Box flats

Landform	Alluvial plains.
Woody vegetation	Poplar box woodland with Moreton Bay ash, occasional silver-leaved ironbark, bauhinia, bloodwood and Queensland blue gum. Often an understorey of sally wattle.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Black speargrass, cotton panic, forest bluegrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Curly windmill grass, summer grass.
Non-preferred	Feathertop wiregrass, erect kerosene grass.
Annual grasses	Comet grass.
Common forbs	Flannel weeds (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass, creeping bluegrass, digit grass, butterfly pea (>90 cm), shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo, Caatinga stylo.
Introduced weeds	Parkinsonia, mother-of-millions, harrisia cactus.
Soil	Sandy surfaced brown (occasionally grey) texture contrast soil (sodosol).
Description	***Surface*****:** Firm to hard-setting; ***Surface texture*****:** sandy, silty or loamy; ***Subsoil texture***: medium clay to heavy clay.
Water availability	Low to moderate.

Rooting depth	0.6 to 0.9 m.
Fertility	Low total nitrogen; low to moderate phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	High (below 0.30–0.6 m).
pH	Alkaline
Utilisation	25%
Enterprise	Growing and finishing.
Land use and management recommendations	• Exposed sodic B horizon on roads and dams will erode. • Goes to bulldust when disturbed. • Will deteriorate to clay pans with heavy grazing. • When mixed with other less fertile land types in a paddock, alluvial areas are at risk of overgrazing. • Land condition should be monitored carefully and management adjusted if necessary to reduce grazing pressure in these areas.
Land use limitations	• Dispersive subsoil.
Conservation features and related management	• When these areas are in good condition they provide habitat for a wide range of macropods (sometimes up to eight species can be seen), arboreal marsupials, birds and reptiles. A prolific number of reptiles can be found if there is a good litter cover. • In a healthy state these woodlands have good nutrient cycling via litter decomposition and soil microbial activity keeping the soil, pasture and trees healthy and productive. • Ideally these flats should be spelled in the wet summer months to allow native pastures to re-seed. • As these areas are the 'cream' for both wildlife and grazing production a balance should be sought, a recommended 100 m buffer along creeks and rivers fenced and more lightly grazed.
Regional ecosystems	11.3.2, 11.3.2a-b, 11.3.7.
Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations	Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story et al 1967) Alpha 2, Funnel 2, Connors 2; Soil associations (Burgess 2003; Shields *et al* 1993) Booroondarra, Parrot, Roper, Stephens Fletcher.