

# 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

<p>Fertility</p> <p>Salinity</p> <p>Sodicity</p> <p>pH</p>	<p>Good; moderate nutrient status.</p> <p>Non-saline</p> <p>Duplex soils are highly sodic.</p> <p>Slightly acid to neutral surface and subsoil.</p>
<p><b>Utilisation</b></p>	<p>25%</p>
<p><b>Enterprise</b></p>	<p>Breeding and growing.</p>
<p><b>Land use and management recommendations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for grazing of native pastures. Capable of high pasture growth.</li> <li>• Ideally these areas are fenced off and managed separately to encourage preferred grasses and maintain good production.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Land use limitations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These areas are prone to inundation for extended periods. The clay soils can remain wet and boggy, even after surface water has disappeared.</li> <li>• Susceptible to invasion by parkinsonia. It can form an impenetrable thicket around dams and waterholes, and can spread downstream into adjacent paddocks and properties.</li> <li>• Pigs are also attracted to these areas.</li> <li>• Pasture can be limited to annuals.</li> <li>• Limited soil erosion hazard. Prone to stream bank erosion during peak flow periods.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conservation features and related management</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• These areas are susceptible to weed infestations if ground cover is degraded and disturbed unduly.</li> <li>• Pigs can inflict a lot of damage on these areas and therefore may need to be controlled by trapping or hunting.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Regional ecosystems</b></p>	<p>10.3.13a-b, 10.3.14a-d, 10.3.14ax1, 10.3.14f, 10.3.14h-j, 10.3.15a, 10.3.15ax1, 10.3.15b-c, 10.3.15dx1, 10.3.15e-j, 10.3.15hx1, 10.3.15n-o.</p>
<p><b>DUSLR project land units</b></p>	<p>AA3, AC5, BF3, CC1, CR2, DE3, DT4, LC2, LD4, LD6, LE3, LG5, LH3, LH6, LW2, SN5, TK2, TM3, TM6, WL2, WL3, WV5, WY4.</p>