundation for extended periods. The clay soils can remain wet and boggy, even after surface water has disappeared.
- Susceptible to invasion by parkinsonia. It can form an impenetrable thicket around dams and waterholes, and can spread downstream into adjacent paddocks and properties.
- Pigs are also attracted to these areas.
- Pasture can be limited to annuals.
- Limited soil erosion hazard. Prone to stream bank erosion during peak flow periods.

Conservation features and related management

- These seasonal freshwater swamps and watercourses provide an important habitat for migratory waterbirds, breeding frogs, and watering for many bird species that need to drink daily (e.g. grain-eating birds). The concentration of wildlife also means that these locations are significant for native predator species such as snakes.
- Ideally, these wetland areas should be fenced off from stock to maintain their wildlife habitat values. If water storage is proposed from one of these wetlands, the water storage should be fenced, and the watering points for stock located away from the wetland.
- These areas are susceptible to weed infestations if ground cover is degraded and disturbed unduly.
- Pigs can inflict a lot of damage on these areas and therefore may need to be controlled by trapping or hunting.

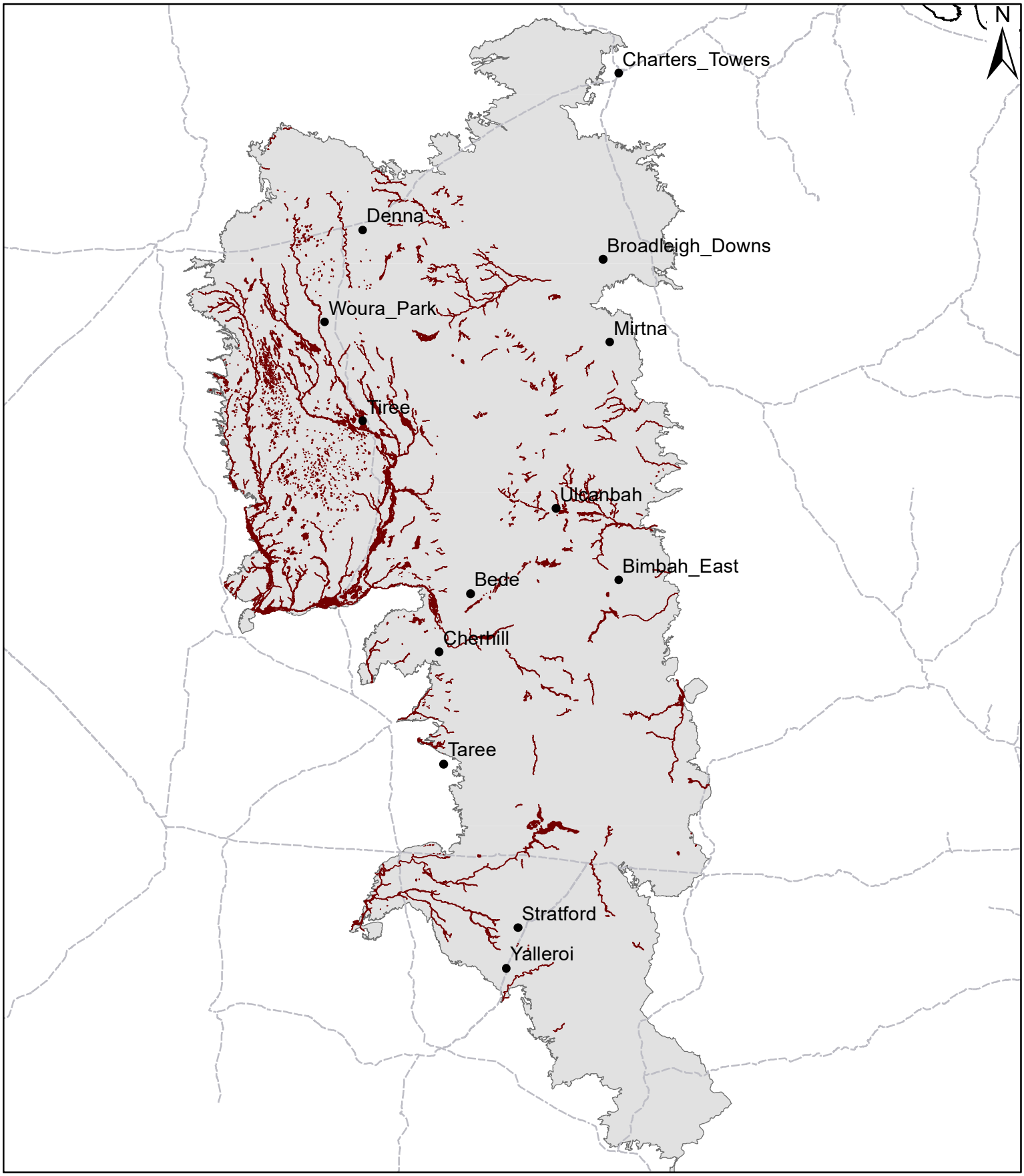
Regional Ecosystems

10.3.13a-b, 10.3.14a-b, 10.3.14d, 10.3.14ax1, 10.3.14f, 10.3.14i-j, 10.3.15a, 10.3.15ax1, 10.3.15b-c, 10.3.15ex1, 10.3.15e-g, 10.3.15j, 10.3.15l, 10.3.15hx1, 10.3.15n-o.

DUSLR project land units

AA3, AC5, BF3, CC1, CR2, DE3, DT4, LC2, LD4, LD6, LE3, LG5, LH3, LH6, LW2, SN5, TK2, TM3, TM6, WL2, WL3, WV5, WY4.

DU02 Channels and swamps associated with major streams



Area of land type in region: 2%
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 608 mm
Average rainfall (region): 440 – 679 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 73%
Median FPC: 10%
Median TBA: 4 m2/ha

Queensland Government