

Frontage



Landform	Levee (mainly on the Cape and Campaspe rivers).
Woody vegetation	Frontage woodlands of river red gum, narrow-leaved ironbark and Moreton Bay ash. Bloodwoods (e.g. Clarkson's, large-fruited, ghost gum), coolibah and box species may occur.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, desert bluegrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Bottlewasher grasses, urochloa*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrass (e.g. dark, many-headed, Jericho, purple, feathertop).
Suitable sown pastures	Generally not suitable for sown pastures. Buffel and Shrubby stylo limited by waterlogging.
Introduced weeds	Parthenium, parkinsonia.
Soil	Deep silty to clay loam over clay.
Description	Surface: Firm to hard-setting; Surface texture: silty to clay loam; Subsoil texture: clay.
Water availability	Good
Rooting depth	Deep
Fertility	Good; good nutrient status.

Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Duplex soils are highly sodic.
pH	Neutral surface over mildly alkaline subsoil.
Utilisation	25%
Enterprise	Breeding and growing.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. While they are productive areas, preferential grazing can be a problem.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although flooding is infrequent, these areas are prone to preferential grazing. • Variable soil erosion hazard. Prone to rill and gully erosion, highly erodible along tracks, fence lines and drainage lines.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian zones in the western subregion, where the climate is more variable and the adjacent landscape has less large hollow-bearing trees, have high conservation values. The large gum trees provide important wildlife corridors, seasonal refuges and resources (nesting, roosting, nectar) for a variety of species. These include arboreal mammals (e.g. koalas, particularly at Companion Creek), birds of prey (e.g. square-tailed kite), woodland birds (e.g. dollarbirds, kookaburras, owl nightjars), migratory birds (e.g. waterbirds, painted and banded honeyeaters, varied lorikeets), hollow-roosting species (e.g. bats), and amphibians. • In many places, river gums and coolibahs have become woodlands of predominantly older trees with little to no regeneration. This phenomenon is related to changes in water flow, overgrazing of the banks and weed infestations. As these trees decline in health due to age, drought or disease, substantial losses can occur. • Where insufficient regeneration is present, fencing of riparian areas with adjacent floodplain can permit management of grazing pressure and limit the impact of cattle grazing young gum seedlings. • Placement of artificial watering points away from streams will reduce trampling damage, erosion, sedimentation of water and weed invasion on the riverbanks. • Low disturbance and low usage of fire in these areas is recommended as weed infestations readily establish after flood events. Parkinsonia is a serious problem in some parts of the Desert Uplands and control of these major infestations with fire has been successful.
Regional ecosystems	10.3.12a, 10.3.12b, 10.3.25, 10.3.25x1, 10.3.25x2, 10.3.25x5, 10.3.26.
DUSLR project land units	AE3, BA2, BB4, BR3, CA5, CC4, CE5, JC1, JC4, LR4, TC3, TF4, TK4.